



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MOLLY M. SPEARMAN
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

South Carolina Social Studies College- and Career-Ready Standards

Pursuant to South Carolina Accountability Act of 1998

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Overview

Purpose

In accordance with the South Carolina Educational Accountability Act of 1998 (S.C. Code Ann. § 59- 18-110), the purpose of academic standards is to provide the basis for the development of local curricula and statewide assessment. Consensually developed academic standards describe for each grade and high school core area the specific areas of student learning that are considered the most important for proficiency in the discipline at the particular level.

The social studies standards development process was designed to develop clear, rigorous, and coherent standards that will prepare students for success in their intended career paths, either directly to the workforce or furthering their education in post-secondary institutions. In addition, the social studies standards were created to prepare students for success as engaged citizens.

The standards in this document are not sequenced for instruction and do not prescribe classroom activities, materials, instructional strategies, approaches, or practices. The South Carolina Social Studies College- and Career-Ready Standards is not a curriculum.

Process

The South Carolina Social Studies College- and Career-Ready Standards were collaboratively written by a team of South Carolina classroom teachers, instructional coaches, district leaders, representatives of professional organizations, community members, parents, higher education faculty, and educators who specialize in English language learners, special education, career and technology education, and assessment who were selected through an application and rubric process by the South Carolina Department of Education. The South Carolina Department of Education's social studies standards writing team began the development process by reviewing a variety of resources and conceptualizing what students who graduate from South Carolina's public education system should demonstrate and understand. The *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* was the compass that guided the revision.

The draft of South Carolina Social Studies College- and Career-Ready Standards were posted online via the South Carolina Department of Education's website for public review on December 5, 2017. Feedback gleaned from public review was used to guide the revision process.

Academic standards

Academic standards are statements of the most important, consensually determined expectations for student learning in a particular discipline. In South Carolina, standards are provided for each grade from kindergarten through grade eight, high school required courses, and selected electives.

Disciplinary Thinking Skills

Nikki Mandell and Bobbie Malone (2008) explained that "history is a discipline of inquiry and analysis" (p. 3). The discipline of history is "a way of thinking that encourages students to analyze historical evidence, evaluate it, and then demonstrate their understanding of that evidence. Teaching and learning history requires repeated practice with those essential elements of the discipline" (p. 1). Discipline-specific skills are necessary across the social studies for the

student's understanding of the content to be taught at each grade level. The study of history, economics, geography, and civics and government each require unique, discipline-specific practices.

The identification of disciplinary skills for the social studies was critical to the development of these standards. The South Carolina Educational Accountability Act of 1998 (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-18-110) requires:

The standards must be reflective of the highest level of academic skills with the rigor necessary to improve the curriculum and instruction in South Carolina's schools so that students are encouraged to learn at unprecedented levels and must be reflective of the highest level of academic skills at each grade level.

Because of this, the discipline-specific skills begin at the kindergarten level and progress to graduation with developmentally appropriate iterations of the same skill being further honed at each grade level. To be college- and career-ready, students should both understand skills and know how to apply those skills.

Twenty-first century thinking requires practice with levels of complexity in order to perfect. Webb's Depth of Knowledge (1997) is used as a guideline for determining the cognitive demands and complexity of the social studies indicators.

Enduring Understanding

As described by Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe (2005) in *Understanding by Design*, “enduring understandings are central to a discipline and are transferable to new situations” and represent “the specific inferences based on big ideas that have lasting value beyond the classroom” (pg. 342).

To further explain enduring understandings in social studies, Wiggins and McTighe (2005) offered:

For example, in learning about the rule of law, students come to understand that written laws specify the limits of a government's power and articulate the rights of individuals, such as due process. This inference from facts, based on big ideas such as rights and due process, provides a conceptual unifying lens through which to recognize the significance of the Magna Carta as well as to examine emerging democracies in the developing world.

Because such understandings are generally abstract in nature and often not obvious, they require uncoverage through sustained inquiry rather than one-shot coverage. The student must come to understand or be helped to grasp the idea, as a result of work. If teachers treat an understanding like a fact, the student is unlikely to get it (p. 342).

Glossary

Important yet less well-known terms appear throughout the standards and the indicators and are defined in the glossary. This glossary is found in Appendix D and is intended for teachers. It is not designed for student assessment purposes.

Indicators

Indicators are the specific statements integrating the content, skill, and theme that the students must demonstrate in order for them to meet the particular academic standard. Indicators provide essential guidance for ongoing inquiry and assessment.

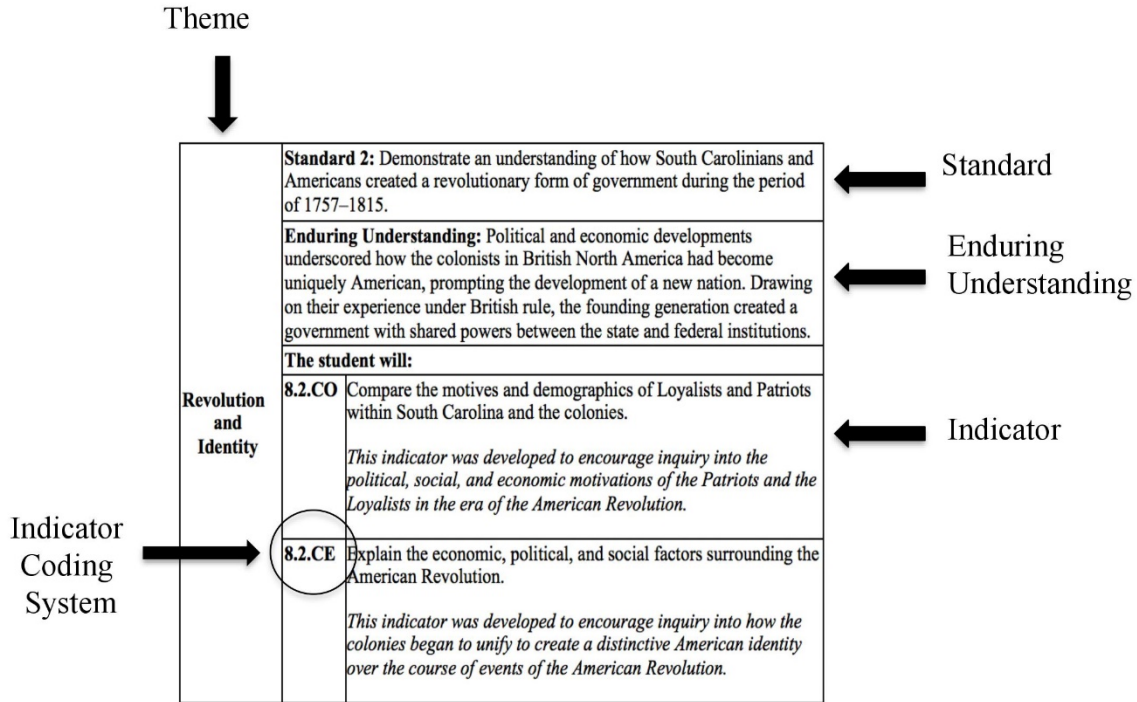
Although the use of verbs from Bloom's Revised Taxonomy (Anderson & Krathwohl, 2001) will assist teachers in identifying the cognitive processes of the indicator, the emphasis is on the thinking expressed by Webb's Depth of Knowledge (Webb, 1997). Discipline-specific skills, which are aligned to Depth of Knowledge levels, are embedded in each indicator. For example, if the indicator for a history course requires a student to examine causes of an event, then the indicator is in the Analysis Domain under Bloom's Revised Taxonomy and at Level 2 of Webb's Depth of Knowledge. In contrast, if the indicator for a history course requires a student to examine continuities and changes within a period of time, then the indicator is in the Analysis Domain under Bloom's Taxonomy and at Level 4 of Webb's Depth of Knowledge. While Bloom's domain remained consistent with the verb examine, the shift in the discipline-specific skill – causation to continuity and change – moved the Depth of Knowledge to the highest level. Beginning in grade four, each standard contains six indicators, based on disciplinary skills, which promote higher order thinking aligned to Depth of Knowledge. This design is to encourage inquiry and meaningful learning needed for college, career, and civic readiness.

Themes

Linda Levstik and Keith Barton (2015) observed that “timelines, names, and memorized ‘facts’ are not history, and they are certainly not compelling. The enduring themes and questions that humans have struggled with over time are...compelling” (p. 3). Thematic instruction allows for information to be categorized into organized concepts. These concepts are at the core of social studies thinking and allow for content connections to be made in a variety of ways. Analysis of overlapping themes allow students to move away from rote memorization of historical events and toward becoming 21st century learners who can use thematic content for new learning, problem solving, and genuine inquiry. Thematic instruction allows for students to make connections between content within a course and between various courses to deepen their understanding. Social Studies involves the development of civic dispositions and working with instructional themes to allow students to not only learn social studies content, but to apply flexible thinking to the content and be able to address societal issues in a responsible manner.

K–12 instruction centers on the themes of history, economics, geography, and civics and government. While the standards in the primary grades are these actual four themes, subsequent courses are built on sub-themes of the original four.

Social Studies Academic Standards Format



Key:

Theme: the concepts that are at the core of social studies thinking and allow for connections of content to be made in a variety of ways.

Standard: statements of the most important, consensually determined expectations for student learning in a particular discipline.

Enduring Understanding: statements based on big ideas that have lasting value beyond the classroom.

Indicator: specific statements integrating the content, skill, and theme that the students must demonstrate in order for them to meet the particular academic standards. Indicators provide essential guidance for ongoing inquiry and assessment.

Indicator Coding System: the first space denotes the grade level or course name, the second space denotes the number of the standard and the third place denotes the skill that is addressed within the indicator. In Geography, the third space denotes the theme associated with the indicator.

Legislative Requirements

The following information provides an overview of the legislative requirements pertaining to social studies education in South Carolina.

The county board of education and the board of trustees for each school district shall see that in every school under their care there shall be taught, as far as practicable, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and instruction in phonics, the elements of agriculture, the history of the United States and of this State, the principles of the Constitutions of the United States and of this State, morals and good behavior, algebra, physiology and hygiene (especially as to the effects of alcoholic liquors and narcotics upon the human system), English literature, and such other branches as the state board may from time to time direct (S.C. Code Ann. § 59- 29-10).

The State Board of Education shall examine the current status of the teaching of South Carolina history. By the 1989–90 school year, each public school of the State must instruct students in the history of the black people as a regular part of its history and social studies courses. The State Board of Education shall establish regulations for the adoption of history and social studies textbooks which incorporate black history and shall, through the South Carolina Department of Education, assist the school districts in developing and locating suitable printed materials and other aids for instruction in black history. The State Board of Education shall examine curricular material for grades 1-6 to determine the level of emphasis on the relationship of agriculture and other industries to the South Carolina economy (S.C. Code Ann. § 59- 29-55).

Study of United States Constitution requisite for graduation; attendance at veteran's activities.

- (A) All high schools, colleges, and universities in this State that are sustained or in any manner supported by public funds shall give instruction in the essentials of the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federalist Papers, including the study of and devotion to American institutions and ideals, and no student in any such school, college, or university may receive a certificate of graduation without previously passing a satisfactory examination upon the provisions and principles of the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federalist Papers, and, if a citizen of the United States, satisfying the examining power of his loyalty thereto.
- (B) On November eleventh of each year, which is a legal holiday in this State as provided by Section 53-5-10 to commemorate and honor veterans, all elementary, middle, and high schools in this State if they are open, shall devote at least one hour of the school day in either classroom instruction or at a student body assembly program to study the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. If any such school is not open on November eleventh, this instruction or assembly program must be given on the day the school is open immediately preceding November eleventh.
- (C) On November eleventh of each year, schools may permit students to attend activities to commemorate and honor veterans that are held at locations within their respective counties. The parent of a student seeking to be excused pursuant to this subsection shall

provide prior written consent to the appropriate school personnel (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-29-120).

The instruction provided for in S.C. Code Ann. § 59-29-120 shall be given for at least one year of the high school, college and university grades, respectively (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-29-130).

Founding principles instruction required; reporting requirements; professional development (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-29-155). This act is known and may be cited as the 'South Carolina Founding Principles Act'.

- (A) The State Board of Education and Education Oversight Committee shall incorporate instruction on the founding principles that shaped the United States into the required study of the United States Constitution as provided in Section 59-29-120, and the South Carolina Social Studies Standards upon the next cyclical review. The board and committee shall include, at a minimum, the Federalist Papers and instruction on the structure of government and the role of the separation of powers and the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution.
- (B) The State Department of Education biennially shall submit a report by October fifteenth of each odd numbered year, commencing in 2017, to the Senate Education Committee and the House Education and Public Works Committee documenting the implementation of this section.
- (C) The State Department of Education shall make available professional development opportunities to teachers regarding subsection (A) by physical or electronic means.

The State Board of Education shall establish a committee, which includes, but is not limited to, personnel from the South Carolina Department of Education, school districts, and institutions of higher education. The purpose of the committee shall be to assist the State Board of Education in the identification of the dimensions of thinking which shall constitute "higher order thinking and problem solving" (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-29-179).

The South Carolina Department of Education and all school districts shall emphasize higher order problem solving skills in curricula at all levels. The South Carolina Department of Education shall assist the school districts by locating, developing, and advising the districts on the development of materials and other aids which may be used to teach higher order problem solving skills within existing subjects (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-29-180).

Profile of the South Carolina Graduate



World Class Knowledge

- Rigorous standards in language arts and math for career and college readiness
- Multiple languages, science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM), arts and social sciences

World Class Skills

- Creativity and innovation
- Critical thinking and problem solving
- Collaboration and teamwork
- Communication, information, media and technology
- Knowing how to learn

Life and Career Characteristics

- Integrity
- Self-direction
- Global perspective
- Perseverance
- Work ethic
- Interpersonal skills

Approved by SCASA Superintendents Roundtable and SC Chamber of Commerce
SC Education Oversight Committee, SC State Board of Education, SC Department of Education,
SC General Assembly, SC Council on Competitiveness, TransformSC, & SC Arts in Basic Curriculum
Steering Committee

Kindergarten

The Community Around Us

Students in the primary grades (kindergarten–second grade) are building the foundation of social studies skills and themes that will follow them through grade 12 to prepare them for college and career. Despite there being a different overall focus for each subsequent grade level, students in primary grades will be exposed to the following themes of social studies in their courses: history, geography, economics, and civics and government. As students develop cognitively, these themes become more focused based on the grade-level content and disciplinary thinking skills.

Kindergarten students will begin their social studies experience by examining ways they are part of a classroom community and all of the social studies concepts involved in that community. By comparing themselves with classmates, mapping their classroom, and exploring classroom wants and needs with their teacher, kindergarten students will start to use skills of a social studies thinker. Instruction should utilize the specific thinking skills of a historian, geographer, economist, and political scientist developed for kindergartens. The progression of developmentally appropriate thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of social studies instruction. The disciplinary skills, themes, and content knowledge work together to support the goals of the Profile of the South Carolina Graduate.

The primary grade-level social studies standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content, the ability to teach thematically, and to support project or problem based learning. To encourage inquiry, the kindergarten The Community Around Us standards are constructed around the following four themes:

History – History in the primary grades encourages the use of evidence to study comparison, continuity, and changes while scaffolding content from community to nation.

Geography – Geography in the primary grades encourages the study of Earth as a home for humans and how they interact with it.

Economics – Economics in the primary grades encourages the study of wants and needs, scarcity, and supply and demand as a basis for understanding how economic decisions affect students' lives.

Civics and Government – Civics and Government in the primary grades encourages the study of a citizen's role and responsibility, including the study of rules, authority, and consequences within their communities.

Kindergarten Standards

| Key Concept | Standards |
|-------------|---|
| History | Standard 1: Utilize the college and career skills of a historian to study continuity and change over time for one’s personal history and one’s community. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The development of historical thinking skills begins in kindergarten by comparing individuals and examining the ways in which they change and/or remain the same over time. |
| | The student will: |
| | K.H.1 Identify similarities and differences between oneself and others. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into students’ individual characteristics in relation to those of their classmates. |
| | K.H.2 Examine ways in which individuals change or stay the same over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the ways that people change or stay the same over various periods of time, including days, weeks, and the school year. |
| Geography | K.H.3 Identify different forms of evidence used in historical inquiry, such as digital sources, maps, photographs/images, or texts. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into what one can learn about the world by identifying and utilizing primary sources. |
| | Standard 2: Utilize the college and career skills of a geographer to apply map skills and draw conclusions about place in one’s personal community. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Map literacy skills are essential to the synthesizing of cultural and natural information which allows for geographic questioning within the social studies standards. |
| | The student will: |
| | K.G.1 Identify a map, various map features, and explain the purpose of maps. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the purpose of maps and begin to recognize how the parts of maps are used to gain information (e.g., map title, map key/legend). This indicator was also developed to encourage the use of positional words used to describe locations on maps. |

| Key Concept | Standards |
|------------------|--|
| | <p>K.G.2 Utilize sources of geographic information (e.g., digital sources, maps, or photographs/images) to define and identify cultural and/or natural features.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into natural features, such as mountains, oceans, and rivers and cultural features, such as buildings, restaurants, roads, and stores.</p> |
| | <p>K.G.3 Describe and compare the cultural and natural environment around one's home and school by constructing a visual representation.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the cultural and natural features in the students' community vary from one place to another, and to create a map or other representation to communicate those differences.</p> |
| Economics | <p>Standard 3: Utilize the college and career skills of an economist to understand how economic decisions affect one's personal community.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Fundamental economic concepts introduced in kindergarten are developed throughout social studies education and impact one's everyday choices.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>K.E.1 Identify and compare wants and needs.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the differences between wants and needs and that different individuals have different wants and needs.</p> |
| | <p>K.E.2 Explain how wants and needs change over time.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into how wants and needs change as individuals grow and change.</p> |
| | <p>K.E.3 Explain why people have jobs, and describe the economic benefits for self and community.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how jobs allow community members to have consumer choice and to meet individual needs.</p> |
| | <p>K.E.4 Identify an economic want or need at one's school or community level and create a solution.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
|---------------------|---|
| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into real world economic wants and needs and encourage hands-on practice to find possible solutions.</p> |
| Civics & Government | <p>Standard 4: Utilize the college and career skills of a political scientist to understand and display civic dispositions in one's personal community.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Attributes of responsible citizenship requires individuals of diverse cultural backgrounds to employ dispositions to promote strong relationships.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>K.CG.1 Identify similarities and differences between people and discuss ways to protect and respect all people by practicing civic dispositions.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into diversity within the classroom and community. Further, inquiry promotes identifying civic dispositions (e.g., compassion, cooperation, empathy, honesty, and respect) that are already exhibited in the classroom setting and can be used for problem solving in the future.</p> |
| | <p>K.CG.2 Explain the purpose of rules and laws, and discuss consequences of breaking them.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into identifying rules and laws in the classroom, home, and the community and how these rules are necessary for safety.</p> |
| | <p>K.CG.3 Establish and practice classroom rules and procedures for listening and responding appropriately to others.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into identifying civic dispositions (e.g., compassion, cooperation, empathy, honesty, and respect). Further, inquiry promotes the discussion of rules already in place, the creation of rules, and habits needed for civil discourse.</p> |
| | <p>K.CG.4 Collaborate with others to identify a classroom or school issue and propose a resolution using civic dispositions.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into identifying real world classroom or school problems and practice a hands-on approach when finding solutions. This practice furthers inquiry through civic dispositions necessary when working with others.</p> |

Grade 1

Life in South Carolina

Students in the primary grades (kindergarten–second grade) are building the foundation of social studies skills and themes that will follow them through grade 12 to prepare them for college and career. Despite there being a different overall focus for each grade level, students in primary grades will be exposed to the following themes of social studies in their courses: history, geography, economics, and civics and government. As students develop cognitively, these themes become more focused based on the grade-level content in order to prepare students for college and career.

Grade one students continue their social studies experience by examining ways their community is a part of the state of South Carolina. By studying different geographic and economic features of the state, students will use skills of a social studies thinker when inquiring into the diversity of the state. Instruction should utilize the specific thinking skills of a historian, geographer, economist, and political scientist, developed for grade one. The progression of developmentally appropriate thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of social studies instruction. The disciplinary skills, themes, and content knowledge work together to support the goals of the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate*.

The primary grade-level social studies standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content, the ability to teach thematically, and to support project or problem based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade one Life in South Carolina standards are constructed around the following four themes:

History – History in the primary grades encourages the use of evidence to study comparison, continuity, and changes while scaffolding content from community to nation.

Geography – Geography in the primary grades encourages the study of Earth as a home for humans and how they interact with it.

Economics – Economics in the primary grades encourages the study of wants and needs, scarcity, and supply and demand as a basis for understanding how economic decisions affect students' lives.

Civics and Government – Civics and Government in the primary grades encourages the study of a citizen's role and responsibility, including the study of rules, authority, and consequences within their communities.

Grade 1 Standards

| Key Concept | Standards |
|-------------|---|
| History | Standard 1: Utilize the college and career skills of a historian to study continuity and change over time in South Carolina. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The similarities and differences within South Carolina, and the exploration of associated patterns between them, allow students to develop the foundational understanding that history involves continuities and changes in people from all backgrounds, and that patterns of history develop over time. |
| | The student will: |
| | <div> 1.H.1 Identify similarities and differences between one’s community and other South Carolina communities over time. </div> <div> This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the defining characteristics of a students’ own community. Further, inquiry should include the finding of similarities and differences among communities throughout South Carolina to build comparison skills for historical inquiry. </div> |
| History | <div> 1.H.2 Analyze a current event in South Carolina and make predictions about possible outcomes. </div> <div> This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the causes and effects of current events specific to South Carolina, such as a recent weather experience or a new law. This promotes further inquiry into how events have affected their own lives and community. </div> |
| | <div> 1.H.3 Evaluate different sources of evidence used in historical inquiry, such as art, artifacts, digital sources, graphs, maps, oral histories, photographs/images, and texts. </div> <div> This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into evaluating and utilizing primary sources as sources of knowledge to learn about South Carolina. </div> |
| Geography | Standard 2: Utilize the college and career skills of a geographer to apply map skills and draw conclusions about places in South Carolina and South Carolina’s place in the surrounding region. |
| | Enduring Understanding: By studying South Carolina’s diverse physical geography and the state’s location relative to other places in the United States, students begin to develop an understanding that humans interact with the various features of Earth and consequently create different cultural, economic, and historical landscapes. |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>1.G.1 Identify various types of maps, map features, and the purpose of maps.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a variety of maps (e.g., maps of malls, roads, schools, zoos, and the world) and the purpose of different types of maps. Further, inquiry is made into map features (e.g., map title, map key/legend, and compass rose) and how they are tools in geographic inquiry.</p> |
| | <p>1.G.2 Identify and describe the geographic location of South Carolina in relation to the rest of the United States through the use of various maps and geographic tools.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a variety of sources used to investigate and compare the location of South Carolina to the rest of the United States.</p> |
| | <p>1.G.3 Identify and differentiate between rural, suburban, and urban areas within South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the characteristics of urban, rural, and suburban areas within South Carolina.</p> |
| | <p>1.G.4 Describe and compare various landforms within South Carolina through the use of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a variety of sources used to investigate and compare different landforms (e.g., coastlines, lakes, mountains, and rivers) within South Carolina.</p> |
| Economics | Standard 3: Utilize the college and career skills of an economist to understand how economic decisions affect South Carolinians. |
| | Enduring Understanding: By exploring how the availability of resources influences economic conditions in South Carolina, students begin to understand how resources impact the personal economic decisions that individuals make. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>1.E.1 Compare goods and services in the school, community, and state.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the differences between goods and services. The indicator also encourages inquiry into</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | the identification of goods as items for purchase (e.g. school lunch) and services as actions that benefit others. |
| | <p>1.E.2 Explain how goods and services change over time.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the goods and services relevant to one’s own life, such as cell phones and computers, and how their relevance is affected by an individual’s changing wants and need. (This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into the relationship wants and needs and their relationship to goods and services...)</p> |
| | <p>1.E.3 Research and describe how goods and services differ in rural, suburban, and urban areas in South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into how goods and services vary in different communities. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into the identification of the goods and services available in their community and compare these to other South Carolina communities, such as farming in rural communities and shipping in coastal communities.</p> |
| | <p>1.E.4 Identify an economic want or need at the local or state level and create a solution in the form of a good or a service.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how economic decisions influence everyday life. Inquiry is also encouraged through finding achievable ways to support one’s community, such as making posters to promote recycling.</p> |
| Civics & Government | Standard 4: Utilize the college and career skills of a political scientist to understand and display civic dispositions about contemporary South Carolina. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Responsible citizenship requires individuals of diverse cultural backgrounds to employ dispositions that promote strong relationships. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>1.CG.1 Demonstrate how civic dispositions encourage citizens with diverse beliefs and backgrounds to work together for a common goal.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into working with others with stories different from their own. This indicator was also developed to encourage inquiry into the identification of examples of this behavior that are already occurring and how to use civic dispositions to better accomplish a task.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
|-------------|---|
| | <p>1.CG.2 Describe the basic purpose, structure, and functions of South Carolina’s government at both the local and state level.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the hierarchy of local and state government, how they work together, and the basic responsibilities they have for the people of South Carolina.</p> |
| | <p>1.CG.3 Demonstrate ways to display active and responsible citizenship in local and state government.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into how to be an active citizen. The indicator was also developed to encourage inquiry through examples of citizenship within one’s school, the community, and at the state level.</p> |
| | <p>1.CG.4 Collaborate with others to identify, resolve, and communicate resolutions on a local or state issue.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into community and state issues. The indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into state issues by using one’s own experiences, connecting with other classrooms across the state, or viewing appropriate news sources.</p> |

Grade 2

Life in the United States

Students in the primary grades (kindergarten–second grade) are building the foundation of social studies skills and themes that will follow them through grade 12 to prepare them for college and career. Despite there being a different overall focus for each grade level, students in primary grades will be exposed to the following themes of social studies in their courses: history, geography, economics, and civics and government. As students develop cognitively, these themes become more focused based on the grade-level content in order to prepare students for college and career.

Students in grade two will employ social studies skills as they begin to explore how South Carolina is a part of a larger entity with many similar customs, physical features, and economic and political concerns. Instruction should utilize the specific thinking skills of a historian, geographer, economist, and political scientist, developed for grade two. The progression of developmentally appropriate thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of social studies instruction. The disciplinary skills, themes, and content knowledge work together to support the goals of the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate*.

The primary grade-level social studies standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content, the ability to teach thematically, and to support project or problem based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade two Life in the United States standards are constructed around the following four themes:

History – History in the primary grades encourages the use of evidence to study comparison and continuity and changes while scaffolding content from community to nation.

Geography – Geography in the primary grades encourages the study of Earth as a home for humans and how they interact with it.

Economics – Economics in the primary grades encourages the study of wants and needs, scarcity, and supply and demand as a basis for understanding how economic decisions affect students' lives.

Civics and Government – Civics and Government in the primary grades encourages the study of a citizen's role and responsibility, including the study of rules, authority, and consequences within their communities.

Grade 2 Standards

| Key Concept | Standards | |
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| History | Standard 1: Utilize the college and career skills of a historian to study the continuity and changes over time in the United States. | |
| | Enduring Understanding: Students will employ the historical thinking skills of comparison, cause and effect, continuities and changes, and sourcing to study the diversity of the United States. | |
| | The student will: | |
| | 2.H.1 Identify and compare significant historical events, moments, and symbols in U.S. history. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into historical events, including figures, symbols, and observances, that have been important to the U.S. over time as well as how they impact us. | |
| | 2.H.2 Examine current or past events from U.S. history, and discuss the possible causes and effects. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into multiple causes and effects of events in U.S. history. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how to practice appropriate group discussion and civic dispositions, especially related to citizens' roles in current events. | |
| | 2.H.3 Analyze patterns of continuities and changes within U.S. history through the use of a variety of sources, including graphic organizers, maps, oral histories, photographs/images, texts, and timelines. This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into changes that occur over various periods of time and recognize patterns in history. The indicator was also developed to encourage the exposure to resources, such as charts, graphs, timelines, and tables. | |
| Geography | 2.H.4 Evaluate different forms of evidence used in historical inquiry and determine their validity. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how to critically evaluate sources for validity. The indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into how to ensure data is accurate, citable, complete, credible, current, and objective. | |
| | Standard 2: Utilize the college and career skills of a geographer to apply map skills and draw conclusions about the United States. | |

| Key Concept | Standards | |
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| | Enduring Understanding: The availability of resources and the physical features associated with them vary in different locations around the U. S. Students will connect these resources with various economic activities. | |
| | The student will: | |
| | 2.G.1 Identify the geographic location of the U. S. in relation to the rest of the world. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the location of the U.S. on various maps and globes. This indicator promotes further inquiry into bordering nations and oceans. | |
| | 2.G.2 Describe and compare various landforms over time within the U.S. through the use of primary and secondary sources. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into using historic images, maps, narratives, texts, or video, to investigate and compare different landforms around the U.S. | |
| | 2.G.3 Explain how the distribution of human features, physical features, and natural resources within the U. S changes over time and impacts economic activity. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how rivers, lakes, mountains, and other land features affect economic activity. This indicator also prompts students to explore how different geographic areas support different activities in different times due the availability of resources. | |
| Economics | Standard 3: Utilize the college and career skills of an economist to understand how economic decisions affect citizenship within the United States. | |
| | Enduring Understanding: Creating and utilizing budgets are a foundation to becoming financially literate. Students will analyze components of budgeting, including wants and needs, to develop foundational financial literacy skills. | |
| | The student will: | |
| | 2.E.1 Examine the purpose of currency and how income, savings, and spending are parts of a budget. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the purpose of currency and how currency is related to economic activity. The indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into decision-making concerning spending and saving money. | |
| | 2.E.2 Explain how budgets change as wants and needs or the availability of | |

| Key Concept | Standards | |
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| | <p>goods and services change.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into economic decision making, specifically how choices are made based on both wants and needs and the availability of goods and services.</p> | |
| | <p>2.E.3 Create a simple budget, and articulate the priorities using economic terms such as expenses, income, and savings.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into different factors that must be considered when creating a budget.</p> | |
| | <p>2.E.4 Interpret data to show how geographic location and available resources impact economic decision-making.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how location is related to resources and economics as resources change temporally in addition to vary spatially.</p> | |
| Civics & Government | Standard 4: Responsible citizenship requires individuals of diverse cultural backgrounds to employ dispositions that promote strong relationships to develop solutions to communal problems. | |
| | Enduring Understanding: Students will develop the skills necessary to address shared problems in a respectful and productive manner. | |
| | The student will: | |
| | <p>2.CG.1 Identify cultural and ethnic groups in the U. S., explore their characteristics, and communicate how civic dispositions build relationships between groups in a diverse society.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how civic dispositions (i.e., compassion, cooperation, empathy, honesty, and respect) support cooperation within a diverse society.</p> | |
| | <p>2.CG.2 Use primary and secondary sources to research a national figure who demonstrated civic dispositions.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into past and present national figures who demonstrated civic dispositions (i.e., compassion, cooperation, empathy, honesty, and respect) by exploring a variety of sources, such as children’s literature, historic documents, photographs and images, or news sources.</p> | |
| | 2.CG.3 Analyze how rights are granted to U. S. citizens through the founding | |

| Key Concept | Standards | |
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| | <p>documents.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights that are granted under the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the First Amendment to understand how these individual freedoms help form the framework of our society.</p> | |
| | <p>2.CG.4 Use evidence to propose and communicate a resolution to a national issue.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into identifying and proposing solutions to problems at the national level.</p> | |

Grade 3

World Geography

In grade three, students will explore the spatial distribution of Earth's physical and human features and how these features interact to make Earth their home. Earth's natural features and resources have both presented opportunities and constraints for how and where people have lived on Earth, in turn influencing the development of different cultural expressions. A geographic and skills-based study of the physical and human characteristics of places will bridge the skills practiced in the primary grades to the subsequent content and thinking skills of later grades.

Instruction should utilize the specific geographic thinking skills and themes developed for grade three. The progression of the developmentally appropriate geographic thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of geography instruction. These geographical thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The social studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content, the ability to teach thematically, and to support project or problem-based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade three World Geography standards are constructed around introducing students to the following four themes:

Places and Regions (PR) – The PR theme encourages the study of the experiences of humans organized into geographic regions. Regions describe places that are characterized by similar physical and human conditions.

Environment and Resources (ER) – The ER theme encourages the study of Earth's physical systems (e.g., climate, landform, vegetation) and how human activities modify the environment, bringing both benefits and costs. The distribution of natural resources varies spatially and temporally, resulting in different political and economic relationships.

Human Systems (HS) – The HS theme encourages the study of various human activities and characteristics across Earth's surface. The spatial distribution and movement of populations and the resultant changes form the basis of understanding. Cultural characteristics, economic systems, political systems, and settlement patterns are further examples of how human landscapes vary spatially.

Applied Geography (AG) – The AG theme encourages the study of how geographic literacy and geographic skills, such as mapping, are used to solve problems. An understanding of past and present spatial organizations of Earth enables people to better understand and plan for the changes in human and physical phenomena in the future.

Grade 3 Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
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| M: Mapping- Identify, use, interpret, and construct large-scale maps. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of mapping in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe the properties and functions of maps. • use a variety of paper and digital technologies to display and analyze geospatial data. • interpret maps for understanding and problem-solving. • construct maps using available technology for understanding and problem-solving. |
| MR: Models and Representations- Identify, use, interpret, and construct basic geographic models and other visual representations. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of models and representations in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe alternative methods of displaying geospatial data. • interpret and use models and representations for understanding and problem-solving. • construct models and representations for understanding and problem-solving. |
| GE: Gather Evidence and Communicate Findings- Identify, use, and interpret different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources. | To demonstrate their ability to gather evidence and communicate findings in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify, collect, and analyze geospatial data. • evaluate geospatial data and other data sources for accuracy, quality, perspective, and value. • synthesize and communicate findings using verbal, written, visual, or other appropriate forms. |
| CC: Conditions, Connections, and Regions- Identify and compare the development of conditions, connections, and regions. | To demonstrate their ability to recognize conditions and connections in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the physical and human conditions of places and the connections among places. • compare the physical and human conditions of places and the connections among places. |
| S: Scale- Identify spatial hierarchies. | To demonstrate their ability to understand scale in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify spatial hierarchies from local to global scale. |
| DP: Distribution and Patterns- Identify spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. | To demonstrate their ability to understand distribution and patterns in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. |

Grade 3 Standards

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| Map Skills and Earth's Features | Standard 1: Use maps and globes to categorize places and regions by their human and physical conditions. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Global citizenship begins with the initial understanding of Earth's major features and how geographic information is used to learn about those features. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>3.1.1.AG Utilize an alphanumeric grid to locate the continents and oceans.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about the location of major physical features around the world by utilizing a basic grid (i.e., letters on one axis, numbers on the other) as preparation for learning latitude and longitude.</p> |
| | <p>3.1.2.AG Locate the world's four hemispheres (i.e., northern, southern, eastern, and western) by using the major components of latitude and longitude (i.e., the Equator, the Prime Meridian, lines of latitude (i.e., parallels), lines of longitude (i.e., meridians), and the International Date Line).</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about how the world is divided for mapping purposes when using latitude and longitude.</p> |
| Environment and People | <p>3.1.3.PR Identify the spatial hierarchy of political and physical geographic features.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about spatial hierarchies (i.e., scale) to understand connections between Earth's systems. Political features include cities, states, and countries. Physical features include forests, mountains, oceans, and rivers.</p> |
| | Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of Earth's physical features and ecosystems that affect human activities. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Earth's diverse physical landscape provides the opportunity to discover how humans live and interact in various areas over time. Earth's physical systems influenced human migration and lifestyles and led to the creation of a diverse world. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>3.2.1.ER Recognize and explain how physical features are distributed around the world.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about the distribution of landforms, climates, and biomes around the world.</p> |
| | <p>3.2.2.ER Identify and analyze the ways people interact with the physical environment in different regions of the state, the country, and the world.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about a variety of geographic landforms, water bodies, and climate patterns around the world and how humans interact with them, including population distribution and settlement patterns.</p> |
| | <p>3.2.3.ER Identify spatial variations in climates around the world and recognize the relationship between climate and human activities.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about how climate affects decision-making regarding such factors as food, clothing, and shelter around the world.</p> |
| | |
| Environment and People | <p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between Earth’s environmental hazards and human activities.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Earth’s physical environment can have profound effects on its inhabitants. Geographic information about physical systems can be used to create a related safety plan in the event of a natural disaster.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>3.3.1.ER Identify the range of natural hazards facing people and explain how some populations are more vulnerable than others.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to consider the various threats to humans including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanoes, and wildfires, and how human actions (e.g., building in a floodplain) can increase exposure and loss.</p> |
| | <p>3.3.2.ER Use maps and other sources of geographic information to gather evidence and draw conclusions about patterns of natural disasters around the world.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about the</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>geographic locations and patterns of natural disasters around the world by using maps and other sources of geographic information. Location and pattern connections may include how earthquakes occur along fault lines and hurricanes form over warm water near the Equator.</p> |
| | <p>3.3.3.AG Develop a natural disaster safety plan for a community.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about natural disasters that typically occur in a community and then develop a practical plan to protect the community.</p> |
| Culture and Economy | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of varied human cultural and economic characteristics across Earth’s surface.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: The spatial distribution of Earth’s physical features and natural resources influences the development of various cultures and livelihoods.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>3.4.1.PR Investigate the cultural characteristics of places and regions around the world.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about how geography influences cultural characteristics around the world. Culture may be expressed by architecture, arts and literature, clothing, cuisine, language, and religion, among other items.</p> |
| | <p>3.4.2.HS Investigate the economic and land use characteristics of places and regions around the world.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about how geography influences economic activities around the world. Economic livelihoods may be expressed by agriculture (subsistence, commercial), industry, and services.</p> |
| | <p>3.4.3.AG Research and create a geographic representation of a contemporary or historic group of people to communicate findings about their cultural characteristics and livelihoods.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to inquire about different ways to represent the distribution of various cultural characteristics, like belief systems, clothing, food, and shelter, and the varied ways in which people make a living in different world regions. Geographic representations may</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | include charts, graphs, maps, tables, or other visuals. |
| Exploration and Migration | Standard 5: Demonstrate an understanding of how and why humans have explored and migrated across Earth. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Earth has been continuously explored for its resources, a process that has resulted in cultural contact with both positive and negative consequences. Culture groups across various world regions continue to interact through economic, social, political, and environmentally-driven migration. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>3.5.1.HS Investigate and explain the economic, social, and political motivations behind human exploration of Earth.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to examine why humans have explored and occupied different world regions, including reasons such as resource exploration, the desire to spread religion, and empire-building.</p> |
| | <p>3.5.2.AG Use maps and other geographic representations to identify exploration patterns throughout Earth history.</p> <p>This indicator allows students to work with maps and mapping tools to show where exploration, as described in the previous indicator, impacted various populations and cultures.</p> |
| | <p>3.5.3.HS Investigate and explain the economic, social, political, and environmental motivations behind human migration and how places can change as a result.</p> <p>This indicator prompts students to examine why humans have decided to migrate – voluntarily or involuntarily – to different world regions, including reasons related to work opportunities, social or political persecution, and changing environmental conditions.</p> |
| | <p>3.5.4.AG Use maps and other geographic representations to identify how migration patterns affect people and places.</p> <p>This indicator allows students to work with maps and mapping tools to show where migration, as described in the previous indicator, affects populations in both sending and receiving locations.</p> |

Grade 4

United States & South Carolina Studies Part I

Students study the history of the United States and South Carolina in grade four, beginning with the colonization of the United States and continuing through Reconstruction. South Carolina's role is integrated into the study of the exploration of the United States. Students will explore how the United States and South Carolina cultivated common societies through the interaction among different groups of people, the colonization of North America, independence from Great Britain, founding principles, and the identity of a new nation. They will also investigate how cooperation and conflict among people brought about change, led to the expansion of boundaries and territories, a nation became divided in the Civil War, and how the nation and state dealt with the consequences of the Civil War which resulted in Reconstruction.

Instruction should utilize the historical thinking skills and themes developed for grade four, several of which are being introduced to students for the first time. The progression of developmentally appropriate historical thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of history instruction. These historical thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. Starting in grade four, students will have the opportunity to apply these skills with specific social studies content. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. This allows for teacher flexibility when long-range planning. These themes allow for connections to be made between content when teaching chronologically, the ability to teach thematically rather than chronologically, and to support project- or problem-based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade four United States and South Carolina Studies Part I standards are constructed around the following four themes:

Development and Sustainment of a State and Nation – The Development and Sustainment of a State and Nation theme encourages the study of the national and state political identities and perspectives. National and state political identities and perspectives are based on the founding principles contained in documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Federalist Papers. These perspectives serve as the basis of both debate and compromise over the course of the nation's history.

Economic, Settlement, and Territorial Expansions – The Economic, Settlement, and Territorial Expansions theme encourages the study of changing economic, social, and political ideas within the United States and South Carolina. These expansions led to controversy, compromise, extension of boundaries, and the economic change from mercantilism to capitalism.

Interaction Among People – The Interaction Among People theme encourages the study of cultural interactions, economic development, and societal differences which resulted in distinct

perspectives within the regions of both the United States and South Carolina. Over time, these exchanges have caused both unity and division.

Physical Geography and Natural Resources – The Physical Geography and Natural Resources theme encourages the study of the migration of humans to different regions and how geography influenced their way of life in a new place. As North America and South Carolina were settled, changes in economic, political, environmental, and societal conditions occurred over time and in different locations.

Grade 4 Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
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| CO: Comparison- Identify comparisons based on common or differing characteristics or contexts. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of comparison , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify characteristics (i.e. who, what, where, why, when, and how) of historical developments. • identify similarities and/or differences between historical events, ideas, and/or characteristics. • identify similarities and/or differences between political, economic, and/or geographic regions. • identify similarities and/or differences of perspectives between groups of people. |
| CE: Causation- Identify multiple causes and effects, to include distinguishing long-term and short-term examples. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of causation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify multiple causes and effects (i.e. short-term and long-term) for historical events. • identify how previous events contributed to subsequent events. • identify how history would be different if historical events had different outcomes. |
| P: Periodization- Organize a historical narrative into time periods using units of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, centuries). | To demonstrate their ability to think in terms of periodization , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and understand time periods using units of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, and centuries). • organize major historical events chronologically. • evaluate a historical narrative to identify its components. • create a historical narrative to summarize major developments within a given time period. |
| CX: Context- Make connections between historical developments in history using specific references to time, place, and broader circumstances. | To demonstrate their ability to use context , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain how historical events have a local impact. • explain how historical events have an impact beyond the local area. • use evidence to explain the progression of historical events. • make connections between historical events and current events. |
| CC: Continuities and Changes- Recognize patterns of historical continuity and changes in history. | To demonstrate their ability to understand continuities and changes , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify recurring patterns in historical events. • identify changes in the patterns of historical events. • identify continuities in the patterns of historical events. |
| E: Evidence- Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary | To demonstrate their ability to use evidence in the study of history, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the difference between primary and secondary sources. |

| Indicator | Expression |
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| sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> utilize primary and secondary sources to gather information and make connections. identify how point of view, bias, and purpose allow for further understanding of a primary source. evaluate secondary sources for accuracy and validity. |

Grade 4 Standards

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| Colonization | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the settlement and colonization of North America, including South Carolina, between 1600–1730. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The various cultures, establishments, and settlements of North American colonies were a result of interactions and contributions primarily of Native Americans, Europeans, and enslaved Africans. The British North America colonies each developed a unique culture connected to their economic, geographic, and political resources and beliefs. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>4.1.CO Compare the interactions among cultural groups as a result of European colonization.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how European colonization impacted the interaction among African, European, and Native American cultural groups.</p> |
| | <p>4.1.CE Identify the effects of changing economic systems on the diverse populations in British North America.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the effects of mercantilism and triangular trade on enslaved Africans, Native Americans, and European colonists in North America and the Caribbean.</p> |
| | <p>4.1.P Explain the development of political institutions and social characteristics that defined the British colonial regions.</p> <p>This indicator was written to promote inquiry into the unique development of ethnic, political, and religious identities in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies.</p> |
| | <p>4.1.CX Contextualize the experience of Africans, Europeans, and Native Americans in South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how South Carolina developed as a result of the relationship among various ethnic, political, and religious groups.</p> |
| | <p>4.1.CC Identify patterns of change and continuity in the development of economic systems in British North America.</p> <p>This indicator was written to promote inquiry into the role of mercantilism in the growth of agriculture, early industry, harbor</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | development, shipping and trade, and slavery in the British colonies. |
| | 4.1.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the economic, political, and social developments of British North America and South Carolina. |
| A New Nation | Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the identity of a new nation, including the state of South Carolina between 1730-1800. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Colonial revolt against British regulations and restrictions resulted in the creation of the United States as an independent nation comprised of individual states. Following the American Revolution, Americans developed a new form of government that embodied and contradicted the ideals for which they had fought and unified the new nation. |
| | The student will: |
| | 4.2.CO Compare the roles of marginalized groups during the American Revolution. This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the economic, political, and social roles of colonial groups, to include free and enslaved people of African descent, Native Americans, and women, during the revolutionary period. |
| | 4.2.CE Examine the economic and political motivations for colonists to declare independence from Great Britain. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the influence of taxation and regulation in the colonial independence movement leading to the Declaration of Independence and the beginning of the American Revolution. |
| | 4.2.P Analyze the sequence of events that led to the establishment of the U. S. as a democratic republic. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the process which led to the formation of the U.S. government, including the convening of the Continental Congresses, the passage of the Articles of Confederation, and the adoption of the U.S. Constitution. |
| | 4.2.CX Contextualize South Carolina's role in the development of the new nation. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into South |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | Carolina's participation in the American Revolution and the subsequent creation of a new government. |
| | <p>4.2.CC Explain the continuities and changes in natural rights as seen from the French and Indian War to the creation of the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how Americans understood and enumerated natural rights from the period of salutary neglect through the American Revolution and into the first decade of the republic.</p> |
| | <p>4.2.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the economic, political, and social developments of the new nation.</p> |
| Expansion and Sectionalism | Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the expansion and growth of South Carolina and the United States between 1800–1850. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The new century saw the U. S. being transformed through land acquisitions in the West, which provided some Americans with a hope for land ownership and a better life. The expansion also heightened and continued the debate on the legalities and expansion of slavery and significantly impacted Native Americans' way of life. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>4.3.CO Compare the motivations for and reactions to various expeditions into the Western territories.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the economic, political, and social reasons for Westward Expansion. It was also written to promote inquiry into how various people living in the western territories responded to migration.</p> |
| | <p>4.3.CE Analyze the effects of government policies in promoting United States territorial expansion into the west.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how government policy influenced Westward Expansion, including the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, policies towards Native Americans, the Mexican-American War, and support of railroad development.</p> |
| | <p>4.3.P Analyze the role of technology and the environmental impact during the period of Westward Expansion.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the technological advancements that supported Westward Expansion and the subsequent impacts on the environment, including the role of precious metals, advances in mining technology, and the invention of advanced transportation and communication.</p> |
| | <p>4.3.CX Contextualize South Carolina’s role in the development of sectionalism during the antebellum period.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the debate surrounding the expansion of enslaved labor versus free labor influenced the development of sectionalism. This indicator was also developed to foster inquiry into the growth of the Abolitionist Movement leading up to the Civil War.</p> |
| | <p>4.3.CC Recognize patterns of continuity and change in the experiences of Native Americans and Spanish-speaking people as the U. S. expanded westward.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how land acquisition and the resulting border changes of the U. S. impacted the people of the western territories prior to Westward Expansion.</p> |
| | <p>4.3.E Analyze multiple perspectives of early westward expansion, including the addition of slave and free territories and states.</p> |
| A Divided Nation | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of economic, political, and social divisions during the United States Civil War, including the role of South Carolina between 1850–1870.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Regional economic interests led to insurmountable political and social divisions during this time period. Sectionalism led the United States into a costly and devastating Civil War, which ultimately resulted in the preservation the United States of America.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>4.4.CO Compare the economic and political causes of the Civil War.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how debates over slavery led to the Civil War.</p> |
| | <p>4.4.CE Explain the effects of military strategies utilized by the Union and the Confederacy.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the effects of military strategies to include but not limited to: wartime technologies, the Anaconda Plan, conscription, and Sherman's March to the Sea.</p> |
| | <p>4.4.P Explain how emancipation was achieved as a result of civic participation.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to prompt inquiry into the role abolitionists played in influencing public opinion and urging policymakers to protect natural rights, which led to emancipation.</p> |
| | <p>4.4.CX Contextualize South Carolina's experience during the Civil War.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relationship between the Civil War and the experiences of women, African Americans, and the planter class in South Carolina.</p> |
| | <p>4.4.CC Identify and evaluate the economic, political, and social changes experienced throughout the Civil War.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the continuities and changes experienced by Americans of various genders, positions, races, and social status during the Civil War.</p> |
| | <p>4.4.E Analyze the economic, political, and social divisions during the Civil War.</p> |
| Rebuilding | <p>Standard 5: Demonstrate an understanding of the contributions different groups made to impact the economic, political, and social developments during Reconstruction of the United States and South Carolina in the period of 1860–1880.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: The United States faced multiple challenges in the planning and implementation of laws designed to reshape the nation following the Civil War. Economic, political, and social forces provided unique regional successes and failures, which ultimately resulted in a compromise to demilitarize the southern states leading to a turbulent reaction to Reconstruction and the design of new laws to reverse many of the advances achieved by post-Civil War legislation.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>4.5.CO Compare the roles of various groups on Reconstruction.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
|-------------|--|
| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the interactions between various groups to include northerners and southerners, such as African Americans, white landowners, politicians, and business leaders during Reconstruction.</p> |
| | <p>4.5.CE Analyze the impact of federal legislation on the South during Reconstruction.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how new federal laws impacted the South during Reconstruction, to include the effects of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.</p> |
| | <p>4.5.P Summarize Reconstruction as a turning point in American history.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into founding principles as viewed through this period of federal government involvement, the development and realignment of a new labor system not based on a system of slavery, and the significant political realignment of the South.</p> |
| | <p>4.5.CX Contextualize the economic, labor, political, and social conditions in South Carolina during the period of Reconstruction.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into South Carolina’s unique experience, to include the Port Royal Experiment and the adoption of the state Constitution of 1868.</p> |
| | <p>4.5.CC Identify and evaluate the impact of economic, political, and social events on the African American experience throughout Reconstruction.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how Reconstruction resulted in the foundation for the struggle for civil rights. This indicator was also developed to foster inquiry into Reconstruction Era policies such as Constitutional amendments, black codes, and Jim Crow Laws.</p> |
| | <p>4.5.E Analyze multiple perspectives of the economic, political, and social effects of Reconstruction on different populations in the South and in other regions of the U. S.</p> |

Grade 5

United States & South Carolina Studies Part II

Students continue their study of the history of the United States and South Carolina in grade five, beginning with the industrialization of the United States and continuing through the present day. South Carolina's role is integrated into the exploration of the history of the United States. Students will study the industrialization of the United States and South Carolina, the impact immigrants had on the cultural and economic landscape, the rise of the United States as a world power, the nation's involvement in world affairs in the 20th century, and the nation's leadership role after World War II, during and after the Cold War, and into the 21st century. They will also learn about how citizens dealt with urbanization and increased population, women's suffrage and civil rights for all Americans, economic depression and recovery, and challenges in foreign diplomacy.

Instruction should utilize the historical thinking skills and themes developed for grade five. The progression of developmentally appropriate historical thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of history instruction. These historical thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. This allows for teacher flexibility when long-range planning. These themes allow for connections to be made between content when teaching chronologically, the ability to teach thematically rather than chronologically, and to support project- or problem -based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade five United States and South Carolina Studies Part II standards are constructed around the following four themes:

Economic Advancements – The Economic Advancements theme encourages the study of the United States' development as an economic leader through technological advances, growth of capitalism, and involvement of government. How South Carolina has and continues to contribute to the national economic success will also be explored.

Expansion and Migration – The Expansion and Migration theme encourages the study of the push- and pull -factors behind the movement of various groups to and throughout the United States. This includes their abilities to adapt to and transform their new social and physical environments.

Political Ideas and Institutions – The Political Ideas and Institutions theme encourages the study of how the founding principles of natural rights, federalism, and rule of law have been applied during this period of the United States and South Carolina. Political values and government institutions have influenced society and government through the creation of domestic and foreign policies.

Social and Cultural Development – The Social and Cultural Development theme encourages the study of how various social and cultural groups in the United States and South Carolina have influenced society and government. Citizens have developed multifaceted national and state identities based on individual ethnic, political, racial, regional, and religious differences.

Grade 5 Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
|--|---|
| CO: Comparison- Generate comparisons based on common or differing characteristics or contexts. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of comparison , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify characteristics (i.e. who, what, where, why, when, and how) of historical developments. • identify similarities and/or differences between historical events, ideas, and/or characteristics. • identify similarities and/or differences between political, economic, and/or geographic regions. • identify similarities and/or differences of perspectives between groups of people. • identify how historical events affect the United States and South Carolina similarly and differently. |
| CE: Causation- Analyze multiple causes and effects, to include distinguishing long-term and short-term examples. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of causation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify multiple causes and effects (i.e. short-term and long-term) for historical events. • interpret the long-term effects of historical events. • interpret the short-term effects of historical events. • analyze how previous events contributed to subsequent events. • identify how history would be different if historical events had different outcomes. |
| P: Periodization- Organize a historical narrative into time periods using units of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, centuries). | To demonstrate their ability to think in terms of periodization , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • categorize historical events into blocks of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, centuries). • organize major historical events chronologically. • evaluate a historical narrative to identify its components. • create a historical narrative to summarize major developments within a given time period. |
| CX: Context- Describe historical developments using specific references to time, place, and broader circumstances. | To demonstrate their ability to use context , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain how historical events affect the United States. • explain how historical events affect South Carolina. • use evidence to explain the progression of historical events. • make connections between historical events to current events. |
| CC: Continuities and Changes- Recognize patterns of historical continuities and changes, and identify turning points in history. | To demonstrate their ability to understand continuities and changes , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify patterns of change and continuity in historical events. • identify turning points in historical events |
| E: Evidence- Identify, | To demonstrate their ability to use evidence in the study of |

| Indicator | Expression |
|--|--|
| source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | <p>history, students should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the differences between primary and secondary sources. • utilize primary and secondary sources to gather information and make connections. • identify how point of view, bias, and purpose allow for further understanding of a primary source. • evaluate secondary sources for accuracy and validity. • categorize multiple sources to make a claim. |

Grade 5 Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Expansion and Migration | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the economic, political, and social effects of expansion and industrialization on the United States and South Carolina between 1860–1910. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The Second Industrial Revolution, urbanization, and access to resources contributed to the expansion of the United States during this time period. At the same time, groups migrated to and within the United States creating tensions and adding to the rich culture of the nation. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>5.1.CO Compare the physical landscape and demographics of the U.S. before and after the Transcontinental Railroad.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the physical landscape of the U.S. changed due to the building of the Transcontinental Railroad. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how human movement and settlement into the American west greatly affected the physical landscape.</p> |
| | <p>5.1.CE Examine push- and pull-factors related to immigration and expansion on urban and rural populations during the period.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into why and how various peoples immigrated to the U.S. Furthermore, this indicator was designed to promote inquiry into how these immigrant cultures influenced American culture and society.</p> |
| | <p>5.1.P Summarize how the United States’ involvement in the Spanish American War led to increased U.S. economic expansion and imperialism.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the U. S. territory and businesses expanded during the late 19th century. Furthermore, it is designed to promote inquiry into how, by the end of the Spanish American War, the U.S. began to expand overseas markets and compete with the growing European markets and industrial growth.</p> |
| | <p>5.1.CX Contextualize how the Second Industrial Revolution led to an increased desire for raw materials and the United States involvement in imperialistic efforts and economic expansion.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how industrialization evolved in the U.S. and South Carolina during the late 19th century and into the early 20th century. This indicator was also designed to promote</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------------------|---|
| | <p>inquiry into how poor living and working conditions in urban areas led to the rise of Progressivism in the U.S.</p> |
| | <p>5.1.CC Summarize how imperialism and economic expansion impacted the experiences of different groups and shaped American cultural identities.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the economy of the United States grew during the time period. Topics for inquiry may include the impact of population growth on production, working conditions, and the subsequent labor movements to 1910.</p> |
| | <p>5.1.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the economic, political, and social effects of western expansion, the Industrial Revolution, and immigration through primary and secondary sources, and evaluate the subsequent changes to the U. S.</p> |
| Federal Expansion | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of how international events and conditions during the early 20th Century (i.e., 1910–1940) affected the United States and South Carolina.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: In the early 20th Century, the economies of the United States and South Carolina experienced a boom-and-bust period. This situation led to significant government intervention in order to stimulate the economy.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>5.2.CO Compare the cultural and economic impacts of the 1929 Stock Market Crash on the U. S. and South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how life changed in the U.S. and South Carolina after the stock market crash of 1929. The indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into how life in the 1920s differed from life in the 1930s in both the U.S. and South Carolina.</p> |
| | <p>5.2.CE Examine the primary causes of World War I and the events which led to U.S. involvement.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the rise of ideologies in Europe led to division and conflict among nations resulting in World War I. Further, inquiry is encouraged through the exploration of the changing position of the U.S. from the beginning of the war in Europe to its eventual involvement.</p> |
| | <p>5.2.P Summarize how the role of the federal government expanded during the period.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how wartime government activities, the Progressive Movement, and the New Deal represented an expansion of federal power, including attempts to protect citizens.</p> |
| | <p>5.2.CX Contextualize the post-war economic climate on the cultural landscape throughout the United States and South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into post World War I changes in the U.S., including the “Roaring Twenties,” the Harlem Renaissance, the role of women outside of the home, and cultural changes for African Americans.</p> |
| | <p>5.2.CC Examine the continuities and changes that resulted from New Deal programs and the impact these programs had on various groups throughout the U. S. and South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the role of the government expanded during the Great Depression through the implementation of government programs. The indicator encourages inquiry into New Deal programs such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Civilian Conservation Corps, Social Security Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Tennessee Valley Authority.</p> |
| | <p>5.2.E Evaluate multiple perspectives from the period, including the economic, political, and social impacts of World War I, the 1920s, the Great Depression, and the New Deal using primary and secondary sources.</p> |
| America as a World Leader | <p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the economic, political, and social effects of World War II, the Holocaust, and their aftermath (i.e., 1930–1950) on the United States and South Carolina.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Along with the rest of the world, the United States and South Carolina experienced economic instability during this period. As a result, political instability and worldwide conflict consumed the world in the 1940s. Following World War II, the United States emerged as a world leader through political policies and economic growth.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>5.3.CO Compare the ideologies and policies that led to World War II.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the ideologies and policies that led to WWII, with a particular focus on the rise of dictators throughout Europe and Asia.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------|---|
| | <p>5.3.CE Analyze the cause and effect of government-sponsored policies within the United States and Europe related to the status of different groups, to include the Holocaust.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the state-sponsored persecution that led to the Holocaust in Europe. This indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into the fight against discrimination toward marginalized groups in America.</p> |
| | <p>5.3.P Summarize the U.S. government’s transition away from neutrality policies following World War I that led to its eventual involvement in World War II.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the U.S. government viewed its position in world affairs. Further, inquiry is encouraged through a focus on governmental policies such as Lend Lease, the Neutrality Acts of the 1930s, and the peacetime draft.</p> |
| | <p>5.3.CX Contextualize the technological and geographic influence on military strategies in the Pacific and European theaters of war of World War II.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how geography played a role in the military strategy in the European and Pacific theaters. The indicator was also developed to encourage inquiry into such strategies as island hopping, the use of technological advancements, and effects of a three front war.</p> |
| | <p>5.3.CC Analyze the changes and continuities regarding the United States’ international leadership during the period, including the rebuilding of Europe and the resettlement of displaced persons resulting from the Holocaust.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how America’s international leadership evolved before, during, and after World War II. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into the different alliances that were formed by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union to include the Allied Powers, the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Warsaw Pact.</p> |
| | <p>5.3.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the economic, political, and social effects of World War II and its aftermath using primary and secondary sources.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|----------------|--|
| Social Changes | Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of the conflicts, innovations, and social changes in the United States, including South Carolina, from 1950–1980. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The United States during the post-World War II period was dominated by a power conflict that pitted former allies against each other over economic and political differences, which affected all aspects of American life at home and abroad. Additionally, various civil rights movements within the United States and South Carolina impacted society. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>5.4.CO Compare and contrast the capitalist and communist ideologies.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the lifestyles of those living in capitalist countries differed from those living in communist countries. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how the rights of citizens differed in capitalist and communist countries.</p> |
| | <p>5.4.CE Analyze the causes and impacts of social movements in the U. S. and South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into growth and influence of the various modern civil rights movements including, but not limited to, African Americans, Chicano, Native Americans, and women.</p> |
| | <p>5.4.P Summarize the economic, political, and social changes in the U. S. after World War II.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how social changes such as suburbanization, the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944 (i.e., G.I. Bill), and the move to desegregation affected life in America.</p> |
| | <p>5.4.CX Contextualize the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the United States’ and Soviet Union’s governments adopted different ideologies leading to distrust and tension. This indicator was also developed to encourage inquiry into the events surrounding the Cold War, such as the space race, the arms race, and proxy wars (i.e., Korean and Vietnam Wars).</p> |
| | <p>5.4.CC Analyze the continuities and changes of race relations in the United States and South Carolina following the Supreme Court decisions of Briggs v. Elliott and Brown v. Board of Education.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how race relations in the U. S. changed due to the ruling of Brown v. Board of Education. This</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|----------------|--|
| | indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how the efforts of civil rights groups and leaders helped to promote racial equality throughout the United States. |
| | 5.4.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the economic, political, and social effects of the Cold War, Space Race, and Civil Rights Movement using primary and secondary sources. |
| Modern America | Standard 5: Demonstrate an understanding of the contemporary global economic, social, and political roles of the United States and South Carolina from 1980–present. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and advancements in technology, the world has become more globally interdependent. Additionally, with the rise of terrorism following the September 11, 2001, attacks, foreign policy in the United States has evolved. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>5.5.CO Compare and contrast the focus of the U.S. as a world leader before and after the September 11, 2001, attacks.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the U. S. continued to assume the role as a world leader before and after the terror attacks of September 11, 2001. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how the U.S. focused its foreign policy on fighting terror following the September 11, 2001, attacks.</p> |
| | <p>5.5.CE Analyze the impact of digital technologies on the U.S., and describe the impact those technologies had on its global influence.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how technological advancements allowed the U.S. to become more globally connected. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how the expansion of technology through the Internet led to e-commerce.</p> |
| | <p>5.5.P Summarize the global involvement of the U.S. using the fall of the Soviet Union as a turning point.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the U.S. became role in the economic and political aspects of global affairs. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how the U.S. established itself as a leading partner in handling global conflicts.</p> |
| | <p>5.5.CX Contextualize the changes in rural communities in South Carolina within national and global industries.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how the development of the Internet and the expansion of technology created change in rural</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------|---|
| | <p>areas. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how the expansion of industry has affected rural areas.</p> |
| | <p>5.5.CC Analyze the continuities and changes in U.S. relationships with countries around the world as a result of the economic, political, and social changes in this period.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into how U.S. relationships with other countries have developed since the collapse of the Soviet Union.</p> |
| | <p>5.5.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the economic, political, and social effects of global interdependence after 1980 using primary and secondary sources.</p> |

Grade 6

World Civilizations

Students will study World Civilizations to uncover trends from prehistory to present day. Students will learn what defines civilizations and how geography played a factor in the exchanges, expansion, and formation among and between them. Students will inquire about the various social hierarchies of world civilizations and the changes and continuities of social systems. Students will learn about ancient and classical civilizations and explore their enduring cultural, intellectual, and technological influences. Students will learn about how increased global interactions led to transformations among and between world civilizations. Students will inquire into the development of world civilizations past and present and the connections between Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. Students will continue to explore how these global interactions and exchanges led to cultural, intellectual, and technological advances that have continued to increase societies' global interconnectedness with one another.

Instruction should utilize the historical thinking skills and themes developed for grade six. The progression of developmentally appropriate historical thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of history instruction. These historical thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content when teaching chronologically, the ability to teach thematically rather than chronologically, and to support project- or problem- based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade six World Civilizations standards are constructed around the following five themes:

Culture and Intellectual Development – The Culture and Intellectual Development theme encourages the study of the development of individual and collective cultures and how these identities shape economic, political, and social systems over time. Social systems of various world civilizations are marked by their cultural, political, religious, and social ideologies and contributions.

Global Exchanges – The Global Exchanges theme encourages the study of how world civilizations have interacted with one another culturally, economically, and politically throughout history, and how societies have become increasingly connected over time.

Interaction with Environment – The Interaction with Environment theme encourages the study of how humans impact their environment and how environmental factors influence the decision-making of humans.

Social Systems and Order – The Social Systems and Order theme encourages the study of various social hierarchies and norms established by political and social institutions within a

given civilization. Humans have sustained and challenged through social systems, which includes civic, economic, and social actions.

State Formation, Expansion, and Conflict – The State Formation, Expansion, and Conflict theme encourages the study of the foundations of different states (e.g., kingdoms, empires, nation-states, city-states) and how their interactions within and beyond those respective states have emerged, expanded, and collapsed because of these factors.

Grade 6 Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
|---|---|
| CO: Comparison- Utilize broad characteristics of historical developments to create a comparative analysis. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of comparison , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> distinguish similarities and differences among or between world civilizations. categorize historical events according to similarities and differences. |
| CE: Causation- Analyze significant turning points in history to assess multiple long-term and short-term causes and effects. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of causation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify major historical turning points. analyze historical turning points to determine long- and short-term causes and effects. analyze historical eras to determine relationships (e.g., cause/effect, connections, and patterns) between eras. examine historical events to infer possible outcomes. |
| P: Periodization- Organize a historical narrative into time periods using units of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, centuries) and significant turning points. | To demonstrate their ability to think in terms of periodization , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify how significant events and related developments led to changes in historical periods. create historical narratives based on units of time, including major turning points. |
| CX: Context- Identify historical context by analyzing historical developments using specific references to time, place, and broader circumstances. | To demonstrate their ability to use context , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> distinguish historical developments based on time and place. analyze how historical developments affect the world in both historic and contemporary contexts. |
| CC: Continuities and Changes- Identify and explain significant theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period of time. | To demonstrate their ability to understand continuities and changes , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define theme-based continuities and changes. identify theme-based patterns of continuity and change. explain theme-based continuities and changes within a period. |
| E: Evidence- Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | To demonstrate their ability to use evidence in the study of history, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and locate different forms of evidence and ensure validity of the evidence. engage in historical thinking skills to collect evidence from various sources that identifies bias, context, tone, purpose, and periodization. corroborate multiple sources. utilize different forms of evidence and multiple perspectives to make a claim. |

| Indicator | Expression |
|-----------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cite evidence from multiple sources to support a claim. |

Grade 6 Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|----------------------|---|
| Civilizations | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the organization and transformation(s) of world civilizations to 550. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Legacies of world civilizations include the arts, governmental structures, science, and technology. World civilizations had reciprocal influence on each other's growth and development. |
| | The student will: |
| | 6.1.CO Compare the development of social systems among the early river valley civilizations. This indicator was developed to prompt inquiry into a comparison between the first agricultural revolutions on the development of social systems within early river civilizations. |
| | 6.1.CE Summarize how environmental factors influenced the interactions within and between early civilizations. This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into why and how world civilizations began to interact with one another and the results of those global exchanges. |
| | 6.1.P Analyze the shift from early to classical civilizations and the enduring contributions of classical civilizations. This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into turning points in the organization and transformation of the four major classical civilizations in China, Greece, India, and Rome. This indicator was also developed to foster inquiry into the cultural and technological advancements of the classical civilizations that continue to influence modern societies. |
| | 6.1.CX Contextualize the origins and spread of major world religions and their enduring influence. This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into the development, basic tenets, and impact of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Daoism, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism in relation to place and time. |
| | 6.1.CC Analyze changes and continuities that influenced the organization and technological advancements of early and |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>classical world civilizations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into changes and continuities in the formation and expansion of early and classical world civilizations based on their interactions with their environments.</p> |
| | <p>6.1.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the political, intellectual, and social achievements of classical societies through a variety of primary and secondary sources.</p> |
| Increased Global Interactions | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the increased global interactions among humans from the end of the classical era to the invention of the printing press (i.e., 550–1450).</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: World civilizations were developing more complex economic, political, and social systems. As these civilizations became more complex, their global interactions increased resulting in various transformations.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>6.2.CO Compare the political systems within world civilizations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the different types of political systems around the world. Further, this indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the feudal systems in Japan and Europe, the political structure of the kingdoms in Asia and Africa, Imperial China, and the Central and South American Empires.</p> |
| | <p>6.2.CE Explain the impact of global exchanges among world civilizations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how environmental factors impacted world societies and encouraged interaction during the period.</p> |
| | <p>6.2.P Summarize the increased global exchanges among world societies using the Crusades as a major turning point.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the significance of the Crusades in expanding European trade networks. This indicator was also developed to promote</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--|--|
| | inquiry into the growth of the Ottoman Empire as a result of the Crusades. |
| | <p>6.2.CX Contextualize the historical effects of the expansion of the Turks and Mongols on Europe and Asia.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the effects of Turk and Mongol expansion across Asia, North Africa, and much of the Byzantine Empire.</p> |
| | <p>6.2.CC Evaluate continuities and changes in cultural and economic interactions between societies in both West Africa and the Americas.</p> <p>This indicator was created to encourage inquiry into the development of the Mali and Ghana Kingdoms, including gold and salt mining and the connection to trade routes. This indicator was also written to promote inquiry into the development of the Mayan, Aztec, and Inca Empires, to include advancements in astronomy, engineering, and farming techniques</p> |
| | <p>6.2.E Analyze multiple perspectives on the increased interactions among and between world societies through a variety of primary and secondary sources.</p> |
| Development of the Atlantic World | Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the development of the Atlantic World from the invention of the printing press to the Industrial Revolution (i.e., 1450–1760). |
| | Enduring Understanding: European expansion in the 15th through 18th centuries was driven by a desire for economic and political dominance. New technological advances made exploration possible. Exploration increased global interactions, which resulted in significant economic, political, and social transformations around the world. As a result, dominant societies emerged which led to a struggle for world power. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>6.3.CO Compare European motivations for exploration and settlement.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into European motivations for exploration and settlement as a result of the closing of the Silk Road. This indicator was also written to foster inquiry into the development of the Atlantic World,</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------|---|
| | <p>and the resulting economic, political, and social transformations in European, American, and African societies.</p> |
| | <p>6.3.CE Explain the impact of increased global exchanges on the development of the Atlantic World.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the growing interconnectedness between Europe, Africa, and the Americas, which led to increased global exchanges throughout the Atlantic World. The indicator also encourages inquiry into the development of human labor systems, cultural interactions, and the growth of economic markets.</p> |
| | <p>6.3.P Summarize the impact of the Transatlantic Slave Trade on ideological, political, and social systems in the Atlantic World.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the impact of the Transatlantic slave trade on Africa, Europe, and the Americas. This indicator promotes inquiry into the beginning of the Transatlantic slave trade, the ideological, economic, and political policies that upheld slavery, and how the slave trade led to the systematic oppression of Africans in the Atlantic World.</p> |
| | <p>6.3.CX Contextualize the experience of indigenous peoples due to expansion and the conflict that arose from it.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the impact of Transatlantic interaction with Europeans, Africans, and others on the indigenous populations of the Americas.</p> |
| | <p>6.3.CC Analyze the intellectual, political, and social changes in relation to the idea of individual rights from Humanism to the Enlightenment.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to analyze the changes and continuities that occurred in the cultural and intellectual developments of the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, the Scientific Revolution, the Protestant Reformation, and the Catholic Counter-Reformation.</p> |
| | <p>6.3.E Analyze the short and long term impact of the Atlantic World's growth using primary and secondary sources across multiple</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|---|---|
| | perspectives. |
| Global Exchanges and Revolutions | Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of how increased global exchanges promoted revolution from 1760 to the beginning of the 20th Century. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Global exchanges are characterized by interaction within and between societies. As these exchanges increased, economic, political, and social revolutions occurred resulting in fundamental changes to economies, governments, and social hierarchies around the world. |
| | The student will: |
| | 6.4.CO Compare the political revolutions which resulted from the Enlightenment This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the expansion of individual rights led to a period of political revolutions around the world from 1760–1820. |
| | 6.4.CE Analyze the economic, political, and social impacts of colonialism and the rise of imperialism. This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the rise of imperialism from 1820–1919. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how the birth of the Industrial Revolution and the resulting rise of colonialism and imperialism impacted the world significantly. |
| | 6.4.P Summarize the local and global impacts of the Industrial Revolution. This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the impact of the Industrial Revolution on economic, political, and social aspects of countries around the world from 1760–1919. |
| | 6.4.CX Contextualize the environmental impact of the Industrial Revolution. This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the relationship between the environment and the Agricultural Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, advanced technologies, and urbanization. |
| | 6.4.CC Analyze the progression of nationalism in the 19th through the early 20th century. |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|-------------------------------|--|
| | <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the changes and continuities in political systems from 1760–1919. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the spread of nationalism throughout the world.</p> |
| | <p>6.4.E Analyze multiple perspectives on increased global interactions and revolutions through a variety of primary and secondary sources.</p> |
| Global Interdependence | <p>Standard 5: Demonstrate an understanding of the development of global interdependence from 1920 to the present.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: The modern era has seen an increase in global interdependence culturally, economically, and politically since 1920. The advent of technology has fueled the interconnectedness of the world. Civil rights and independence have been at the forefront of this era; however, tensions remain in how to achieve these goals.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>6.5.CO Compare the global movements that resulted in the advancement or limitation of human rights during the 20th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the changes in human rights and social hierarchies. This indicator also prompts inquiry into the Women’s Suffrage Movement, the Civil Rights Movement, the independence movements in Africa, Asia, and India, and the end of Apartheid in South Africa.</p> |
| | <p>6.5.CE Explain the impact of nationalism on global conflicts and genocides in the 20th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the cause and effect relationship between nationalism and world wars. This indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into genocide, including the Holocaust, as well as the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the ensuing conflict that resulted from the creation of the state of Israel.</p> |
| | <p>6.5.P Analyze the impact of increased global interdependence using the Great Depression and Cold War as major turning points in the 20th century.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------|---|
| | <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the global impact of the Great Depression, using the Stock Market Crash of 1929 as a major turning point. This indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into the formation and expansion of states, including the function of supranational organizations, resulting from the Cold War.</p> |
| | <p>6.5.CX Contextualize various sustainability efforts amid increasing global interdependence.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into how countries are addressing cultural, economic, and environmental issues in order to promote local sustainability in an interconnected world.</p> |
| | <p>6.5.CC Analyze the progression of technological developments and the resulting cultural diffusion throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to promote inquiry into the changes and continuities in cultural and communication technology from the invention of radio and telephone to the personal computer and internet. This indicator also supports inquiry into the changing role of technology at both the business, governmental, and personal levels.</p> |
| | <p>6.5.E Analyze multiple perspectives on global interdependence during the 20th and 21st centuries through a variety of primary and secondary sources.</p> |

Grade 7

Geography of World Regions

Seventh grade students will study Earth from a regional perspective, focusing on the continents. Students will study contemporary places and regions to identify how the experiences of people are rooted in places and organized into geographic regions. Students will learn about Earth's physical conditions (e.g., climate, soils, vegetation) and how these features interact with Earth's other living features. This course also focuses on human systems and the sum of human activities and characteristics (e.g., culture, ethnicity, gender, language, population, religion) that vary across the Earth's surface. These systems also include the spatial distribution of population and the movement, settlement patterns, economic systems, and political systems. Students will explore the interactions between environment and society to learn how human activities modify Earth, how resources are used, and how physical systems, such as climate, present risks to humans. These regional conditions, both physical and cultural, create unique landscapes, an understanding of which lays the foundation for learning about connections to other peoples and places on Earth.

There are multiple approaches that can be employed to teach these standards including teaching the physical systems and human conditions (i.e., the first indicator in each standard) for each of the continents in one unit or by interweaving indicators within one standard while teaching regionally. If teaching regionally, the continents do not necessarily have to be taught in alphabetical order as they are listed. Regardless of the approach, these standards and indicators promote inquiry.

Instruction should utilize the geographical thinking skills and themes developed for grade seven. The progression of developmentally appropriate geographical thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of geography instruction. These skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* to include the characteristics of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career. Geographic literacy and geographic skills help students to understand past and current Earth conditions and better plan for the future. Skills used for geographic inquiry include: map use and construction, model development and other data visualization, and gathering evidence and communicating findings to better understand the conditions at and among places. Emphasis is placed on identifying, analyzing, and explaining spatial distributions and patterns related to the cultural, economic, environmental, political, and population geographies of contemporary world regions.

The indicators of each standard emphasize geographic skills used by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

To encourage inquiry, the grade seven Geography of World Regions standards are constructed around the following four themes:

Places and Regions (PR) – The PR theme encourages the study of the experiences of humans organized into geographic regions. Regions describe places that are characterized by similar

physical and human conditions. This theme most closely aligns with Indicator 1 within each Standard.

Environment and Resources (ER) – The ER theme encourages the study of Earth’s physical systems (climate, landform, vegetation) and how human activities modify the environment, bringing both benefits and costs. The distribution of natural resources varies spatially and temporally, resulting in different political and economic relationships. This theme most closely aligns with Indicator 2 within each Standard.

Human Systems (HS) – The HS theme encourages the study of various human activities and characteristics across Earth’s surface. The spatial distribution and movement of populations and the resultant changes form the basis of understanding. Cultural characteristics, economic systems, political systems, and settlement patterns are further examples of how human landscapes vary spatially. This theme most closely aligns with Indicators 3, 4, and 5 within each Standard.

Applied Geography (AG) – The AG theme encourages the study of how geographic literacy and geographic skills such as mapping are used to solve problems. An understanding of past and present spatial organizations of Earth enables people to better understand and plan for the changes in human and physical phenomena in the future. This theme most closely aligns with Indicator 6 within each Standard.

Grade 7 Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
|--|---|
| M: Mapping- Identify, use, interpret, and construct regional-scale maps. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of mapping in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe the properties and functions of maps. • use a variety of paper and digital technologies to display and analyze geospatial data. • interpret maps for understanding and problem-solving. • construct maps using available technology for understanding and problem-solving. |
| MR: Models and Representations- Identify, use, interpret, and construct geographic models and other visual representations at the regional-scale. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of models and representations in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe alternative methods of displaying geospatial data. • use a variety of models and representations to display and analyze geospatial data. • interpret models and representations for understanding and problem-solving. • construct models and representations for understanding and problem-solving. |
| GE: Gather Evidence and Communicate Findings- Identify, use, and interpret different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, at the regional-scale. | To demonstrate their ability to gather evidence and communicate findings in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify, collect, and analyze geospatial data. • develop problem statements and hypotheses to explain observable phenomena. • evaluate geospatial data and other data sources for accuracy, quality, perspective, and value. • synthesize and communicate findings using verbal, written, visual, or other appropriate forms. |
| CC: Conditions, Connections, and Regions- Identify, compare, and evaluate the development of conditions, connections, and regions. | To demonstrate their ability to recognize conditions, connections, and regions in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the physical and human conditions of places and the connections among places. • compare the physical and human conditions of places and the connections among places. • evaluate the influence of places on other places. • evaluate the development of regions as they vary over time and space. |
| S: Scale- Identify and compare spatial hierarchies. | To demonstrate their ability to understand scale in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify spatial hierarchies from local to global scale. |

| Indicator | Expression |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyze spatial hierarchies from local to global scale. |
| DP: Distribution and Patterns- Identify and analyze spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. | To demonstrate their ability to understand distribution and patterns in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. analyze changes over time in spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. |

Grade 7 Standards

| Continent | Standards |
|-----------|---|
| Africa | Standard 1: Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, physical, political, and population geographies of contemporary Africa. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Africa is a geographically diverse continent with a variety of physical features and social structures. The physical and cultural regional conditions create unique African landscapes, an understanding of which lays the foundation for learning about the continent's connection to the other peoples and places on Earth. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>7.1.1.PR Identify select African physical systems and human characteristics of places.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the primary physical and human characteristics of places within the African continent, such as landforms, water bodies, countries, and cities.</p> |
| | <p>7.1.2.ER Identify climate and vegetation regions of Africa and the spatial distributions and patterns of natural resources, including the impact of their location on human activities.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of physical systems within the African continent and how the locations and characteristics of these systems influence livelihood choices available to people.</p> |
| | <p>7.1.3.HS Explain Africa's current human population distributions and patterns, and use geographic models to compare the conditions driving migration and demographic change.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of human populations within the African continent, why they are located where they are, and how those patterns change over time through economic, environmental, and politically driven migration.</p> |
| | <p>7.1.4.HS Compare and contrast the dynamic physical and human conditions that lead to the creation of ethnic, gender, language, and religious landscapes of African societies.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of culture traits within the African</p> |

| Continent | Standards |
|-----------|--|
| | continent, how they emerge, and how those patterns can change over time as they diffuse to other locations or contract and even disappear when confronted by other culture traits. |
| | <p>7.1.5.HS Identify and analyze the current political borders using maps, and explain the connections between African places and other continents based upon factors such as colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and regional alliances.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the various ways that spaces have been divided and controlled within the African continent by different culture groups throughout history.</p> |
| | <p>7.1.6.AG Gather evidence and construct a map or model to investigate a significant contemporary cultural, economic, or political issue facing Africa at the local, regional, or global scale.</p> |
| Asia | Standard 2: Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, physical, political, and population geographies of contemporary Asia. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Asia is a geographically diverse continent with a variety of physical features and social structures. The physical and cultural regional conditions create unique Asian landscapes, an understanding of which lays the foundation for learning about the continent's connection to the other peoples and places on Earth. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>7.2.1.PR Identify select Asian physical systems and human characteristics of places.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the primary physical and human characteristics of places within the Asian continent, such as landforms, water bodies, countries, and cities.</p> |
| | <p>7.2.2.ER Identify climate and vegetation regions of Asia and the spatial distributions and patterns of natural resources, including the impact of their location on human activities.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of physical systems within the Asian continent and how the locations and characteristics of these systems influence livelihood choices available to people.</p> |
| | 7.2.3.HS Explain Asia's current human population distributions and |

| Continent | Standards |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>patterns, and use geographic models to compare the conditions driving migration and demographic change.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of human populations within the Asian continent, why they are located where they are, and how those patterns change over time through economic, environmental, and politically driven migration.</p> |
| | <p>7.2.4.HS Compare and contrast the physical and human conditions that lead to the creation of dynamic ethnic, gender, language, and religious landscapes of Asian societies.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of culture traits within the Asian continent, how they emerge, and how those patterns can change over time as they diffuse to other locations or contract and even disappear when confronted by other culture traits.</p> |
| | <p>7.2.5.HS Identify and analyze the current political borders using maps, and explain the economic, political, and social connections between Asian places and other continents.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the various ways that spaces have been divided and controlled within the Asian continent by different culture groups throughout history.</p> |
| | <p>7.2.6.AG Gather evidence and construct a map or model to investigate a significant contemporary cultural, economic, or political issue facing Asia at the local, regional, or global scale.</p> |
| Australia, Oceania, Antarctica | <p>Standard 3: Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, physical, political, and population geographies of contemporary Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Australia and the southern Pacific (including Antarctica) is a geographically diverse area with a variety of physical features and social structures. The physical and cultural regional conditions create unique landscapes, an understanding of which lays the foundation for learning about the area's connection to the other peoples and places on Earth.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>7.3.1.PR Identify select Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica physical systems and human characteristics of places.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the</p> |

| Continent | Standards |
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| | <p>primary physical and human characteristics of places within the region being studied such as landforms, water bodies, countries, and cities.</p> |
| | <p>7.3.2.ER Identify climate and vegetation regions and the spatial distributions and patterns of natural resources, including the impact of their location on human activities.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of physical systems within the Australia, Oceania, and Antarctic region and how the locations and characteristics of these systems influence livelihood choices available to people.</p> |
| | <p>7.3.3.HS Explain the current human population distributions and patterns of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica, and use geographic models to compare the conditions driving migration and demographic change.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of human populations within the Australia, Oceania, and Antarctic region, why they are located where they are, and how those patterns change over time through economic, environmental, and politically driven migration.</p> |
| | <p>7.3.4.HS Compare and contrast the dynamic physical and human conditions that lead to the creation of ethnic, gender, language, and religious landscapes of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of culture traits within the Australia, Oceania, and Antarctic region, how they emerge, and how those patterns can change over time as they diffuse to other locations or contract and even disappear when confronted by other culture traits.</p> |
| | <p>7.3.5.HS Identify and analyze the current political borders using maps, and explain resource relationships between Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica and other continents.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the various ways that spaces have been divided and controlled within the Australia, Oceania, and Antarctic region by</p> |

| Continent | Standards |
|---------------|--|
| | <p>different culture groups throughout history.</p> <p>7.3.6.AG Gather evidence and construct a map or model to investigate a significant contemporary cultural, economic, or political issue facing Australia, Oceania, or Antarctica at the local, regional, or global scale.</p> |
| Europe | <p>Standard 4: Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, physical, political, and population geographies of contemporary Europe.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Europe is a geographically diverse continent with a variety of physical features and social structures. The physical and cultural regional conditions create unique European landscapes, an understanding of which lays the foundation for learning about the continent's connection to the other peoples and places on Earth.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>7.4.1.PR Identify select European physical systems and human characteristics of places.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the primary physical and human characteristics of places within the European continent, such as landforms, water bodies, countries, and cities.</p> |
| | <p>7.4.2.ER Identify climate and vegetation regions and the spatial distributions and patterns of natural resources, including the impact of their location on human activities.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of physical systems within the European continent and how the locations and characteristics of these systems influence livelihood choices available to people.</p> |
| | <p>7.4.3.HS Explain Europe's current human population distributions and patterns, and use geographic models to compare the conditions driving migration and demographic change.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of human populations within the European continent, why they are located where they are, and how those patterns change over time through economic, environmental, and politically driven migration.</p> |
| | <p>7.4.4.HS Compare and contrast the dynamic physical and human conditions that lead to the creation of ethnic, gender, language,</p> |

| Continent | Standards |
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| | <p>and religious landscapes of European societies.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of culture traits within the European continent, how they emerge, and how those patterns can change over time as they diffuse to other locations or contract and even disappear when confronted by other culture traits.</p> |
| | <p>7.4.5.HS Identify and analyze the current political borders using maps, and explain the connections between European countries based upon centripetal and centrifugal forces, as well as connections between European places and other continents.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the various ways that spaces have been divided and controlled within the European continent by different culture groups throughout history.</p> |
| | <p>7.4.6.AG Gather evidence and construct a map or model to investigate a significant contemporary cultural, economic, or political issue facing Europe at the local, regional, or global scale.</p> |
| North America | <p>Standard 5: Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, physical, political, and population geographies of contemporary North America.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: North America is a geographically diverse continent with a variety of physical features and social structures. The physical and cultural regional conditions create unique North American landscapes, an understanding of which lays the foundation for learning about the continent's connection to the other peoples and places on Earth.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>7.5.1.PR Identify select North American physical systems and human characteristics of places.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the primary physical and human characteristics of places within the North American continent, such as landforms, water bodies, countries, and cities.</p> |
| | <p>7.5.2.ER Identify climate and vegetation regions and the spatial distributions and patterns of natural resources, including the impact of their location on human activities.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of physical systems within the North American continent and how the locations and characteristics</p> |

| Continent | Standards |
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| | <p>of these systems influence livelihood choices available to people.</p> |
| | <p>7.5.3.HS Explain North America’s current human population distributions and patterns, and use geographic models to compare the conditions driving migration and demographic change.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of human populations within the North American continent, why they are located where they are, and how those patterns change over time through economic, environmental, and politically driven migration.</p> |
| | <p>7.5.4.HS Compare and contrast the dynamic physical and human conditions that lead to the creation of ethnic, gender, language, and religious landscapes of North American societies.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of culture traits within the North American continent, how they emerge, and how those patterns can change over time as they diffuse to other locations or contract and even disappear when confronted by other culture traits.</p> |
| | <p>7.5.5.HS Identify and analyze the current political borders using maps, explain the economic, political, and social inequalities present in North American societies, and explain the connections between North American places and other continents.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the various ways that spaces have been divided and controlled within the North American continent by different culture groups throughout history.</p> |
| | <p>7.5.6.AG Gather evidence and construct a map or model to investigate a significant contemporary cultural, economic, or political issue facing North America at the local, regional, or global scale.</p> |
| South America | <p>Standard 6: Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, physical, political, and population geographies of contemporary South America.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: South America is a geographical structure. The physical and cultural regional conditions create unique South American landscapes, an understanding of which lays the foundation for learning about the continent’s connection to the other peoples and places on Earth.</p> |

| Continent | Standards |
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| | The student will: |
| | <p>7.6.1.PR Identify select South American physical systems (e.g., landforms and bodies of water), and human characteristics of places (e.g., countries and cities).</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the primary physical and human characteristics of places within the South American continent, such as landforms, water bodies, countries, and cities.</p> |
| | <p>7.6.2.ER Identify climate and vegetation regions and the spatial distributions and patterns of natural resources, including the impact of their location on human activities.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of physical systems within the South American continent and how the locations and characteristics of these systems influence livelihood choices available to people.</p> |
| | <p>7.6.3.HS Explain South America’s current human population distributions and patterns, and use geographic models to compare the conditions driving migration and demographic change.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of human populations within the South American continent, why they are located where they are, and how those patterns change over time through economic, environmental, and politically driven migration.</p> |
| | <p>7.6.4.HS Compare and contrast the dynamic physical and human conditions that lead to the creation of ethnic, gender, language, and religious landscapes of South American societies.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the distribution and pattern of culture traits within the South American continent, how they emerge, and how those patterns can change over time as they diffuse to other locations or contract and even disappear when confronted by other culture traits.</p> |
| | <p>7.6.5.HS Identify and analyze the current political borders using maps, explain the economic, political, and social inequalities present</p> |

| Continent | Standards |
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| | <p>in South American societies, and explain the connections between South American places and other continents</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the various ways that spaces have been divided and controlled within the South American continent by different culture groups throughout history.</p> |
| | <p>7.6.6.AG Gather evidence and construct a map or model to investigate a significant contemporary cultural, economic, or political issue facing South America at the local, regional, or global scale.</p> |

Grade 8

South Carolina and the United States

Students will study the history of South Carolina, within context of United States history in grade eight. This study begins with South Carolina's colonial development and settlement as a British colony. South Carolinians played pivotal roles throughout the American Revolution and the Constitutional Convention, which established the foundations for the new nation. Sectional division came as a result of the growing institution of slavery, interpretations of the role of government, and expansion of the nation. South Carolina led the secession of Southern states, culminating in the Civil War. As the nation attempted to heal the wounds of the war, Reconstruction policies brought about political change while sectional division remained. The end of the 19th century ushered in industrialization to South Carolina and the nation, providing new opportunities for many people. Throughout the 20th century, South Carolina emerged as a national leader for defense production, agriculture, and tourism. As the state grew economically, social change was also brought on by the Civil Rights Movement. During the turn of the 21st century, South Carolina continues to attract businesses and people, while continuing to find solutions to new challenges.

Instruction should utilize the historical thinking skills and themes developed for grade eight. The progression of developmentally appropriate historical thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of history instruction. These historical thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate*, with a focus on world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards are categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content when teaching chronologically, the ability to teach thematically rather than chronologically, and to support project- or problem-based learning. These themes also allow students the opportunity to create change by engaging in civic participation. To encourage inquiry, the grade eight South Carolina and the United States standards are constructed around the following themes:

Civic Participation – The Civic Participation theme encourages the study of people using the economic, political, and social processes to create change in South Carolina and the United States. People utilize these processes in order to serve varied interests at the local, state, and national levels.

Cultural Interactions – The Cultural Interactions theme encourages the study of how cultural exchanges have played a pivotal role in the foundation and shaping of society. These interactions have shaped the mosaic of South Carolina and the United States.

Development of Political Ideas and Institutions – The Development of Political Ideas and Institutions theme encourages the study of South Carolina's leading role in establishing founding principles and documents that serve as the basis for our federal system of government. Citizens

continue to exercise their natural rights to define the role of government locally, regionally, and nationally through civic participation.

Economic Decision Making – The Economic Decision Making theme encourages the study of how people make choices based on and influenced by scarcity and limited resources. From colonial mercantilism to modern day capitalism, these decisions impact political, geographic, and social issues at the local, state, and national levels. Through economic and policy decisions, South Carolinians have increased their role in the national economic landscape.

Geographic Relationships – The Geographic Relationships theme encourages the study of how geography defined the development of the economic, political, and social landscape in both South Carolina and the United States.

Grade 8 Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
|---|--|
| CO: Comparison- Utilize multiple characteristics of historical developments to create a comparative analysis. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of comparison , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain characteristics (i.e. who, what, where, why, when, and how) of historical developments. • categorize similarities and differences among historical developments. |
| CE: Causation- Identify and compare significant turning points, including the related causes and effects that affect historical continuity and change. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of causation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify significant events that led to change or maintain continuity. • evaluate the causes of turning points and how they lead to change or continuity. • evaluate the effects of turning points and how they lead to change or continuity. • compare the importance of turning points related to causality. |
| P: Periodization- Utilize significant turning points to justify the historical narrative of a time period. | To demonstrate their ability to think in terms of periodization , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utilize turning points to identify historical periods according to historical themes. • explain how significant events and related developments lead to changes in historical periods. • justify the categorization of historical periods through the use of turning points and related developments. |
| CX: Context- Explain how historical themes are used to determine context when analyzing significant events. | To demonstrate their ability to use context , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe a historical theme. • distinguish historical events based on time and place. • analyze how historical developments affect the world in both historic and contemporary contexts. • explain how one event can be contextualized within more than one theme. • assess the impact of historical patterns on the conditions surrounding an event. |
| CC: Continuities and Changes- Analyze significant turning points and theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period of time. | To demonstrate their ability to understand continuities and changes , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define theme-based continuity and change. • cite evidence of theme-based continuities and changes within a period of time. • determine the significance of turning points in the context of theme-based patterns. |
| E: Evidence- Identify, interpret, and utilize different forms of evidence, including | To demonstrate their ability to use evidence in the study of history, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare various types of sources to be used in a |

| Indicator | Expression |
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| primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | <p>historical study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> engage in historical thinking skills to collect evidence from various sources that identifies bias, context, tone, purpose, and periodization. evaluate secondary sources for accuracy and validity. examine multiple points of view to construct a historical argument. corroborate multiple sources. |

Grade 8 Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|----------------------------|--|
| Settlement and Development | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the development of South Carolina during the settlement and colonization of North America in the period of 1500–1756. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The Carolina colony was composed of indigenous, immigrant, and enslaved populations. Various factors across North America and the Carolina colony facilitated the eventual emergence of an American national identity. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>8.1.CO Compare the three British North American colonial regions economically, politically, socially, and in regard to labor development.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the three British colonial regions developed in terms of their culture, economies, geography, and labor. The indicator was also developed to encourage inquiry into the unique story of the development of South Carolina.</p> |
| | <p>8.1.CE Analyze the factors that contributed to the development of South Carolina’s economic system and the subsequent impacts on different populations within the colony.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the geographic and human factors that contributed to the development of South Carolina’s economic system. This indicator was also written to encourage inquiry into South Carolina’s distinct social and economic system as influenced by British Barbados.</p> |
| | <p>8.1.P Summarize major events in the development of South Carolina which impacted the economic, political, and social structure of the colony.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the development of South Carolina as a result of mercantilist policies, which ranged from the Navigation Acts to trade with Native Americans to the use of enslaved people as labor. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into agricultural development, using the rice-growing knowledge of enslaved West Africans.</p> |
| | <p>8.1.CX Contextualize the development of South Carolina’s political institutions during the colonization of British North America.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the development of the political structure of the South Carolina colony from the development of Charles Towne under English control to the movement toward self-rule.</p> |
| | <p>8.1.CC Analyze the changes and continuities of the Native Americans' experiences prior to and as a result of settlement and colonization.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into Native American civilizations and cultures prior to European contact and their interactions with Europeans during the period of settlement and colonization, including their efforts to preserve their cultures.</p> |
| | <p>8.1.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to examine multiple perspectives and influences of the economic, political, and social effects of South Carolina's settlement and colonization on the development of various forms of government across the colonies.</p> |
| Revolution and Identity | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of how South Carolinians and Americans created a revolutionary form of government during the period of 1757–1815.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Political and economic developments underscored how the colonists in British North America had become uniquely American, prompting the development of a new nation. Drawing on their experience under British rule, the founding generation created a government with shared powers between the state and federal institutions.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>8.2.CO Compare the motives and demographics of loyalists and patriots within South Carolina and the colonies.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the economic, political, and social motivations of the patriots and the loyalists in the era of the American Revolution.</p> |
| | <p>8.2.CE Explain the economic, political, and social factors surrounding the American Revolution.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the colonies began to unify to create a distinctive American identity over the course of events of the American Revolution.</p> |
| | <p>8.2.P Analyze significant founding principles that led to the development of federalism in South Carolina and the United States.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the development of the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and representative democracy.</p> |
| | <p>8.2.CX Contextualize the roles of various groups of South Carolinians as the colonies moved toward becoming an independent nation.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the motivations of colonists during the American Revolution and the progression of conflict and failed compromise that ultimately led to revolution.</p> |
| | <p>8.2.CC Analyze the continuities and changes of how different groups immigrated to and migrated within South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the immigration and migration patterns of different groups within South Carolina, including their economic, political, and social power to do so. This indicator also promotes inquiry into an exploration of such ideas as the expansion of slavery and hostilities with the native peoples.</p> |
| | <p>8.2.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives on the development of democracy in South Carolina and the United States.</p> |
| Compromises and Conflict | <p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of conflict and compromise in South Carolina, the Southern region, and the United States as a result of sectionalism between the period 1816–1865.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: As the nation expanded, regional differences were exacerbated creating sectionalism threatening South Carolina’s identity and American unity. South Carolina struggled to maintain its unique culture and economy throughout the Reconstruction Era.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>8.3.CO Compare the debates between South Carolina and the federal government regarding slavery, federalism, and the Constitution.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the debates, heightened by Westward Expansion, over federal and state power concerning slavery, and the government’s role in protecting and securing natural rights.</p> |
| | <p>8.3.CE Examine consequences of the major Civil War military strategies.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the Civil War focusing on the impacts of military strategies and major turning points on South Carolina and the U.S.</p> |
| | <p>8.3.P Analyze the Civil War Amendments (i.e., 13th, 14th, and 15th) as a turning point in the economic, political, and social structures of South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the changes that served as a catalyst for Reconstruction. The indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how these actions affected the economic, political, and social conditions in the South.</p> |
| | <p>8.3.CX Evaluate the economic significance of agriculture on South Carolina, the U.S., and the world.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the economic implications of the expansion of the rice and cotton industries. This indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into Westward Expansion, the mutually beneficial impact of cotton on Northern factories and Southern plantations, and the emerging national and international markets.</p> |
| | <p>8.3.CC Analyze debates and efforts to recognize the natural rights of marginalized groups during the period of expansion and sectionalism.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the continuities and changes of the experiences of marginalized groups such as African Americans, Native Americans and women, as the U.S. expanded westward and grappled with the development of new states.</p> |
| | <p>8.3.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives on the effects of the Civil War within South Carolina and the United States.</p> |
| At a Crossroads | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of South Carolina’s role in and response to the dynamic economic, political, and social developments in the United States and around the world during the period 1862–1929.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Beginning with Reconstruction, South Carolina searched for ways to revitalize its economy and determine the social and political status of its population. Later in the period, South Carolina both contributed to World War I and grappled with economic depression.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>8.4.CO Compare perspectives toward reform that emerged during the Progressive Era.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into how new state and federal Progressive legislation affected individuals and businesses in South Carolina and the U.S. The indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into the new perspectives that emerged regarding social and political change.</p> |
| | <p>8.4.CE Explain the causes and effects of World War I on South Carolina and the United States.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the significant causes of World War I and the factors leading to U.S. involvement. This indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into the effects of the war, to include its impact on the homefront, migration patterns, and continued foreign policy debates.</p> |
| | <p>8.4.P Summarize the economic changes that emerged in South Carolina and the U.S.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into South Carolina's changing agriculture, industry labor force, and political alignments. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into the relationship between South Carolina's economy and global events, to include imperialism and World War I.</p> |
| | <p>8.4.CX Evaluate South Carolinians' struggle to create an understanding of their post-Civil War position within the state, the country, and the world.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the former planter class, African Americans, women, and others adjusted to, gained, lost, and/or regained position and status during Reconstruction. This indicator was also written to foster inquiry into how South Carolina worked with a stronger federal government and expanding international markets.</p> |
| | <p>8.4.CC Analyze continuities and change in the African American experience in the period of Reconstruction and Jim Crow eras within South Carolina.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the successes</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>and failures of Reconstruction, beginning with the Port Royal Experiment, in South Carolina. This indicator was written to explore development of the Constitutions of 1868 and 1895 and to analyze the evolution of restrictions for African Americans from the Black Codes in 1866 through the Plessy decision in 1898.</p> |
| | <p>8.4.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives of the challenges and changes within South Carolina and the nation that allowed the U.S. to emerge as a global power during the time period 1862–1929.</p> |
| Progress | <p>Standard 5: Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of world events on South Carolina and the United States from 1929 to present.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: As a result of new perspectives on national security following World War I, South Carolina continues to benefit from and contribute to national and global communities. Additionally, civic participation and social change altered South Carolina’s social standing and political alignment.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>8.5.CO Compare South Carolina and U.S. wartime contributions and demobilization after World War II.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into military and economic policies during World War II, to include the significance of military bases in South Carolina. This indicator was also developed to foster inquiry into postwar economic developments and demographic changes, to include the immigration of Jewish refugees following the Holocaust.</p> |
| | <p>8.5.CE Analyze the factors contributing to the shifts in the political party platforms between 1946–1972.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to foster inquiry into the changes in South Carolina’s political party platforms resulting from the Civil Rights Movement, from <i>Elmore v. Rice</i> to the national Democratic Party’s support of civil rights to Nixon’s Southern Strategy. This indicator also supports inquiry into the effect on South Carolina’s political party platforms resulting from the emergence of the national Republican Party’s positions on foreign policy, limited government, and free trade policies.</p> |
| | <p>8.5.P Analyze the transformation of South Carolina’s economy from the Great Depression to its current economic diversification.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into the devastation of</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>the Great Depression and the impact of the New Deal on a largely agricultural South Carolina. This indicator was also designed to foster inquiry into the economic diversification between World War II and the present, to include tourism, global trade and industry, and the maintenance of military bases.</p> |
| | <p>8.5.CX Analyze the correlation between the Modern Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina and the U.S.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to foster inquiry into the role of South Carolina in the Modern Civil Rights Movement, to include the influence of court cases such as Briggs v. Elliot and Flemming v. South Carolina Electric and Gas. This indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into the relationship between national leadership, protests, and events and South Carolina leadership, protests and events, such as the Friendship Nine and the Orangeburg Massacre.</p> |
| | <p>8.5.CC Analyze the continuities and changes in South Carolina’s identity resulting from the civic participation of different individuals and groups of South Carolinians.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into civic engagement, such as military service, public demonstrations, and political activism, to shape the identity of modern South Carolina. This indicator was also written to encourage inquiry into South Carolinians’ use of the court system and legislation to affect South Carolina’s post-World War II identity.</p> |
| | <p>8.5.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives on the cultural changes in South Carolina and the U.S.</p> |

Human Geography

Students study Earth's human geography beginning with the use of maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate geographic information. Students will examine patterns and processes of how human characteristics and activities vary across Earth's surface and how humans understand, use, and alter the surface of Earth. Conceptual in nature rather than place specific, this course is organized systematically around the topics of population and migration geography, economic geography, cultural geography, political geography, and urban geography. Students will also learn to employ spatial concepts and landscape analysis to examine human patterns and processes and their environmental consequences.

Instruction should utilize geographic thinking skills and themes developed for grade nine. The progression of developmentally appropriate geographic thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of social studies instruction with a specific geographic focus in grades three and seven. These skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. Geographic literacy and skills help students to understand past and current Earth conditions and better plan for the future. Skills used for geographic inquiry include: map use, map construction, and examining geographic data to identify patterns to analyze the changing interconnections between people and places. These skills allow for connections to be made between content when teaching systematically, rather than regionally, and to support project- or problem-based learning.

The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

To encourage inquiry, the grade nine Human Geography standards are constructed around the following four themes:

Places and Regions (PR) – The PR theme encourages the study of the experiences of humans organized into geographic regions. Regions describe places that are characterized by similar physical and human conditions.

Environment and Resources (ER) – The ER theme encourages the study of Earth's physical systems (e.g., climate, landform, vegetation) and how human activities modify the environment, bringing both benefits and costs. The distribution of natural resources varies spatially and temporally, resulting in different political and economic relationships.

Human Systems (HS) – The HS theme encourages the study of various human activities and characteristics across Earth's surface. The spatial distribution and movement of populations and the resultant changes form the basis of understanding. Cultural characteristics, economic systems, political systems, and settlement patterns are further examples of how human landscapes vary spatially.

Applied Geography (AG) – The AG theme encourages the study of how geographic literacy and geographic skills, such as mapping, are used to solve problems. An understanding of past and present spatial organizations of Earth enables people to better understand and plan for the changes in human and physical phenomena in the future.

Human Geography Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
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| M: Mapping- Identify, use, interpret, and construct local through global scale maps. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of mapping in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe the properties and functions of maps. • use a variety of paper and digital technologies to display and analyze geospatial data. • interpret maps for understanding and problem-solving. • construct maps using available technology for understanding and problem-solving. |
| MR: Models and Representation- Identify, use, interpret, and construct geographic models and other visual representations from local to global scales. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of models and representation in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe alternative methods of displaying geospatial data. • use a variety of models and representations to display and analyze geospatial data. • interpret models and representations for understanding and problem-solving. • construct models and representations for understanding and problem-solving. |
| GE: Gather Evidence and Communicate Findings- Identify, use, and interpret different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, from local to global scales. | To demonstrate their ability to gather evidence and communicate findings in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify, collect, and analyze geospatial data. • develop problem statements and hypotheses to explain observable phenomena. • evaluate geospatial data and other data sources for accuracy, perspective, quality, and value. • synthesize and communicate findings using verbal, written, visual, or other appropriate forms. |
| CC: Conditions, Connections, and Regions- Identify, compare, and evaluate the development of complex conditions, connections, and regions. | To demonstrate their ability to recognize conditions, connections, and regions in the study of geography, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the physical and human conditions of places and the connections between places. • compare the physical and human conditions of places and the connections among places. • evaluate the influence of places on other places. • evaluate the development of regions as they vary over time and space. • construct regions based on similar physical and human conditions. |
| S: Scale- Identify, compare, and interpret spatial | To demonstrate their ability to understand scale in the study of geography, students should: |

| Indicator | Expression |
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| hierarchies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify spatial hierarchies from local to global scale. • analyze spatial hierarchies from local to global scale. • evaluate outcomes as they vary by scale. |
| DP: Distribution and Patterns- Identify, analyze, and explain spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. | <p>To demonstrate their ability to understand distribution and patterns in the study of geography, students should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. • analyze changes over time in spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. • explain changes over time in extent for spatial phenomena. |

Human Geography Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| Population and Migration | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth’s surface. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Human populations and migration patterns vary across Earth’s surface and change through time. The interaction between human and environmental conditions helps to explain the characteristics, spatial distributions, and movements of human populations. |
| | The student will: |
| | HG.1.1.HS Identify and analyze the spatial distributions and patterns of human population using maps and geographic models and representations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into population distribution at different scales. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how population data is analyzed, created, and presented. |
| | HG.1.2. PR Explain the cultural, economic, environmental, and political conditions and connections that contribute to human migration patterns. This indicator was designed to promote inquiry to understand the various push and pull factors that contribute to migration patterns at different scales. Case studies could create inquiry into patterns from rural to urban movements within countries, major and minor international movements, and both historical and contemporary examples. This indicator also promotes inquiry into describing different types of migration, including international and internal, involuntary (i.e., forced) and voluntary. |
| | HG.1.3.HS Analyze historical population and migration maps and models through time to predict future trends and patterns. This indicator is designed to promote inquiry into changes in fertility and mortality as observed through study of the Demographic Transition Model as it applies to different countries and regions. The Migration Transition Model also provides a framework to explore historical migration patterns and predict future ones. |
| | HG.1.4.HS Analyze and evaluate population and migration issues and policies from the local to the global scale using geographic models and representations. This indicator is designed to promote inquiry into the issues |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>stemming from both aging and declining populations and policies that attempt to control population growth and decline. This indicator also promotes inquiry into large-scale voluntary migration patterns, and exploration of the economic, environmental, political, and social, conditions that then may lead to policies governing migration and pathways to citizenship, including quotas and guest worker systems.</p> |
| | <p>HG.1.5.HS Evaluate the cultural, economic, environmental, and political impacts of human migration on human settlements in various regions.</p> <p>This indicator is designed to promote inquiry into a broad range of impacts, both positive and negative, that human migration has on places that generate migrants, as well as those that receive migrants. This indicator is also designed to promote inquiry into how these impacts result from different types of migration including internal, international, involuntary, and voluntary, as well as how these impacts vary from place to place and at different scales.</p> |
| | <p>HG.1.6.AG Gather evidence of human population and migration, construct a map to explain current or future development issues at different scales, and communicate findings.</p> |
| Economic Development | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the conditions, interconnections, and levels of economic development across Earth’s surface.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Varying degrees of economic development exist across Earth and help to define and differentiate regions of the world. Communication, economic, and transportation systems are spatially organized and global interdependence results through continuous change and increasing interconnections.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>HG.2.1.PR Identify regions of varying degrees of economic development, and explain the factors that influence the location and spatial distribution of these regions at the local and global scales using maps and geographic models and representations.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the spatial distribution and measurement of development levels across the Earth.</p> |
| | <p>HG.2.2.HS Compare and evaluate different measures of development, and analyze patterns and trends in various regions of economic development.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how a state measures development by analyzing economic, social, and demographic factors. This indicator also promotes inquiry into development trends. Equally important is inquiry into gender disparities.</p> |
| | <p>HG.2.3.HS Identify and analyze the spatial distributions and patterns of primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors and activities of production and consumption using maps and geographic models and representations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how different economic activities operate, how labor force involvement in each sector can help indicate development levels, and how the three economic sectors and activities of production and consumption are distributed at various scales. This indicator also promotes inquiry into changing gender roles throughout all sectors of the economy.</p> |
| | <p>HG.2.4.PR Explain the conditions and connections that contribute to global interdependence of communications, economic, and transportation systems.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the location-specific advantages in economics, communication, and transportation, and how these have changed over time. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the costs and barriers of economic development.</p> |
| | <p>HG.2.5.ER Analyze the distribution and patterns of energy production and consumption over time, and evaluate the impacts and sustainability of different energy sources at varying scales.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the distribution of patterns that illustrate energy production and consumption by countries at different levels of development and over time. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the development of alternative energy sources impact places of production and consumption over time.</p> |
| | <p>HG.2.6.AG Gather evidence of economic development, construct a map to explain current or future development issues at different scales, and communicate findings.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| Cultural Patterns and Processes | Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the characteristics of culture and cultural patterns and processes across Earth's surface. |
| | Enduring Understanding: There are many regional variations of culture and cultural patterns and processes which lead to varying levels of cultural isolation and interaction. Ethnic, linguistic, and religious cultural characteristics create unique cultural landscapes across Earth's surface. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>HG.3.1.HS Identify the characteristics of popular and folk culture, and explain the factors that influence the location and spatial distribution of these types of culture at the local and global scales using maps and geographic models and representations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how popular and folk cultures are characteristically different and how they vary from place to and from time to time. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how factors influence the location and spatial distribution of these types of cultures.</p> |
| | <p>HG.3.2.HS Identify and analyze the spatial distribution, patterns, and diffusion of ethnic, linguistic, and religious cultural characteristics using maps and other geographic representations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into cultural characteristics and patterns in different regions and at different scales across the world. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the processes driving cultural diffusion and how it impacts places at different scales.</p> |
| | <p>HG.3.3.PR Analyze and explain the conditions and connections that create ethnic, linguistic, and religious patterns at varying scales.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how cultural characteristics are determined by a broad range of factors and interactions specific to a place.</p> |
| | <p>HG.3.4.HS Investigate and evaluate the cultural conditions in different regions that play a role in cooperation and conflict over time.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how increasing interdependence has brought different cultural groups greater contact with each other and the ways in which this contact shapes interactions.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>HG.3.5.PR Compare and contrast cultural landscapes in various regions, and analyze the human imprint on different landscapes.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how popular and traditional culture shaped landscapes differently. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the ways in which cultural landscapes can be interpreted.</p> <p>HG.3.6.AG Gather evidence of cultural patterns and processes, construct a map to explain current or future development issues at different scales, and communicate findings.</p> |
| Political Organization of Space | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of how cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Earth is globally interdependent, yet locally controlled. Through forces of globalization and regional variations, Earth's territorial divisions are capable of cooperation or conflict that result in continual change of the modern state system.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>HG.4.1HS Identify and analyze patterns of territoriality and the relationships of power and spatial organization at various scales using maps and other geographic representations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how space is politically organized and controlled. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how countries spatially extend their power over other regions outside of their sovereignty.</p> |
| | <p>HG.4.2.PR Explain the conditions and connections that contribute to the creation of boundaries and states, and analyze how Earth's surface is organized on a contemporary political map.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the different types of boundaries that exist between countries and how these boundaries are created and administered. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the contemporary political map is organized and how it has changed over time.</p> |
| | <p>HG.4.3.PR Analyze and evaluate the conditions and connections that have contributed to the development of the modern state system and the rise of supranationalism in various regions.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>modern state (i.e., country) system developed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into how ideas of autonomy, sovereignty, and self-determination can affect geopolitical developments.</p> |
| | <p>HG.4.4.PR Analyze how states spatially organize governance systems, and explain the distribution and patterns of these political systems in various regions.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the range of ways that countries spatially organize their governments. This indicator also encourage inquiry into how the United States has organized its federal system to provide for democratic representation.</p> |
| | <p>HG.4.5.HS Explain how forces of globalization and regional variations in resources can create opportunities for change, conflict, and cooperation for the control of Earth’s surface.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into how globalization and resource competition results in changes to the political map. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how globalization can create both cooperation and conflict.</p> |
| | <p>HG.4.6.AG Gather evidence on boundary issues at different scales, construct a map to explain changes in control over people, land, or resources, and communicate findings.</p> |
| Urban Land Use | <p>Standard 5: Demonstrate an understanding of the distribution, function, patterns, and processes of human settlement across Earth’s surface.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Human settlements, both urban and rural, vary according to their distribution, function, and patterns. Human settlements and the processes of urban development result in continual change of the urban landscape.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>HG.5.1.PR Identify and explain the conditions and connections that influence the characteristics, forms, and functions of cities and their spatial distribution.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into the location of cities, including a city’s site and its situation relative to other places. This indicator also prompts inquiry into geographic factors that define a city’s built characteristics and its functions, as well as its connections to other cities.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>HG.5.2.PR Analyze and compare the arrangement of land used in human settlements in different regions using maps, models, and representations.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into how the spatial distribution of cities can be explored through geographic models and a broad range of visual representations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the internal structure of cities, such as its transportation systems and particular land uses, has changed over time.</p> |
| | <p>HG.5.3.ER Identify and evaluate how the conditions and connections of settlements in various regions can create economic, environmental, political, social, and sustainability challenges at various scales.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into the challenges faced by settlements in both urban and rural areas such as employment opportunities, effective governance, and appropriate infrastructure. This indicator also promotes inquiry into sustainability challenges cities face related to energy use, resource availability, and waste/pollution.</p> |
| | <p>HG.5.4.HS Explain and analyze how distribution and patterns of urban size and hierarchy shapes the design, planning, and structure of other human settlements.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into how city size relates to the opportunities, goods, and services available there, and how those same features impact similar offerings in cities larger and smaller. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the ways in which geographic models can be used to analyze the structure, design, and planning of settlements.</p> |
| | <p>HG.5.5.PR Analyze and evaluate the connections between rural and urban regions and their impact on globalization at different scales.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to promote inquiry into how core and periphery regions differ in urban population and how these differences create distinct land use and cultural patterns. This indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into the specific relationship between urban and rural areas concerning food production and consumption.</p> |
| | <p>HG.5.6.AG Gather evidence on human settlements, construct a map to explain</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | processes, patterns and functions in various regions, and communicate findings. |

Modern World History

Students will study the history of the Modern World in grade ten, beginning with the time period of 1300 to present. Students will begin by learning about the emergence of the Modern World from 1300–1500, global affairs and interactions (1450– 1815), the rise of the new governments and competition in the global community (1815–1918), the emergence of new world powers (1885–1950), and the world from World War II to present day (1933–present). Students will learn all Modern World History through the lens of inquiry in order to study the world that trade created, which led to the influence of interactions of various changes to culture, governments, ideas, innovation, people, religion, and revolution with an intent to create a citizen who has a global perspective.

Instruction should utilize the historical thinking skills and themes developed for grade 10. The progression of the developmentally appropriate historical thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of history instruction. These historical thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content when teaching chronologically, the ability to teach thematically rather than chronologically, and to support project- or problem-based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade 10 Modern World History standards are constructed around the following six themes:

Cultural Development and Interaction – The Cultural Development and Interaction theme encourages the study of the development of individual and collective cultures from multiple viewpoints. This includes effects on the various economic, political, and social systems over time, as well as the role cultures play within the world. Various religions, belief systems, philosophies, and cultural and artistic expressions are explored in order to understand how cultures are unique yet similar to one another.

Economic Systems and Interaction – The Economic Systems and Interaction theme encourages the study of human societies and the development of various economic systems including the production and distribution of goods and services, the development of trade and commerce between various societies and the world, and the causes and effects of economic growth and decline. Distribution of resources, innovations, and government policy drive the development, strength, and sustainability of societies over time and in movements such as colonialism, exploration, imperialism, and industrialization.

Foundations of Government and State Building – The Foundations of Government and State Building theme encourages the study of different state forms, such as dynasties, empires, and nation-states, while focusing on the growth of and the interactions among them. The various types of political systems, founding and important documents, as well as corresponding

ideological foundations will be explored. In addition, the development, governing systems, and sustainability of governments are included in this theme.

Global Citizenship – The Global Citizenship theme encourages the study of the roles and responsibilities of being an active member in a global society. Responsible global citizens understand global issues, understand perspectives of global interconnectedness, and advocate for cultural understanding to create international cooperation.

Human Experience – The Human Experience theme encourages the study of human and physical geography including a study of the human condition and its interaction with the world. This theme examines how societies develop over time using interactions between humans and geography to create different cultures and governments. The basis of this theme includes: belief systems, gender, hierarchies, migration, and specialization of labor.

Innovation, Revolution, and Change – The Innovation, Revolution, and Change theme encourages the study of major turning points in world history and their impact on societies and governments throughout the world. Global societies have been shaped by conflicts among nations, emerging advancements, ideas, and the technological rise of new global powers.

Modern World History Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
|--|--|
| CO: Comparison- Utilize similarities and differences among historical developments over time, place, and culture to create a comparative analysis. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of comparison , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the characteristics of historical events over time, place, and culture. • categorize historical events according to similarities and differences. • construct conclusions about historical events. |
| CE: Causation- Analyze and compare significant events, including the related causes and effects that affect historical continuity and change. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of causation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognize the elements of continuity and change. • identify significant events in history. • understand the implications of cause and effect in relation to continuity and change. • explore the relationship of cause and effect in creating significant events in history. • compare the significance of turning points related to causality. |
| P: Periodization- Summarize and analyze methods historians use to categorize historical developments and major turning points in order to create historical periodization. | To demonstrate their ability to think in terms of periodization , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define and understand the characteristics of an era. • describe the methods by which historians categorize turning point into eras. • summarize major turning points and developments according to historical eras and themes. |
| CX: Context- Analyze how historical events produce themes that create context by which we understand historical developments. | To demonstrate their ability to use context , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinguish events based on time and place. • identify patterns between various developments over time. • connect the relationship between identified historical themes and developments. |
| CC: Continuities and Changes- Examine significant turning points and theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period, including catalysts for those changes. | To demonstrate their ability to understand continuities and changes , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define continuity and change. • identify patterns of continuity and change. • cite evidence of continuities and catalysts for changes within a period. • construct an argument that supports a catalyst of change for a significant event. |
| E: Evidence- Identify, interpret, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary | To demonstrate their ability to use evidence in the study of history, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use historical thinking skills to weigh primary sources and identify point of view, including the effect of the |

| Indicator | Expression |
|---|---|
| sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | <p>author's position, group affiliation, or specific beliefs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discern similarities and differences among multiple points of view. • organize multiple points of view to construct a historical argument. |

Modern World History Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Emergence of the Modern World | <p>Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the emergence of the modern world during the period of 1300–1500.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: The emergence of the modern world was a result of exploration, the development of international trade networks, and regional economic, political, and social systems. These new ideas and understandings of the world led to innovation and change.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>MWH.1.CO Compare and contrast the major political, social, and belief systems and their spatial distribution in the early modern world.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the mosaic of the modern world between 1300 and 1500 focusing on the foundational understanding of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Daoism, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism as well as highlight the development of early kingdoms, empires, and nation states.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.1.CE Examine the causes and effects of the events surrounding the Renaissance on the rise of Europe.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the causes and effects of the Black Death, the influence of the Catholic Church, and the Renaissance during the time period, and their implications on the development of the modern world.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.1.P Summarize the motivations of worldwide exploration and the influence of exploration on world civilizations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the interactions between the European countries, pre-Columbian societies, the world-wide enslavement of native peoples, as well as individual Asian societies focusing on trade, exploration, and the emergence of an imperial world.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.1.CX Contextualize the Indian Ocean as the center of global exchanges within the historically significant Eastern Hemisphere trade networks.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the emergence of the Indian Ocean trade route, the Silk Road, and the power shifts between different groups happened as a result of</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | economies, politics, population, resources, and technology. |
| | <p>MWH.1.CC Analyze continuities and changes within the rise and expansion of the Ottoman Empire and its implications on the world.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the changes that are facilitated through shifts in economic systems, the strength of government, access to technology, and the strength of leaders in the Ottoman Empire. Further inquiry into the continuities and changes of the emergence, expansion, and significance of the Ottoman Empire, pre-Columbian societies, Asian societies, and Africa in the world during the period is also encouraged.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.1.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives of global exchanges.</p> |
| Commerce, Innovation, and Expansion | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the effects of commerce, innovation and expansion on global affairs and interactions during the period of 1450–1815.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Global events are characterized by interaction within and between societies. Types of economic factors, expansion, government, and innovation sought to define and differentiate regions of the world.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>MWH.2.CO Compare and contrast the philosophies and practices of absolutism to the philosophies and practices of constitutional democracies.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into political philosophies including monarchies, constitutional governments, autocracies, and democracies, and their impact on global affairs during the age of commerce, expansion, and innovation.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.2.CE Summarize how major world revolutions created new global affairs and interactions.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the causes of the new American democratic political institutions of the 18th century and their subsequent impact on the various political revolutions and institutions throughout the western hemisphere during the 19th century.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.2.P Analyze significant developments resulting from colonists in the Western Hemisphere applying the principles of the Enlightenment in the creation of the new political institutions during the period</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>1765–1815.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the European Enlightenment, and how the ideas of the Enlightenment led to the British, American, French, Haitian, and Latin American Revolutions.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.2.CX Contextualize the impact of the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment in expanding global interactions in commerce and innovations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the revolutionary events, scientific and political innovators, and the philosophies surrounding the Scientific Revolution, the Enlightenment, and the Protestant Reformation in Europe.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.2.CC Examine the continuities and changes in the development of world trade networks and colonialism.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into Atlantic exploration, colonialism, trade networks among African kingdoms and the increasing interaction between Asian countries due to trade.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.2.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives on global interactions.</p> |
| Nationalism and Industrialization | <p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of how the development of nationalism and industrialization affected the rise of new governments and competition in the global economy from 1815–1918.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: The rise and spread of imperialism and nationalism affected the landscape of and interactions between international entities during the 19th century. Factors such as cultural change, industrialism, nationalism, and revolution led to a worldwide shift which ultimately resulted in world war.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>MWH.3.CO Compare the significant turning points in the development of nationalism and their implications on the world.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into imperialism, World War I and the development of nationalism on the world.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.3.CE Analyze industrialization as a catalyst for new immigration and migration patterns.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the causes and effects of immigration and forced migration throughout the world.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.3.P Summarize the installation of new governments during the Meiji Restoration, Russian Revolution, and Chinese Revolution.</p> <p>This indicator is intended to encourage inquiry into revolution and the challenges faced by the Chinese, Russian, and Meiji following the adoption of new government systems.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.3.CX Contextualize industrialization within the various cultural and political changes occurring during the 19th century.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how industrialization in Great Britain, the United States, and Germany between the Napoleonic Wars and World War I gave context for changes that occurred during the period.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.3.CC Analyze continuities and changes in the quality of life in Europe resulting from industrialization.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the continuities and changes in the quality of life of various industrial countries, including changes caused by technology, the creation of new sports and leisure activities, and urbanization and work-life.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.3.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives related to the development of nationalism and industrialization.</p> |
| World Power Struggle | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of how international competition and conflict realigned global powers during the time period of 1885–1950.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Emerging global power led to an era of worldwide competition, innovation, and struggle. A shift in economics, power, and technology contributed to global warfare ushering in a landscape marked by political change.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>MWH.4.CO Explain the motives for and effects of European countries in the Age of Imperialism.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the demand for natural resources in order to fuel industrialization, the rise of</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>nationalism, and the increasing economic and political competition between countries. The indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into how countries competed for lands to imperialize in order to fulfill their economic needs.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.4.CE Analyze the significant causes of World War I and how the Treaty of Versailles attempted to resolve future global conflicts.</p> <p>This indicator is intended to encourage inquiry into the significant causes of World War I and the impacts of the Treaty of Versailles, including its failure to prevent future global conflicts.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.4.P Summarize the significant technological innovations that led to the realignment of global powers.</p> <p>This indicator is intended to encourage inquiry into how the development of industrialization and wartime technologies led to the realignment of global powers.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.4.CX Contextualize World War II and the Holocaust within local and global economic, political, and social developments from 1919–1950.</p> <p>This indicator is intended to encourage inquiry into the relationship between World War II and interwar foreign policies, global business cycles, the rise of totalitarian regimes, and postwar alliances. This indicator was also developed to promote inquiry into the relationship between the Holocaust as state-sponsored systematic persecution and interwar totalitarianism, nationalism, economic turmoil, and World War II.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.4.CC Analyze significant political and economic developments as catalysts for changing the global power structures.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how new political ideas, events, leaders, and movements set the stage for a shift in power structures after World War II.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.4.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives during the Age of Imperialism and among countries in world conflicts.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| Integration | <p>Standard 5: Demonstrate an understanding of the Modern Age from 1933 to present day.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: The Modern World is a mosaic that combines economics, geography, politics, religion, and social aspects. The interconnectedness of world communities allowed for diverging political ideologies and led individual countries to grapple with questions of personal liberty and political rights.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>MWH.5.CO Compare the cultural, economic, and political implications of the Cold War.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the roots of democratic and communist ideals and how their influence spread through the modern world after the end of World War II.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.5.CE Analyze significant developments resulting from post-war decolonization in Asia and Africa in the creation of the new countries during the period 1945–1975.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the effects of decolonization and the subsequent rebuilding of the once colonized world changed the landscape of economic, geographic, political, and social affairs.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.5.P Summarize the interconnections between the United States and the world community through major cultural, economic, and political changes.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how various international organizations were created and impacted the world through their work and the interconnectedness between the fall of communism, the emergence of democracies, and the new threats to security from rogue groups.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.5.CX Examine the Holocaust and its aftermath in providing the context for subsequent developments in international efforts to recognize and protect human rights.</p> <p>This indicator was intended to encourage inquiry into the human experience by examining the nature of oppression, civil war, and genocide. This indicator also supports inquiry into the struggle for civil rights and international efforts to protect human rights in the modern world.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>MWH.5.CC Contextualize the major economic, geographical, political, religious, and social factors and their impact on nations during the period 1989–present.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry through three separate lenses: the core countries lens, the semi-periphery countries lens, and the periphery countries lens. This allows for the discovery of how major economic, geographic, political, religious, and social factors come together to create the modern world.</p> |
| | <p>MWH.5.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives of international events.</p> |

United States History and the Constitution

In the United States History and the Constitution course, students will employ the skills of a historian to explore the foundation of the American Republic and the expansion and disunion of the United States. Students will investigate the impact of American industrialism and capitalism, including being drawn into world wars, on American politics and geopolitics. Through the lens of the Cold War, students will study the contemporary era including the age of technological development, increased civic participation, and political party realignment.

Instruction should utilize the historical thinking skills and themes developed for grade 11. The progression of developmentally appropriate historical thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of history instruction. These historical thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content when teaching chronologically, the ability to teach thematically rather than chronologically, and to support project or problem based learning. These themes also allow students the opportunity to create change by engaging in civic participation. To encourage inquiry, the grade 11 United States History and the Constitution standards are constructed around the following six themes:

American Culture and Identity – The American Culture and Identity theme encourages the study of various cultural groups, movements, and the development of distinct ideologies, including American exceptionalism, throughout periods of American history. Additionally, cultural movements and political ideologies impacted national politics, foreign policies, and societal development.

Capitalism and Technological Innovation – The Capitalism and Technological Innovation theme encourages the study of the development of the American free enterprise system and its role in the promotion of exchange, industry, and invention within the economy and its impact on American society and politics. The American government's role includes promoting economic growth and regulating significant inequalities resulting from the free enterprise system.

Expansion, Regionalism, and Union – The Expansion, Regionalism, and Union theme encourages the study of American expansionism and the simultaneous process of socio-economic division, unity, and the proper role of the federal government in regulation. Over time, American regions, political factions, and national institutions have experienced divergent and convergent economic, political, and social perspectives.

Founding Principles and Political Institutions – The Founding Principles and Political Institutions theme encourages the study of core American political values and institutions, founding documents, essential political processes, and constitutional debates. Founding

principles, expressed in seminal documents, serve as the basis of unity, debates, and compromises over time.

Migration and Mobility – The Migration and Mobility theme encourages the study of the movement of humans into and throughout North America including reactions to the resulting demographic, economic, environmental, and political changes. Push and pull factors, significant migratory patterns, and the natural environment have also impacted movements in American history.

Natural Rights and Social Development – The Natural Rights and Social Development theme encourages the study of fundamental American values such as inalienable human rights, social reform movements, social legislation and the documents therein. American social values were shaped over time as evidenced in social reform and the resulting legislation. Initiatives undertaken in order to secure the rights and the blessings of liberty to disenfranchised groups will also be explored.

United States History and the Constitution Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
|---|---|
| CO: Comparison- Utilize similarities and differences among multiple historical developments over culture, time, and place to create a comparative analysis. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of comparison , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the characteristics of historical events over time, place, and culture. • categorize historical events according to similarities and differences. • construct conclusions about historical events. • analyze the reasons for similarities and differences. |
| CE: Causation- Evaluate significant turning points, including related causes and effects that affect historical continuity and change. | To demonstrate their ability to use the skill of causation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • justify the long-term and short-term causes and consequences of significant events. • categorize and compare causes and consequences of various historical events. • differentiate causation from correlation or context. |
| P: Periodization- Summarize, analyze, and assess the methods historians use to categorize historical developments in order to create historical periodization. | To demonstrate their ability to think in terms of periodization , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify major turning points in American history. • define and understand the characteristics of an era. • describe the methods by which historians categorize events into eras. • summarize major events and developments according to historical eras and themes. |
| CX: Context- Justify how the relationship between various historical themes and multiple historical developments create a multi-faceted context when analyzing significant events. | To demonstrate their ability to use context , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinguish events based on time and place. • establish connections between relative historical topics. • connect specific events to broad historical themes and developments. |
| CC: Continuities and Changes- Evaluate significant turning points and theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period, including catalysts for those changes. | To demonstrate their ability to understand continuities and changes , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define continuity and change. • identify patterns of continuity and change chronologically and thematically. • compare the relative importance of continuities and changes among and transcending periods. |
| E: Evidence- Identify, interpret, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | To demonstrate their ability to use evidence in the study of history, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use historical thinking skills to weigh primary sources and identify point of view, including the effect of the author's position, group affiliation, or specific beliefs. • discern similarities and differences among multiple |

| Indicator | Expression |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>points of view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> utilize multiple points of view to construct a historical argument. |

United States History and the Constitution Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--|---|
| Foundations of American Republicanism | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the influence of the Atlantic World on the regional and national development of republicanism and federalism from 1607–1815. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The economic attachment to the Atlantic nurtured the gradual cultural separation of the British North American colonies from the rest of the British Empire in the 17th century. The North American colonies united politically through the 18th century and this ultimately resulted in a proud American Republic which utilized Enlightenment ideals to realize a complete constitutional revolution by 1815. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>USHC.1.CO Analyze the development of the American identity through the founding principles and social and economic development of the Northern and Southern colonies from 1607–1763 using a comparative analysis.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a comparison of how the distinct geographic regions of the colonies impacted the early trans-Atlantic economy as well as perspectives on government. This indicator was written to encourage inquiry into how these differences prompted the thirteen colonies to see themselves as exceptionally American by 1754.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.1.CE Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.1.P Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States. In addition, this indicator promotes inquiry into the progression from</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>a nation skeptical of a strong central government to a nation accepting of a division of power between the states and federal government.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.1.CX Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.1.CC Analyze the processes of continuity and change in the debates over the proper role of the central government and neutrality in foreign affairs from 1789–1815.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the continued debates over the role of the federal government in the affairs of states and citizens as evidenced in the development of the two party system. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into the relationship of the United States with Europe and Native Americans in the west.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.1.E Utilize primary and secondary sources to investigate the impact of the Atlantic influence in the regional and national development of Republicanism and Federalism.</p> |
| Expansion and Union | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between economic and continental expansion and the evolving disagreements over natural rights and federalism from 1803–1877.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: The antebellum period is comprised of technological and social developments which contributed to dissolution during the Civil War and reunion of the United States during Reconstruction. The expansion of the United States served as a catalyst for sectionalism in the early 19th century as well as the reconciliation between federalism and preserving natural rights with compromises before, during, and after the Civil War.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>USHC.2.CO Compare the economic, political, and social, development of the antebellum North and South from 1803–1860 using a comparative analysis.</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into sectionalism through an analysis of the emergence of a national market, changes in the two-party system, and effects on marginalized groups. Inquiry into the regional interdependence exemplified by the relationship between the cotton industry in the South and the factory system of the North is also supported by the indicator.</p> |
| USHC.2.CE | <p>Evaluate the causes and consequences of economic and geographic expansion through significant turning points from 1803–1865.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the causes of American expansion, such as a growing and diversifying population and the expansion of the plantation economy. This indicator promotes inquiry into the relationship between sectionalism and political compromise, culminating in the Civil War.</p> |
| USHC.2.P | <p>Summarize the impact of technological changes and social developments on the U.S., including the Civil War, during the period 1815–1865.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how technology fostered the growth of the cotton industry, the factory system, and urban centers. In addition, this indicator facilitates inquiry into how the Abolitionist Movement and Women’s Rights Movements encouraged reforms.</p> |
| USHC.2.CX | <p>Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830–1877.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments.</p> |
| USHC.2.CC | <p>Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism,</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.2.E Utilize primary and secondary sources to judge the impact of economic and continental expansion on the evolving disagreements over natural rights and federalism.</p> |
| Capitalism and Reform | <p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of how innovation and industrialization impacted demographic change, reform movements, and American identity from 1862–1924.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Industrialization, government support and technological growth led to immigration and urbanization, spurring the greatest industrial growth in American history. While beneficial overall, these processes contributed to a disparity in wealth, igniting reform movements that aimed to regulate business, altering the expectation of Americans that government could and perhaps should intervene to regulate economic problems.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>USHC.3.CO Compare the strategies and tactics of the Captains of Industry to those of the leaders of the labor movement.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the economic, political, and social differences between industrial leaders and labor leaders. This indicator encourages inquiry into the post-Civil War growth of wealth, the conditions of the working class, and the response to industrialization and urbanization.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.3.CE Assess the causes and effects of significant turning points in the Populist and Progressive era from 1877–1924.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the growth, decline, and legacy of the Populist Party. This indicator supports inquiry into the multifaceted objectives of the Progressive Movement, including political and social reforms, which influenced both political parties of the period and resulted in lasting legislation.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.3.P Examine the relationship between the expanding corporate economy and American government during the period 1862–1924.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the economic transformation in the late 19th and early 20th century</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>resulting largely from technological innovations, corporate structures and government policies. This indicator also promotes inquiry into Native American efforts to protect tribal rights and culture as the United States admitted new territories and states in the west.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.3.CX Contextualize demographic changes resulting from economic development and growth during the Gilded Age.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into factors influencing migration and immigration such as federal support for settlement of western territories, increased industrialization and employment opportunities in major cities, and emergence of ethnic neighborhoods. This indicator was designed to support inquiry into additional factors influencing migration and immigration, such as refugees escaping from poverty, political turmoil, racial conflict, and natural disasters.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.3.CC Analyze significant developments in the settlement of the frontier between 1862–1924.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the changing economy of the west as well as the popularized concept of the “closing of the frontier.” Inquiry into the American west possessing a diverse population consisting of African Americans, Hispanic, Native American, and immigrants from Europe and Asia is supported by this indicator.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.3.E Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives of innovation and industrialization on demographic change, reform, and American identity.</p> |
| Modernism and Interventionism | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of how the American identity both at home and abroad was affected by imperialism, world conflict, and economic boom and bust in the period 1893 to 1945.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Increasing global intervention led to opposing points of view regarding America’s proper global role. Emerging global connectedness contributed to the Great Depression and a return to neutrality and isolationism. World War II permanently shook America out of a policy of isolationism and neutrality and into the global society.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>USHC.4.CO Develop a comparative analysis of the motives for and outcomes</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>of American policies regarding foreign intervention.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the political and economic motivations for the United States to intervene in Pacific and Latin American nations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the outcomes of American interventionism in World War I and World War II.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.4.CE Evaluate significant turning points, including the immediate and long-term causes and effects of the business cycles of capitalism.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the causes and effects of the boom and bust cycles of the 1920s and 1930s. This indicator prompts inquiry into the continued debate over laissez-faire capitalism and progressive economic regulation as exemplified in the New Deal.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.4.P Summarize the changing role of the government in the economy during the period 1917–1945.</p> <p>This indicator was constructed to facilitate inquiry into how economic conditions prompted an evolution of fiscal and monetary policy featuring significant turning points. This indicator also supports inquiry into the laissez-faire policies of the 1920s, the balance of free markets and government intervention of the 1930s, and the command economies during World War I and World War II.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.4.CX Contextualize changes in American culture within new migration patterns, participation in global conflict, and capitalist business cycles.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the shaping of American culture as a result of mass media, African American cultural and arts movements, and increased consumerism. This indicator also supports inquiry into the effects of nativism on government policy, continued discrimination against marginalized groups, and economic hardships on American culture during the 1920s and 1930s.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.4.CC Examine the continuity and changes on the U.S. homefront surrounding World War I and World War II.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the</p> |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | wartime domestic policies during periods of global conflict. This indicator also supports inquiry into America's response to the Holocaust and the roles of African Americans and women related to the war effort. |
| | USHC.4.E Utilize primary and secondary sources to analyze the impact of changes in American foreign policy, worldwide conflicts, and business cycles in capitalism. |
| Legacy of the Cold War | Standard 5: Demonstrate the impact of America's global leadership on technological advancements, the transition to a post-industrial society, and ongoing debates over identity in the period 1945–present. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The Cold War era led to technological advancements and an improved standard of living for most Americans. The United States contributed to the creation of international organizations meant to contain communism and further American interests around the world. Domestically, American identity fractured between varying political perspectives. |
| | The student will: |
| | USHC.5.CO Explain the technological developments and economic changes in the U.S. during the Cold War and post-Cold War eras using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative importance of medical advancements and the beginnings of the digital age. This indicator fosters inquiry into the new economic, governmental, and vocational spending policies developed as a result of competition with the Soviet Union. |
| | USHC.5.CE Assess the immediate and long-term causes and effects through significant turning points of the Cold War. This indicator was developed to facilitate inquiry into the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union scientifically, economically, ideologically, and socially. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the proxy wars conducted on the Korean peninsula and in Vietnam. |
| | USHC.5.P Summarize the changes in the major American political party platforms during the period. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how different party platforms evolved following World War II. This indicator promotes inquiry into how the major parties came to represent different approaches to fiscal and political governance as |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
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| | <p>well as social and judicial policies.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.5.CX Contextualize domestic economic development and American national identity within global politics.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to support inquiry into the relationship between the Cold War and post-9/11 eras on the shaping of the American identity. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the impact of social and economic developments since the Election of 1980 on the American identity.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.5.CC Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.</p> |
| | <p>USHC.5.E Utilize primary and secondary sources to judge the impact of evolving American foreign policy on American identity and capitalism.</p> |

United States Government

Students study United States Government in grade twelve, beginning with the historical and philosophical principles that led to the development of the American constitutional democracy and how those fundamental ideas have continued to sustain America's democratic society. Students will learn how various powers are granted and distributed among the different branches and levels of government, and how checks and balances prevent one branch from overpowering the others. Additionally, students will investigate how American political values are formed and how government functions through individual participation and policy making. In order to continue to thrive, a strong democracy relies on active participation by informed individuals dedicated to upholding the rule of law and individual rights. Overall, the study of United States Government provides a basis for students to develop the skills necessary to live and thrive in America's constitutional democracy and participate in society as active and informed citizens.

Instruction should utilize political science thinking skills and themes developed for grade 12. The progression of developmentally appropriate political science thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of social studies instruction. These political science thinking skills are aligned with the Profile of the South Carolina Graduate of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content, the ability to teach thematically, and to support project- or problem-based learning. To encourage inquiry, the grade 12 United States Government standards are constructed around the following three themes:

Civic Engagement – The Civic Engagement theme encourages the study of and the importance of active participation in the constitutional democracy of the United States. Active civic engagement reflects personal values and a society's prioritization of civil rights and responsibilities. American constitutional democracy functions upon the key ideas of balance of powers, the establishment of government by the consent of the governed, and federalism. These principles guide governmental leaders in creating and enforcing laws that support fundamental American political values.

Political Values and Institutions – The Political Values and Institutions theme encourages the study of founding documents and philosophies, the socio-political context in which they were created and their importance in the continuing development of the constitutional democracy found in the United States. A practical knowledge of laws, politics, and governmental structure at the local, state, national, and global level is important in the development of an informed, involved citizenry.

Process of Law – The Process of Law theme encourages the study of the creation, execution, and interpretation of law in the United States political system. Founding principles guide the public policies developed to address new challenges and issues. By design, effective

governmental decision making at the local, state, national, and global levels is a complex process that involves compromise and consensus building.

United States Government Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
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| ER: Establish Relationships- Clearly state, define, explain, and draw connections between ideas and terms. | To demonstrate their ability to establish relationships , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and define key terms relating to the study of United States government. • identify and summarize the main idea, important details, and cause and effect relationships of government. |
| IN: Interpret- Gather, interpret, and evidence, including primary and secondary sources, to analyze data and establish an informed opinion. | To demonstrate their ability to interpret information from multiple sources, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and interpret primary and secondary sources. • analyze political cartoons and media sources to detect multiple perspectives and determine evidence of bias. • research multiple sources to answer questions related to the social sciences and to develop an informed opinion. |
| CC: Communicate and Conclude- Utilize research from a variety of sources to discuss policies and ideas in order to create a well-developed argument. | To demonstrate their ability to communicate and conclude informed opinions, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate multiple sources of information to develop an informed opinion. • formulate an informed opinion and engage in positive discourse. • identify and evaluate public policy issues and outcomes to develop an informed opinion and generate possible alternative solutions. • debate public policy issues, clarify positions on those issues, and consider opposing viewpoints. |
| IP: Informed Participation- Use acquired knowledge to engage in the governing process through informed decision making. | To demonstrate the practice of informed participation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use acquired knowledge to participate in the political process as an informed citizen. • participate in community events to develop higher levels of collaboration, problem solving, and interpersonal skills. • utilize technology, resources, and critical thinking skills to discern legitimacy and detect bias at the local, state, national, and global level. |

United States Government Standards

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| Foundations of Democracy | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the fundamental historical and philosophical principles and ideas that led to the development of the American constitutional democracy. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The principles of American democracy are reflected in the founding documents and actions of federal, state, and local government entities. The interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve and be debated. |
| | The student will: |
| | USG.1.ER Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy. |
| | USG.1.IN Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution. |
| | USG.1.CC Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government. |
| | USG.1.IP Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.</p> |
| Government Structure | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the structure and functions of government at all levels in the United States.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: In the American constitutional democracy, power is widely distributed and checks prevent one branch of government from becoming too powerful and seizing powers from the other branches of government. National, state, and local governments are in positions where they must all compete and cooperate in order to govern effectively.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>USG.2.ER Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.</p> |
| | <p>USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p> |
| | <p>USG.2.CC Explain how governments in South Carolina are organized and how they function in the American constitutional government.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how state</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>and local governments are organized and how they function under the American constitutional government. This indicator encourages further inquiry into how federalism provides for several levels of government supported by many state and local officials.</p> |
| | <p>USG.2.IP Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies.</p> |
| The Political Process | <p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the political process in determining and shaping public policy and the political climate in the United States.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: American political beliefs are shaped by an understanding of founding principles, core values, and changing demographics that in turn shape one's belief about government and ideological trends related to public policy. Governing is achieved through an individual's participation in government both directly and indirectly which results in multiple avenues for influence on the policy making process.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>USG.3.ER Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p> |
| | <p>USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.</p> |
| | <p>USG.3.CC Investigate the role of linkage institutions (i.e. media, interest groups, political parties), and explain how they shape public agenda and opinion.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the organizations and mechanisms that allow citizens to indirectly organize and communicate their interests and concerns which influence the public agenda and public policy.</p> |
| | <p>USG.3.IP Explain how the electoral process works in federal elections and the effects those elections have on U.S. government.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how to gauge the fairness and effectiveness of the electoral process in the U.S. and the outcomes elections have on the U.S. government. This indicator was also developed to prompt inquiry into the historic struggles over the extension of suffrage and the impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules.</p> |
| Citizenship | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of the rights and responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: A strong constitutional democracy requires active participation on behalf of the people living under its authority. Knowledge of how to become a citizen, the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and an understanding of how to participate in the political process helps to create civic engagement and preserve the American constitutional government.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>USG.4.ER Describe the criteria and process for immigration to and citizenship in the U.S., and explain how the U.S. has expanded and limited the concept of citizenship over time.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individuals become citizens in the U.S. and how the U.S. has expanded and limited citizenship over time. Further, examination promotes inquiry into the rights and responsibilities held by citizens of the U.S.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> |
| | <p>USG.4.CC Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p> |
| | <p>USG.4.IP Describe and evaluate the ways citizens can participate in the political process at the local, state, national, and global levels.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States and the importance of those responsibilities in a democratic society. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the function of civic participation in addressing public issues and the importance of discussing issues and making judgements with balanced information, evidence, civility, respect, and fairness.</p> |

Economics and Personal Finance

Students study economics and personal finance beginning with how humans address the fundamental problem of scarcity by making choices based on the existence of limited resources. Using the skills of the economist, students will learn how rational decisions are made using marginal analysis, and that all choices are met with consequences. Students will investigate how personal financial decisions related to careers, spending, and short- and long-term goal setting impact one's standard of living and long-term financial well-being. Traditionally, the field of economics is divided into two categories: microeconomics and macroeconomics. In the domain of microeconomics, students will survey the impact of demand, supply, various market structures, and government policies have on market prices for goods, services, and wages for workers. Inquiry into macroeconomics involves observing trends in the economy at large and the policies that are undertaken to promote the economic well-being of a society. Holistically, the study of economics and personal finance provides a basis for students to develop the skills necessary to live and thrive financially in the 21st century, and participate in society as active and informed decision-makers.

Instruction should utilize the economic thinking skills and themes developed for economics and personal finance. The progression of the developmentally appropriate economic thinking skills begins in kindergarten and builds with each year of social studies instruction. These economic thinking skills are aligned with the *Profile of the South Carolina Graduate* of world-class knowledge, world-class skills, and life and career characteristics. The indicators of standard one represent the skills utilized by students in each grade level to further explore the content. These skills have been deconstructed to aid in the scaffolding of student thinking and are not to be taught in isolation.

The Social Studies grade-level standards can be categorized into content- and discipline-specific themes. These themes allow for connections to be made between content, the ability to teach thematically, and to support project- or problem-based learning. To encourage inquiry, the Economics and Personal Finance standards are constructed around the following three themes:

Exchange and Markets – The Exchange and Markets theme encourages the study of how individuals engage in voluntary exchange when both parties determine that the benefits outweigh the costs. Markets have evolved over time in order to facilitate the exchange of goods and services, while prices and wages fluctuate based on competition within the marketplace.

Indicators and Policy Making – The Indicators and Policy Making theme encourages the analysis of economic indicators as a measure of the health of the economy and its progress toward economic goals. Government policies are used to stabilize the economy, prioritize economic goals, and facilitate global interaction. Various philosophies and schools of economic thought influence economic decisions and public policies.

Role of Incentives – The Role of Incentives theme encourages the study of how decisions are made at the local, state, national and global levels as a result of scarce resources. In order to set goals, engaged participants utilize cost-benefit analysis by understanding the role of self-interests and consequences in the decision-making process.

Economics and Personal Finance Deconstructed Skills

| Indicator | Expression |
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| ER: Establish Relationships- Clearly state, define, explain, and draw connections between ideas and terms. | To demonstrate their ability to establish relationships , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and define key terms relating to the study of economics and personal finance. • identify and summarize main idea, important details, and cause and effect relationships on the economy. |
| IN: Interpret- Gather, interpret, and construct data and graphs to evaluate the impact of changes in the economy. | To demonstrate their ability to interpret information from multiple sources, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore and utilize data to evaluate the cost and benefits of economic and financial choices. • identify and analyze important data used to assess economic well-being. • gather data and information from multiple sources to identify bias and create an informed perspective. • analyze and create charts, graphs, and infographics to illustrate the impact of changes in economic conditions. |
| CC: Communicate and Conclude- Utilize research from a variety sources to discuss policies and ideas in order to create a well-developed argument. | To demonstrate their ability to communicate and conclude informed opinions, students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate civil discourse in interactions concerning decision-making. • identify and evaluate economic issues and outcomes to develop an informed opinion and generate possible alternative solutions. • evaluate multiple sources of information to develop and communicate an informed opinion. • debate economic issues, clarify positions on those issues, and consider opposing viewpoints. |
| IP: Informed Participation- Use acquired knowledge to engage in the marketplace through informed decision making. | To demonstrate the practice of informed participation , students should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigate a variety of financial options and make decisions based on sound economic practices. • evaluate the impact of policy decisions at the local, state, national and global spheres and take a stand. • use the tools of economic analysis to actively participate in the market as an informed consumer and worker. |

Economics and Personal Finance Standards

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| Economic Concepts | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of fundamental economic concepts at an individual, business, and governmental level. |
| | Enduring Understanding: The study of economics enables students to make informed decisions about limited resources. Scarcity is an unavoidable reality because societies do not have enough productive resources to satisfy the wants and needs of all individuals. Therefore, choices must be made concerning the production and distribution of resources. Understanding basic economic concepts allows students to adequately compete for resources in the marketplace. |
| | The student will: |
| | <p>EPF.1.ER Examine how scarcity of time and resources necessitates decision-making.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how people and societies compete for and allocate resources. The indicator was also designed to promote inquiry into how scarcity necessitates choices of certain resources over others.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.1.IN Research and utilize evidence to explain how various economic systems address the basic economic questions regarding distribution of resources.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how a society's economic system helps deal with the fundamental economic problem of scarcity. This indicator also prompts the exploration of multiple sources of information and data to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of different types of economic systems throughout the world, and their outcomes on economic and societal well-being.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.1.CC Determine how society's allocation of resources impacts economic well-being using a production possibilities curve.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the production alternatives encountered by societies using the production possibilities curve. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the production possibilities model can be used to illustrate the impact of changes in resources and economic growth, while also providing the basis for trade.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>EPF.1.IP Evaluate how short-term goals allow individuals and institutions to make rational decisions using marginal analysis.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the use of rational decision-making using marginal analysis. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the processes utilized by individuals, businesses, and governmental agencies to set long- and short-term goals.</p> |
| Financial Literacy | <p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of how scarcity and choice influence individual financial decisions.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Financial literacy is imperative in making individual economic decisions regarding spending, careers, and setting short- and long-term financial goals. The tools of decision-making and marginal analysis are essential in evaluating possible financial options. The ability to make wise choices can impact one's standard of living and future earning potential.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>EPF.2.ER Research and analyze the factors that impact personal income and long-term earning potential.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the factors that influence personal income. It also prompts inquiry into various post-secondary options and the opportunity cost incurred when various college or career paths are taken.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.2.IN Identify and explain the functions of different types of financial institutions and how they assist individuals in achieving short- and long-term financial goals.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how financial institutions act as intermediaries between savers and borrowers, and how they facilitate the flow of money in the economy. This indicator also prompts the examination of the relationship between financial institutions and the public to enable liquidity and facilitate economic growth.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.2.CC Determine financially responsible ways that individuals acquire and use credit.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the various forms of credit and the advantages and disadvantages of using credit for purchases. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the importance of establishing and maintaining good credit and the indicators of creditworthiness.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>EPF.2.IP Develop a personal finance strategy for investing, protecting, purchasing, and saving resources.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the process of effectively managing income by creating a personal budget. Further inquiry into this indicator encourages active discourse on the merits and consequences of saving and investing.</p> |
| Microeconomics | <p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of basic microeconomic principles.</p> <p>Enduring Understanding: Microeconomics investigates the impact of individual decisions on the distribution of scarce resources. A working knowledge of supply and demand and market structures is necessary to understand the study of microeconomics. Changes in demand, supply, and the level of competition in various market structures can affect price and output levels for consumers and profit levels for producers.</p> <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>EPF.3.ER Apply the laws of supply and demand to determine how changes in market conditions affect prices.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the development of markets through the interaction of supply and demand, and how prices emerge to act as signals concerning the allocation of resources.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.3.IN Compare and contrast how the organization of various market structures affects decisions and outcomes of individuals and firms.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the characteristics of different market structures, their merits and limitations, and how these impact decision-making and the welfare of both consumers and producers.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.3.CC Illustrate market equilibrium and the impact of shifts in supply and demand, different elasticities, and price controls on market output and price.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the reasons for changes in market price and quantity. Inquiry into this indicator examines how market conditions and policies alter market equilibrium and economic incentives.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.3.IP Research and evaluate geopolitical influences on employment trends and issues at the state and national level.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
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| | <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into state and national trends and issues in the job market. This indicator also prompts inquiry into how international trade, geography, government policies, collective bargaining, labor market conditions, and the prices of goods and services affect employment trends.</p> |
| Macroeconomics | <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of basic macroeconomic principles.</p> |
| | <p>Enduring Understanding: Macroeconomics focuses on the behavior and performance of the economy as a whole. Analysis of macroeconomic data provides important information pertaining to the economic well-being of a society and prompts governments to make reasonable corrections as necessary. Government intervention is often used to stabilize and safeguard the economy; however, it is frequently met with strong reactions and opinions from both the public and institutions alike.</p> |
| | <p>The student will:</p> |
| | <p>EPF.4.ER Identify and analyze important economic indicators and data used to gauge the economic well-being of a society.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into how individuals, businesses, the government, and the foreign sector interact and how economic indicators, such as Gross Domestic Product, unemployment and inflation data, are used to measure the health of an economy.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.4.IN Provide justification for or against regulation in a free-enterprise system.</p> <p>This indicator was designed to encourage inquiry into how the United States government and other entities promote the economic goals of price stability, full employment, and economic growth through the use of fiscal and monetary policies. This indicator also investigates the role of the Federal Reserve system in overseeing the U.S. banking system and regulating the money supply in the economy.</p> |
| | <p>EPF.4.CC Evaluate the impact of globalization and trade on the economic well-being of a country.</p> <p>This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the positive and negative effects of globalization and trade on individuals, businesses, and countries. As a result of the interconnectedness of markets throughout the world, societies adopt policies that promote and/or discourage trade liberalization, which may include international organizations, treaties, tariffs, quotas and embargoes.</p> |

| Key Concept | Standards |
|-------------|---|
| | <p data-bbox="378 281 1349 352">EPF.4.IP Investigate contemporary economic policies, and analyze how political ideologies influenced their implementation.</p> <p data-bbox="557 394 1450 642">This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into recent and currently debated economic policies and their possible effects on individuals, businesses, and the American political system. This indicator was designed to encourage the use of economic reasoning to promote critical thinking about significant policy issues and their impact on the well-being of individuals and economic growth of societies.</p> |

Teaching the History and Literature of the Old and New Testament Era

According to South Carolina legislation:

A school district board of trustees may authorize, to be taught in the district's high schools, an elective course concerning the history and literature of the Old Testament era and an elective course concerning the history and literature of the New Testament era.

Each course offered must be taught in an objective manner with no attempt to influence the students as to either the truth or falsity of the materials presented (S.C. Code Ann. § 59- 29-230).

Teaching the History and Literature of the Old Testament Era Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|-------------------|--|
| History | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the Old Testament on the history, religion, government, and laws of various cultures. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Customs and cultures of peoples and societies are recorded in the Old Testament. The Old Testament can be evaluated for its impact on art, culture, customs, history, government, literature, law, morals, music, and values. |
| | The student will: |
| | OT.1.1 Contextualize the historical and geographical developments of the Old Testament including its origin, methods and tools of writing, and the means by which it has been preserved. |
| | OT.1.2 Analyze continuities and changes in the translations of biblical texts over time. |
| | OT.1.3 Create a comparative analysis of Old Testament cultures from distinct geographic regions, including Sumerian, Egyptian, Hebrew, and Babylonian. |
| Literature | OT.1.4 Create a narrative analyzing the biblical traditions and their influences on contemporary cultures including customs, government, history, law, morals, and values. |
| | Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the characters, narratives, poetry, and stories in the Old Testament, and explain how they are used in literature. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Various authors created a collection of books commonly known as the Old Testament. The Old Testament has diverse artistry, content, and form encouraging literary analysis. |
| | The student will: |
| | OT.2.1 Analyze the influence of biblical texts on the development of the English language. |
| | OT.2.2 Analyze and critique how the author uses structures such as letters, poems, songs, and speeches in biblical texts to shape meaning and impact the reader. |
| Literature | OT.2.3 Analyze and provide evidence of how the author's choice of point of view, perspective, and purpose shape content, meaning, and style within the Old Testament. |
| | OT.2.4 Analyze how complex text structures in biblical texts contribute to |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------|---|
| | the development of plot, setting, or theme. |
| | OT.2.5 Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events, and explain how specific characters, events, or ideas develop and interact within biblical text. |
| | OT.2.6 Explain the influence of the Old Testament in classic and contemporary drama, poetry, prose, and other media. |
| Arts | Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the influence of the Old Testament on the visual and performing arts. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Artists create works of art for historically significant purposes. Works of art help us develop ideas and understandings of culture, history, and society through interactions with and analysis of art forms. |
| | The student will: |
| | OT.3.1 Analyze the artistic presentation of the Old Testament through creative dance, music, theatre, the visual arts, and writing from various cultural and historical perspectives. |
| | OT.3.2 Interpret ideas, subject matter, symbols, and themes found in creative dance, music theater, the visual arts, and writing derived from the Old Testament. |
| | OT.3.3 Explain the design, function, and significance of architecture and religious artifacts found in places of worship such as cathedrals, churches, synagogues, tabernacles, and temples. |
| | OT.3.4 Create a response to biblical texts through a variety of methods such as creative dance, music theater, the visual arts, and writing. |

Teaching the History and Literature of the New Testament Era Standards

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------|---|
| History | Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the New Testament on the history, government, laws, and religion of various cultures. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Customs and cultures of the peoples and societies are recorded in the New Testament. The New Testament can be evaluated for its impact on art, culture, customs, history, government, literature, law, morals, music, and values. |
| | The student will: |
| | NT.1.1 Contextualize the historical and geographical developments of the New Testament, including its origin, methods and tools of writing, and the means by which it has been preserved. |
| | NT.1.2 Analyze continuities and changes in the translations of biblical texts over time. |
| | NT.1.3 Create a comparative analysis of New Testament cultures, including Roman, Greek, and Hebrew. |
| Literature | NT.1.4 Create a narrative analyzing the rise and growth of Christianity including patterns of expansion across continents, the effects of diffusion on religious beliefs and traditions, and the influence of Christianity on culture and politics. |
| | NT.1.5 Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence (including primary and secondary sources) to investigate and explain biblical traditions and their influences on contemporary cultures including customs, government, history, law, morals, and values. |
| | Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the characters, narratives, poetry, and stories in the New Testament, and explain how they are used in literature. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Various authors created a collection of books commonly known as the New Testament. The New Testament has diverse artistry, content, and form encouraging literary analysis. |
| | The student will: |
| Literature | NT.2.1 Analyze the influence of biblical texts on the development of the English language. |
| | NT.2.2 Analyze and critique how the author uses structures such as letters, poems, songs, and speeches in biblical texts to shape meaning and impact the reader. |

| Key Concepts | Standards |
|--------------|---|
| | NT.2.3 Analyze and provide evidence of how the author’s choice of point of view, perspective, and purpose shape content, meaning, and style within the New Testament. |
| | NT.2.4 Analyze how complex text structures in biblical texts contribute to the development of plot, setting, or theme. |
| | NT.2.5 Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events, and explain how specific characters, events, or ideas develop and interact within biblical text. |
| | NT.2.6 Explain the influence of the New Testament in classic and contemporary drama, poetry, prose, and other media. |
| Arts | Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of the influence of the New Testament on the visual and performing arts. |
| | Enduring Understanding: Artists create works of art for historically significant purposes. Works of art help us develop ideas and understandings of culture, history, and society through interactions with and analysis of art forms. |
| | The student will: |
| | NT.3.1 Analyze the artistic presentation of the New Testament through creative dance, music, theatre, the visual arts, and writing from various cultural and historical perspectives. |
| | NT.3.2 Interpret ideas, subject matter, symbols, and themes found in creative dance, music theater, the visual arts, and writing derived from the New Testament. |
| | NT.3.3 Explain the design, function, and significance of architecture and religious artifacts found in places of worship such as cathedrals, churches, synagogues, tabernacles, and temples. |
| | NT.3.4 Create a response to biblical texts through a variety of methods such as creative dance, music, theatre, the visual arts, and writing. |

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Appendix A
Primary (K–2) Skills Progression

| History Skills | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 |
| Comparison | Identify similarities and differences between oneself and others. | Identify similarities and differences between one's community and other South Carolina communities over time. | Identify and compare significant historical events, moments, and symbols in U.S. history. |
| Causation | This skill is introduced in grade one. | Analyze a current event in South Carolina and make predictions about possible outcomes. | Identify current or past U.S. events and discuss the possible causes and effects. |
| Continuities and Changes | Identify ways in which individuals change or stay the same over time. | Explain how lives and communities change or stay the same over time because of current events. | Analyze patterns of continuities and changes within U. S. history through the use of evidence from a variety of sources, such as graphic organizers, maps, photographs/images, texts, and timelines. |
| Evidence | Identify different forms of evidence used in historical inquiry such as digital sources, maps, photographs/images, or texts. | Evaluate different forms of evidence used in historical inquiry, such as art, artifacts, digital sources, graphs, maps, oral histories, photographs/images, or texts. | Evaluate different forms of evidence used in historical inquiry and determine their validity. |

| Geography Skills | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 |
| Maps | Identify a map, various map features, and explain the purpose of maps. | Identify various types of maps, map features, and the purpose of maps. | Describe and compare various landforms over time within the U. S. through the use of primary and secondary sources. |
| Gather Evidence and Communicate Findings | Utilize sources of geographic information (e.g., digital sources, maps, or photographs/images) to define and identify cultural and natural features. | Describe and compare various landforms within South Carolina through the use of primary and secondary sources. | Identify the geographic location of the U.S. in relation to the rest of the world. |
| Conditions and Connections | Describe and compare the cultural and natural environment around one's home and school by constructing a visual representation. | Identify and differentiate between rural, suburban, and urban areas within South Carolina. | Explain how the distribution of human features, physical features, and natural resources in the U. S. impact economic activity. |

| Economic Skills | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 |
| Establish Relationships | Identify and compare wants and needs. | Compare goods and services in the school, community, and state. | Examine the purpose of currency and how income, savings, and spending are parts of a budget |
| Interpret | Explain how wants and needs change over time. | Explain how goods and services change over time. | Explain how budgets change as wants and needs or the availability of goods and services change. |
| Communicate and Conclude | Explain why people have jobs, and describe the economic benefits for self and community. | Research and describe how goods and services differ in rural, suburban, and urban areas in South Carolina. | Create a simple budget and articulate the priorities using economic terms such as expenses, income, and savings. |
| Informed Participation | Identify an economic want or need at one's school or community level and create a solution. | Identify an economic want or need at the local or state level and create a solution in the form of a good or a service. | Interpret data to show how geographic location and available resources impact economic decision-making. |

| Civics and Government Skills | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 |
| Establish Relationships | Identify similarities and differences between people and discuss ways to protect and respect all people by practicing civic dispositions. | Demonstrate how civic dispositions encourage citizens with diverse beliefs and backgrounds to work together for a common goal. | Identify cultural and ethnic groups in the U.S., explore their characteristics, and communicate how civic dispositions build relationships between groups in a diverse society. |
| Interpret | Explain the purpose of rules and laws, and discuss consequences of breaking them. | Describe the basic purpose, structure, and function of South Carolina's government at both the local and state level. | Use primary and secondary sources to research a national figure who demonstrated civic dispositions. |
| Communicate & Conclude | Establish and practice classroom rules and procedures for listening and responding appropriately to others. | Demonstrate ways to display active and responsible citizenship in local and state government. | Analyze how rights are granted to U.S. citizens through the founding documents. |
| Informed Participation | Collaborate with others to identify a classroom or school issue and propose a resolution using civic dispositions. | Collaborate with others to identify, resolve, and communicate resolutions on a local or state issue. | Use evidence to propose and communicate a resolution to a national issue. |

Appendix B

Historical Thinking Skills

Historical thinking skills are the analysis, reading, and writing that are necessary to develop our understanding of the past. These six historical thinking skills progress from kindergarten through grade twelve to ensure students are college- and career-ready.

| History Skill | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| Comparison | Explanation of similarities and differences and the reasons for those differences between groups, time periods, and geographic regions. |
| Causation | Explanation of causes and effects on geography, people, conflict and consensus, centered around the impact of significant events. While historical sequencing is beneficial, students must be able to separate causation from correlation. |
| Periodization | Periodization is the process of structuring historical periods. Periods are artificial historical constructs created in order to group information and better understand similar phenomena. Further, the comparison and connection of different periods and the process of establishing key events as turning points in order to construct one's own unique time periods. |
| Context | Correlation between specific circumstances and broad processes immediately relevant to the deeper meaning of primary and secondary sources. The influence of those circumstances and processes on primary sources and vice versa will be evaluated. |
| Continuity and Change | Continuity refers to large-scale historical processes that remain constant while change refers to specific phenomenon that remain limited in time and space. The process involves the identification of patterns that transcend specific time periods. |
| Evidence | Utilizing historical evidence, especially, primary sources to effectively support arguments. |

| | Grade 4: United States & South Carolina History, Part I | Grade 5: United States & South Carolina History, Part II | Grade 6: World Civilizations | Grade 8: South Carolina and the United States | Modern World History | US History & the Constitution |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Comparison | Identify comparisons based on common or differing characteristics or contexts. | Generate comparisons based on common or differing characteristics or contexts. | Utilize broad characteristics of historical developments to create a comparative analysis. | Utilize multiple characteristics of historical developments to create a comparative analysis. | Utilize similarities and differences among historical developments over time, place, and culture to create a comparative analysis. | Utilize similarities and differences among multiple historical developments over culture, time, and place to create a comparative analysis. |
| Causation | Identify multiple causes and effects, to include distinguishing long-term and short-term causes and effects. | Analyze multiple causes and multiple effects, to include distinguishing long-term and short-term causes and effects. | Analyze significant turning points in history to assess multiple long-term and short-term causes and effects. | Identify and compare significant turning points, including the related causes and effects that affect historical continuity and change. | Analyze significant turning points, including the related causes and effects that affect historical continuity and change. | Evaluate significant turning points, including related causes and effects that affect historical continuity and change. |
| Periodization | Organize a historical narrative into time periods using units of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, centuries). | Organize a historical narrative into time periods using units of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, centuries). | Organize a historical narrative into time periods using units of time (e.g., decades, half-centuries, centuries) and significant turning points . | Utilize significant turning points to justify the historical narrative of a time period. | Summarize and analyze the methods historians use categorize historical developments to create historical periodization. | Summarize, analyze, and assess the methods historians use categorize historical developments to create historical periodization. |

| | Grade 4: United States & South Carolina History, Part I | Grade 5: United States & South Carolina History, Part II | Grade 6: World Civilizations | Grade 8: South Carolina and the United States | Modern World History | US History & the Constitution |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Context | Make connections between historical developments in history using specific references to time, place, and broader contexts. | Describe historical developments using specific references to time, place, and broader contexts. | Identify historical context by analyzing historical developments using specific references to time, place, and broader contexts. | Explain how historical themes are used to determine context when analyzing significant events. | Analyze how historical events produce themes that create context by which we understand historical developments . | Justify how the relationship between various historical themes and multiple historical developments create a multi-faceted context when analyzing significant events. |
| Continuities and Changes | Recognize patterns of historical continuities and changes in history. | Recognize patterns of historical continuities and changes, and identify turning points in history. | Identify and explain significant theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period of time. | Analyze significant turning points and theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period of time. | Examine significant turning points and theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period, including catalysts for those changes . | Evaluate significant turning points and theme-based patterns of continuities and changes within a period, including catalysts for those changes. |
| Evidence | Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | Identify, interpret, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history. | Identify, source, and utilize different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, used in an inquiry-based study of history |

Appendix C

Geography Skills Progression

Geographic inquiry includes making observations, gathering evidence, conducting analysis, and communicating findings. This inquiry requires using skills that include reading, writing, modeling, and mapping. These six geographic thinking skills progress using appropriate grade-level content, as described within the grade level indicators, to ensure students are college- and career-ready.

| | Grade 3: Contemporary World Geography | Grade 7: Geography of World Regions | Human Geography |
|---|--|---|---|
| Mapping | Identify, use, interpret, and construct large-scale maps. | Identify, use, interpret, and construct regional-scale maps. | Identify, use, interpret, and construct local through global scale maps. |
| Models and Representation | Identify, use, interpret, and construct basic geographic models and other visual representations. | Identify, use, interpret, and construct geographic models and other visual representations at the regional-scale . | Identify, use, interpret, and construct geographic models and other visual representations from local to global scales . |
| Gather Evidence and Communicate Findings | Identify, use, and interpret different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources. | Identify, use, and interpret different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, at the regional-scale . | Identify, use, and interpret different forms of evidence, including primary and secondary sources, from local to global scales . |
| Conditions, Connections, and Regions | Identify and compare the development of conditions, connections, and regions. | Identify, compare, and evaluate the development of conditions, connections, and regions. | Identify, compare, and evaluate the development of complex conditions, connections, and regions. |
| Scale | Identify spatial hierarchies. | Identify and compare spatial hierarchies. | Identify, compare, and interpret spatial hierarchies. |
| Distribution and Patterns | Identify spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. | Identify and analyze spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. | Identify, analyze, and explain spatial distributions, patterns, and associations. |

Appendix D

Glossary

This glossary is intended for teachers and not designed for student assessment purposes. It provides discipline specific definitions of important yet less well-known terms that appear throughout the standards and the indicators.

| Term | Definition |
|---------------------------------|---|
| absolutism | a form of government in which all power is held by a single leader |
| AD | Anno Domini is Latin for "year of our Lord," and it represents the years after the estimated birth of Jesus |
| alliance | a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations |
| alphanumeric grid | a grid of numbered rows and lettered columns (or vice versa) superimposed on a map, used to find and identify features |
| antebellum | existing before the outbreak of war especially used in reference to the American Civil War |
| anti-natal | a system or policy concerned with limiting population growth |
| appeasement | the policy of granting concessions to potential enemies to maintain peace |
| archaeology | the study of history and humankind through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and stratigraphy |
| armistice | an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce |
| artifact | anything made, used, or modified by humans, typically an item of cultural or historical interest, but it does not need to be old |
| Atlantic World | the development of interactions and exchanges between Africa, the Americas, and Europe beginning in the 1500s |
| authoritarian government | a structure of government in which power is concentrated in an individual or small group and is built upon the demand of absolute obedience by citizens to this authority |
| autocracy | a country, state, or society governed by one person with absolute power |
| balkanization | the process of decentralizing political power; breaking up of a region into smaller independent states |
| bureaucracy | administration characterized by excessive red tape and routines |
| BCE | before the Common Era or time before year one of the Gregorian calendar; BCE is used in these standards (instead of BC) |
| black codes | the unofficial laws passed by southern governments during Reconstruction in an attempt to continue to control their former slaves; these laws were nullified by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution |
| blockade | closing a port to cut off supplies from entry or exit |
| boundaries | a line marking the limit or extent within which a system exists or functions, including a social group, a neighborhood, a state, or physical feature |

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------------|---|
| business cycles | repetitive periods of economic activity including growth, recession, and recovery |
| capitalism | an economic system characterized by private ownership and investment in the means of production (i.e., capital); a system in which economic decisions are based on supply and demand, competition, and price in a free market |
| cash crop | crops grown for profit rather than consumption |
| CE | the Common Era beginning with year one of the Gregorian calendar; CE is used in these standards (instead of AD) |
| charter | a document granting special rights to a person or group |
| Christian humanism | an intellectual movement in northern Europe in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries that combined the interest in the classics of the Italian Renaissance with an interest in the sources of early Christianity, including the New Testament and the writings of the church fathers |
| civic humanism | a modern term for the moral, social and political philosophy that in the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries began to be articulated in Italian city-states and most notably in Florence |
| civil rights | the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality |
| checks and balances | an application of limited government in which each branch and/or level of government has the ability to “check” (i.e., restrict) the functions and exercise of power by other branches/levels of government |
| Cold War | the period from the end of World War II to the fall of the Berlin Wall (1945–89) during which the political, economic, social, and military objectives of the United States and its democratic allies directly rivaled those of the Soviet Union and its communist satellites |
| colonialism | the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically |
| Columbian Exchange | the name coined by the environmental historian Alfred W. Crosby to describe the widespread exchange of plants, animals, human populations, diseases, and technology that began in 1492 with the first voyage of Christopher Columbus and spread throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas |
| command economy | system where the government, rather than the free market, determines what goods should be produced, how much should be produced and the price at which the goods are offered for sale |
| communism | a political system in which all property and wealth is, in theory, owned by all the citizens in a classless society that is controlled by their government |
| concurrent powers | the application of federalism in which a function or authority is possessed by both the national and state governments at the same time |
| confederal | referring to an alliance of independent states manifesting a degree of |

| Term | Definition |
|------------------------------|--|
| | national unity through a central government of united powers (e.g., Articles of Confederation, Confederate States of America) |
| condition | a geographic term referring to a characteristic or feature in a given location |
| conservative | tending or disposed to maintaining traditional or existing views, conditions, or institutions (i.e. the specific policies supported by conservatives have changed over the course of history) |
| constitutionalism | adherence to the system of a constitutional government |
| constitutions | the plans—written or unwritten—of individual governments that outline the structures and functions of those particular bodies and serve as a social contract between them and the people under their authority |
| consumerism | a preoccupation with and an inclination toward the buying of consumer goods |
| containment | the policy of restricting the expansion of communism during the post-World War II period |
| cost/benefit analysis | a systematic approach to estimating the strengths and weaknesses of alternatives (i.e. as in transactions, activities, functional business requirements or projects investments) |
| the Crusades | a series of wars fought between the Muslims and Christians over control of the Holy Land in the eleventh through the thirteenth centuries. |
| culture | learned behavior of people, which includes their belief systems and languages, their social relationships, their institutions and organizations, and their material goods (e.g., food, clothing, buildings, tools, machines) |
| decolonization | the act of getting rid of colonization, or freeing a country from being dependent on another country |
| demand | the desire and ability of individuals to purchase economic goods or services at the market price; along with supply, one of the two key determinants of price |
| democracy | a form of government in which political authority rests with the people and is exercised by all the people, either directly or indirectly through their elected representatives |
| demographic patterns | changes shown in population size, composition, rates of growth, density, fertility, mortality rate, and/or migration |
| depression | a prolonged and severe decline in the level of economic activity in a state or nation |
| diffusion | the spread of people, ideas, technology, and products among places |
| diplomacy | art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of states; usually refers to the conduct of international relations on a full range of issues |
| discrimination | the practice of denying people rights or treating people unfairly on the basis of categorical or prejudicial thinking |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| disenfranchise | deprive a person or group the right to vote or to be politically involved |
| disposable income | income remaining after deduction of taxes and other mandatory charges, available to be spent or saved as one chooses |
| dissent | beliefs and/or actions that are contrary to the accepted or official policy |
| Dixiecrat | any of the Southern Democrats who seceded from the party in 1948 in opposition to its policy of extending civil rights |
| domestication | the process of taming an animal and keeping it as a pet or on a farm |
| e-commerce | commercial transactions conducted electronically on the Internet |
| economic disparity | a discernable difference in the economic well-being of defined segments of the population |
| economic mobility | the ability of movement between income classes by an individual or across generations |
| emancipation | to set someone free from slavery; to be set free from legal restrictions |
| embargo | an official ban on trade or other commercial activity with a particular country |
| the Enlightenment | also known as the Age of Reason; the eighteenth-century movement in which philosophers used reason and scientific methodology to explain how the universe worked |
| entrepreneurs/ entrepreneurial/ entrepreneurship | individuals who assume the risk in producing a product for a profit—their role and enterprise |
| enumerated powers | authoritative capacities delegated to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution |
| ethnic/ethnicity | a classification of large groups of people according to common racial, national, tribal, religious, linguistic, or cultural origin or background |
| famine | an extreme scarcity of food |
| federal | denoting the central government of the United States |
| federalism | the principles of the Federalists Party |
| fiscal policy | a government policy that attempts to manage the economy by controlling taxing and spending |
| free enterprise | an economic system in which private businesses compete for profit without government involvement beyond those regulations necessary to protect public interest and to keep the nation's economy in balance |
| genocide | the deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group |
| geospatial technologies | computer hardware and software with which users analyze and represent geographic data at infinitely varied levels; includes technologies related to mapping and interpreting physical and human features on Earth's surface (i.e., global positioning systems (GPS), geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing (RS), and |

| Term | Definition |
|---------------------------|--|
| | geospatial visualization) |
| gerrymandering | to divide into election districts to give one political party an electoral majority in a large number of districts while concentrating the voting strength of the opposition in as few districts as possible |
| globalization | the process of the increasing interconnectedness of the world through trade, migration, technology, and cultural diffusion |
| headright system | system which allowed people to get land of 50 to 150 acres for each settler he brought to the colony (e.g., family, indentured servant, and/or enslaved person) |
| Holocaust | the state-sponsored persecution and systematic extermination of European Jews and other minority groups by Nazi Germany and its allies |
| holy war | a war declared or waged in support of a religious cause |
| humanism | the way of thinking and learning that stresses the importance of individual human worth, ability, and dignity |
| immigration | the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country |
| imperialism | the policy and process of creating an empire through the acquisition of colonies and/or the establishment of economic spheres of interest |
| indentured servant | individuals who agreed to work for someone for a set period of time to pay off their debt of passage to the American colonies |
| infrastructure | the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, and power supplies) needed for a society or enterprise |
| isolationism | the policy of staying out of the business of other nations by abstention from alliances and other international political relations |
| investment | an asset or item that is purchased with the hope that it will generate income or will appreciate in the future |
| Jim Crow laws | laws passed in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries designed to separate whites and blacks in the United States |
| labor unions | an organization of workers formed for the purpose of advancing its members' interests in respect to wages, benefits, and working conditions |
| liberal | tending or disposed to espousing unconventional, nontraditional views, conditions, or institutions; open to change |
| limited government | a political principle or structure in which minimal authority and power is granted to the government and is restricted to only that which is necessary for the government to perform its function |
| market economy | an economic system in which prices are determined by the free exchange of goods and services with minimum government interference |
| mass politics | a political order resting on the emergence of mass political parties; the emergence of mass politics is generally associated with the rise of mass society coinciding with the Industrial Revolution in the west |
| material culture | the physical arts and artifacts of a body of people |
| matrilineal | the family ties based upon the mother's side of the family; common |

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------------|---|
| | among the Eastern Woodland Indians of the Southeast |
| mental maps | the mental images that a person has of particular areas, including his or her knowledge of features and spatial relationships |
| marginalized people | individuals kept in a powerless position within a society |
| martyrdom | a person who willingly gives his or her life for a cause in which she or he believes |
| migration | the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling |
| mercantilism | an economic policy under which nations seek to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by selling more goods than they buy |
| Middle Passage | stage of triangular trade in which millions of Africans were shipped to the New World as part of the Atlantic slave trade |
| militarism | the belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests |
| militia | non-regular army of private citizens |
| monarchy | a form of government in which political power is exercised by a single person, usually under the claim of divine or hereditary right |
| monetary policy | the macroeconomic policy laid down by the central bank, currency board or other regulatory committee; it involves management of money supply and interest rate and is the demand side economic policy used by the government of a country to achieve macroeconomic objectives like inflation, consumption, growth and liquidity |
| nationalism | a belief system in which the interests of a particular nation are of utmost importance |
| nation-states | political units that claim sovereignty over defined territories inhabited by groups of people who share traditions, beliefs, and language |
| natural rights | any right that exists by virtue of natural law |
| naval stores | products made from pine trees to be used in the building of ships and other wood goods (e.g., tar, rosin, pitch, turpentine) |
| neutrality | the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, disagreement, etc.; impartiality |
| partisan warfare | arises when an irregular military force forms to oppose control of an area by an army of occupation by some kind of insurgent activity |
| opportunity cost | the value of any alternative that one must give up when he or she makes a choice |
| partition | the action or state of dividing or being divided into parts |
| periphery countries | countries that are less developed than the semi-periphery and core countries; these countries usually receive a disproportionately small share of global wealth |
| petroglyph | a rock carving, especially a prehistoric one |

| Term | Definition |
|---|--|
| physical features | a geographic term referring to physical attributes of a natural or artificial area |
| political machine | an organization whose main goal is related to the money, influence or prestige of getting and keeping political power |
| popular sovereignty | the political concept that government is created and given authority through the consent of the people and that the people thereby retain the right to “alter or abolish” their government |
| population density | the number of people occupying a specific unit of land measurement |
| population distribution | the makeup of the human population in a particular area in terms of variables such as age, race, or sex |
| primary economic activity (sector) | the production of naturally existing or culturally improved resources (e.g., agriculture, ranching, forestry, fishing, extraction of minerals or ores) |
| Progressivism | support for or advocacy of social reform |
| pro-natal | a policy stance concerned with supporting population growth |
| propaganda | information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view |
| proprietor | an owner or manager of a business |
| racism | actions or policies that create systemic disadvantages against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior |
| recession | a period of two consecutive yearly quarters with negative economic growth |
| refugee | a person who has been forced to leave his or her country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster |
| republican/ republicanism | a form of government that functions through the use of representatives elected by the citizens; republican government is often referred to as “representative” government |
| reserved powers | an application of federalism in which any function or authority that is not delegated to the federal government or not prohibited to state governments is reserved to the states or the people |
| revolution | a forcible overthrow or change of ideas, a government or social order in favor of a new system |
| right to work | relating to or promoting a worker's right not to be required to join a labor union |
| rule of law | the principle that every member of a society, even a ruler, must follow the law |
| scale | the size of places or regions being studied |
| scarcity | the gap between limited resources and potentially limitless wants |
| Scramble for Africa | the occupation, division, and colonization of African territory by European powers during the period of New Imperialism, between 1881 and 1914; is also called the Partition of Africa and by some, the Conquest of Africa |
| secondary economic | the conversion of raw materials from the primary economic sector |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| activity (sector) | into finished industrial products (e.g., manufactured goods, oil refining, construction, ship building) |
| sectionalism | the placing of the interests of one's own region ahead of those of the nation's as a whole |
| sedition | conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch |
| semi-periphery countries | the industrializing, mostly capitalist countries, which are positioned between the periphery and core countries |
| separation of powers | a principle of American government that requires constitutional authority to be shared by the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government |
| slavery | refers to a condition in which individuals are owned by others, who control every aspect of their lives |
| spatial hierarchy | a geographical clustering of regions, where important differences exist in terms of innovation and development |
| social Darwinism | the theory that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same Darwinian laws of natural selection as plants and animals; now largely discredited, it was advocated in late 19th century to justify political conservatism, imperialism, and racism |
| socialism | an economic and political system in which the government owns or regulates the production and distribution of goods |
| spatial | pertains to space on Earth's surface |
| spatial distribution | the spread and placement of physical and human phenomena on Earth's surface |
| suburbanization | a population shift from central urban areas into suburbs, resulting in formation of (sub)urban sprawl; sub-urbanization is inversely related to urbanization, which denotes population shift from rural areas into urban centers |
| suffrage | the right to vote in political elections |
| supranational organizations (supranationalism) | corporations and international agencies that have power or influence transcending national boundaries or governments |
| supply | the quantities of a good or service that a firm is willing and able to make available for sale at varying prices (used in concept of supply and demand) |
| sustainability | the integration of physical systems with human patterns of activity to assure continuity |
| tariff | a tax on imports or exports |
| temperance | moderation in or abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages |
| tertiary sector | the provision of services to the general population (e.g., banking, retailing, education) |
| terrorism | violent acts, executed in support of ideological, political, or religious goals, against persons or property to intimidate a government or its population |
| total war | a military conflict in which the contenders are willing to make any |

| Term | Definition |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | sacrifice in lives and other resources to obtain a complete victory, as distinguished from limited war |
| totalitarian | the twentieth century governmental structure or principle in which the state exercises centralized, absolute control of all aspects of life for individual citizens |
| unitary system | a government in which all authority is vested in a central authority from which regional and local governments derive their powers |
| unlimited government | the political principle or structure that allows a government to expand its authority and power as it deems necessary in order to accomplish its own goals and objectives |
| urbanization | the process where an increasing percentage of a population lives in cities and suburbs and is often linked to industrialization and modernization |

Appendix E

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The following South Carolina Department of Education (SCDE) staff members assisted in the design and development of this document:

Stephen P. Corsini
K–12 Social Studies
Office of Standards and Learning

Jeffrey C. Eargle, Ph.D.
K–12 Social Studies
Office of Standards and Learning

Elizabeth P. King
K–12 Social Studies
Office of Standards and Learning

Christopher M. Turpin, Ed.D.
K–12 Social Studies
Office of Standards and Learning

Leslie W. Skinner, Ph.D.
Social Studies Assessment
Office of Assessment

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Nancy Aguirre, Ph.D.
The Citadel

Brea Amick
SC Council for the Social Studies

Bea Bailey, Ed.D.
Clemson University

Susan Barnes
Richland School District One

Brock Beaver
SC Social Studies Supervisors Association

Audrey Browne
Lee County School District

Connie Blyther
Benedict College
SC Council for African American Studies

Perri Bryant
Lexington School District Three

Mary Catherine Carroll
VirtualSC

Larianne Collins, Ph.D.
University of South Carolina

Daniella Cook, Ph.D.
University of South Carolina

Cindy Cordell
Saluda County School District

Stephen Corsini
Newberry County School District

Rikki Davenport
Charleston County School District

D. Brian Day
Calhoun County School District

Theresa Denholm
Berkeley County School District

Cathy Epps
Kershaw County School District

Tami Finley
Greenville County School District

Amy Flynn
Spartanburg School District Two

Latosha Fulmore
Calhoun County School District

Laura Jane Gantt
Lexington Richland School District Five

Michael Glover, Jr.
Fairfield County School District

Kristina Greenaway
Dorchester School District Two

Phillip Hare
Richland School District One

Tonya Janicke
Rock Hill School District Three

Tammie Jenkins
Orangeburg School District Five

Rachel Johnson
Spartanburg School District Six

Dawn Lisk
Fort Mill School District Four

Maria Lott
Berkeley County School District

Zachariah Lowe
Sumter School District

Jerry Mitchell, Ph.D.
South Carolina Geographic Alliance

Tim Monreal
Lexington School District One

Leslie Carter Parks
Horry County School District

Jacqueline Persinski, Ed.D.
Rock Hill School District Three

Angela Peterson
Beaufort County School District

Michele Phillips, Ed.D.
Public Charter School Alliance of SC

J. Matt Rose
Lexington Richland School District Five

Amanda Sevon-Lynch
Lexington School District One

Tracee Simpson
Pickens County School District

Amanda Stiglbauer
Richland School District Two
SC Economics

Necie Tanner
VirtualSC

Christopher M. Turpin, Ed.D.
Charleston County School District

Crystal Whitaker
Fairfield County School District

Jody Yates
VirtualSC

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Christine Beresniova, Ph.D.
South Carolina Council for the Holocaust

Jeanie Dailey
Horry County School District

Julia Dawson
Richland County School District One

Jeffrey C. Eargle, Ph.D.
University of South Carolina

Ramona Grunden
TRC Companies, Inc.

Christopher Judge
Native American Studies Center

Valinda W. Littlefield, Ph.D.
University of South Carolina

Albert Robertson
Lexington School District One

Katrina W. Rouse
Florence School District One

Robert Scarlett
Berkeley County School District
US Air Force, Retired

Dana Thomas
Newberry County School District

Marc Turner
Richland School District Two