

MINUTES
BOARD OF EDUCATION

November 11, 2019

7:15 PM

President Dave Zimmerman called the meeting to order at 7:15 PM with the following members in attendance:

- I. Call Meeting to Order
 - A. Committee on American Civics Statute 79-724
 - B. District Policies Related to the Committee on American Civics
 - C. Review K-12 Social Studies Curriculum
 - D. Assessments Related to the Social Studies Standards
 - E. Patriotic Exercises K-12
 - F. Requirements (8th & 12th Grade) Under the Committee on American Civics
- II. Adjournment

BY

President of the Board of Education

Of this School District

ATTEST

Secretary of the Board of Education

of this School District

**Notice of Committee on American Civics Meeting
November 11, 2019, at 7:15 p.m.
Southern School District #1**

Notice is hereby given of a Committee of American Civics meeting, Southern School District #1 on November 11, 2019, at 7:15 p.m. at Southern Jr./Sr. High School board room in Wymore. A current agenda is also available at the office of the Superintendent.

I hereby certify that the above notice was posted in three public places as follows:

Southern Elementary School
Southern Jr./Sr. High School
U.S. Post Office in Wymore

- I. Call Committee Meeting to Order
 - A. Committee on American Civics Statute 79-724
 - B. District Policies Related to the Committee on American Civics
 - C. Review K-12 Social Studies Curriculum
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The next Regular Board meeting is scheduled for 7:30 p.m., November 11, 2019, at Southern Jr./Sr. High School Board Room in Wymore. The Board of Education will usually adhere to the sequence of the published agenda, but reserves the right to adjust the order of items if necessary and may elect to amend the agenda as deemed necessary.

MINUTES
AMERICAN CIVICS MEETING
October 14, 2019
7:15 PM

I. Call Committee Meeting to Order

President Dave Zimmerman called the committee meeting to order at 7:15 p.m. and the following members were present: Carol Pralle, Dave Zimmerman, & Emily Shockley. The following administrators were presents: Jeff Murphy & Christopher Prososki.

Reasonable advance publicized notice of the meeting was given according to law by publishing, a designated method for giving notice of the school district. Reasonable advance notice was simultaneously given to board members and a copy of their acknowledgement of receipt of notice and the agenda attached. All proceedings hereafter shown were taken while the convened meeting was open to the attendance of the public.

I.A. Committee on American Civics Statute 79-724

The committee on American Civics reviewed the new Statute 79-724.

I.B. Accept Public Comment on American Civics

No members of the public attended the committee meeting.

I.C. District Policies Related to the Committee on American Civics

The committee on American Civics reviewed Policy 2002: Organization of the Board (American Civics Requirements), Policy 6012: Flag Display and Patriotic Observances, and Policy 6032: Constitution Day Education.

I.D. Review K-12 Social Studies Curriculum

Dr. Prososki gave an overview of the K-12 social studies curriculum and he stated that in 4th grade they learn about Nebraska history. He also mentioned that based on the district's strategic plan for the acquisitions of textbooks, the social studies committee will be looking at new textbooks for the 2021-2022 school year.

I.E. Patriotic Exercises K-12

Mr. Murphy gave an overview of the Veterans Day program the school puts on every year.

I.F. Requirements (8th & 12th Grade) Under Committee on American Civics

Mr. Murphy said that all 8th grade students and all 12th grade students will be taking the naturalization test used by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to fulfill the new requirements under statute 79-724.

II. Adjournment

David Zimmerman adjourned the committee meeting at 7:24 p.m.



1 NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

The official site of the Nebraska Unicameral Legislature



Nebraska Revised Statute 79-724

[Revised Statutes](#) » [Chapter 79](#) » [79-724](#)

[Print Friendly](#)

[< 79-723](#) | [Chapter 79 Index](#) | [79-725 >](#)

Chapter 79

79-724.

Committee on American civics; created; duties; school board, State Board of Education, and superintendent; duties.

It is the responsibility of society to ensure that youth are given the opportunity to become competent, responsible, patriotic, and civil citizens to ensure a strong, stable, just, and prosperous America. Such a citizenry necessitates that every member thereof be knowledgeable of our nation's history, government, geography, and economic system. The youth in our state should be committed to the ideals and values of our country's democracy and the constitutional republic established by the people. Schools should help prepare our youth to make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good. Civic competence is necessary to sustain and improve our democratic way of life and must be taught in all public, private, denominational, and parochial schools. A central role of schools is to impart civic knowledge and skills that help our youth to see the relevance of a civic dimension for their lives. Students should be made fully aware of the liberties, opportunities, and advantages we possess and the sacrifices and struggles of those through whose efforts these benefits were gained. Since young people are most susceptible to the acceptance of principles and doctrines that will influence them throughout their lives, it is one of the first duties of our educational system to conduct its activities, choose its textbooks, and arrange its curriculum in such a way that the youth of our state have the opportunity to become competent, responsible, patriotic, and civil American citizens.

(1) The school board of each school district shall, at the beginning of each calendar year, appoint from its members a committee of three, to be known as the committee on American civics, which shall:

- (a) Hold no fewer than two public meetings annually, at least one when public testimony is accepted;
- (b) Keep minutes of each meeting showing the time and place of the meeting, which members were present or absent, and the substance and details of all matters discussed;
- (c) Examine and ensure that the social studies curriculum used in the district is aligned with the social studies standards adopted pursuant to section [79-760.01](#) and teaches foundational knowledge in civics, history, economics, financial literacy, and geography;
- (d) Review and approve the social studies curriculum to ensure that it stresses the services of the men and women who played a crucial role in the achievement of national independence, establishment of our constitutional government, and preservation of the union and includes the incorporation of multicultural education as set forth in sections [79-719](#) to [79-723](#) in order to instill a pride and respect for the nation's institutions and not be merely a recital of events and dates;
- (e) Ensure that any curriculum recommended or approved by the committee on American civics is made readily accessible to the public and contains a reference to this section;
- (f) Ensure that the district develops and utilizes formative, interim, and summative assessments to measure student mastery of the social studies standards adopted pursuant to section [79-760.01](#);
- (g) Ensure that the social studies curriculum in the district incorporates one or more of the following for each student:
 - (i) Administration of a written test that is identical to the entire civics portion of the naturalization test used by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services prior to the completion of eighth grade and again prior to the completion of twelfth grade with the individual score from each test for each student made available to a parent or guardian of such student; or
 - (ii) Attendance or participation between the commencement of eighth grade and completion of twelfth grade in a meeting of a public body as defined by section [84-1409](#) followed by the completion of a project or paper in which each student demonstrates or discusses the personal learning experience of such student related to such attendance or participation; or



(iii) Completion of a project or paper and a class presentation between the commencement of eighth grade and the completion of twelfth grade on a person or persons or an event commemorated by a holiday listed in subdivision (6) of this section or on a topic related to such person or persons or event; and

(h) Take all such other steps as will assure the carrying out of the provisions of this section and provide a report to the school board regarding the committee's findings and recommendations.

(2) All social studies courses approved for grade levels as provided by this section shall include and adequately stress contributions of all ethnic groups to (a) the development and growth of America into a great nation, (b) art, music, education, medicine, literature, science, politics, and government, and (c) the military in all of this nation's wars.

(3) All grades of all public, private, denominational, and parochial schools, below the sixth grade, shall devote at least one hour per week to exercises or teaching periods for the following purpose:

(a) The discussion of noteworthy events pertaining to American history or the exceptional acts of individuals and groups of Americans;

(b) The historical background, memorization, and singing of patriotic songs such as the Star-Spangled Banner and America the Beautiful;

(c) The development of respect for the American flag as a symbol of freedom and the sacrifices of those who secured that freedom; and

(d) Instruction as to proper conduct in the presentation of the American flag.

(4) In at least two of the three grades from the fifth grade to the eighth grade in all public, private, denominational, and parochial schools, time shall be set aside for the teaching of American history from the social studies curriculum, which shall be taught in such a manner that all students are given the opportunity to (a) become competent, responsible, patriotic, and civil citizens who possess a deep understanding of and respect for both the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Nebraska and (b) prepare to preserve, protect, and defend freedom and democracy in our nation and our world.

(5) In at least two courses in every high school, time shall be devoted to the teaching of civics and American history as outlined in the social studies standards adopted pursuant to section [79-760.01](#), during which specific attention shall be given to the following matters:

(a) The Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Constitution of Nebraska, and the structure and function of local government in this state;

(b) The benefits and advantages of representative government, the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in our government, and the dangers and fallacies of forms of government that restrict individual freedoms or possess antidemocratic ideals such as, but not limited to, Nazism and communism;

(c) The duties of citizenship, which include active participation in the improvement of a citizen's community, state, country, and world and the value and practice of civil discourse between opposing interests; and

(d) The application of knowledge in civics, history, economics, financial literacy, and geography to address societal issues.

(6) Appropriate patriotic exercises suitable to the occasion shall be held under the direction of the superintendent in every public, private, denominational, and parochial school on George Washington's birthday, Abraham Lincoln's birthday, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, Native American Heritage Day, Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day, or on the day or week preceding or following such holiday, if the school is in session.

(7) Every school board, the State Board of Education, and the superintendent of each school district in the state shall be held directly responsible in the order named for carrying out this section. Neglect thereof by any employee may be considered a cause for dismissal.

Source

Laws 1949, c. 256, § 19, p. 697;

Laws 1969, c. 705, § 1, p. 2705;

Laws 1971, LB 292, § 3;

R.S.1943, (1994), § 79-213;

Laws 1996, LB 900, § 398;

[Laws 1999, LB 272, § 86](#);

[Laws 2011, LB544, § 1](#);

[Laws 2019, LB399, § 1](#).

Effective Date: September 1, 2019

Cross References



- Flag display requirements**, see section [79-707](#).
- Violation**, penalty, see section [79-727](#).

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2002 Organization of the Board

1. Membership, Term and Election

- a. The Board of Education shall be comprised of six members who will be elected at large.
- b. Those who wish to serve on the board shall file, be elected, and serve terms of office on the board according to law.

2. Internal Organization and Officers

a. President

- i. At the regular January meeting, the board shall elect from among its members a president who shall serve in that capacity for one year.
- ii. The president shall preside at all board meetings, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or by action of the board.

b. Vice President

- i. At the regular January meeting, the board shall elect from among its members a vice president who shall serve in that capacity for one year.
- ii. The vice president shall preside in the absence of the president, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned by the board.

c. Secretary

- i. At the regular January meeting, the board shall elect a secretary who need not be a member of the board. The secretary shall serve in that capacity for one year. If the secretary is a member of the board, an assistant secretary may be named and his or her duties and compensation set by the board.
- ii. The secretary shall see that an accurate record of the proceedings of the board is kept, that a copy of the

proceedings is provided to each board member and to the superintendent, and that a concise summary of each month's meeting is published along with a list of all approved claims. The secretary shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by law and assigned by the board.

d. Treasurer

- i. A treasurer from the board will be designated on a year-to-year basis.
- ii. The treasurer will sign checks and certain other documents. The treasurer is the custodian of the monies of the district.
- iii. The treasurer shall give bond or equivalent insurance coverage payable to the district as prescribed by law with the cost of the bond being paid by the district.
- iv. The treasurer shall issue no warrant of payment of claim against the district until such claim has been duly authorized by the board and has been duly countersigned by the president.
- v. The vice president or secretary may sign any warrant in the absence of either the president or the treasurer.

3. Board Officer Voting and Tie Breakers

- a. The vote to elect board officers may be taken by secret ballot, but the total number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded in the minutes.
- b. In the event any officer cannot be elected by a majority after 10 votes; no votes occur after ten motions fail for lack of a "second,"; or no member volunteers to serve as an officer for a particular position, the tie will be broken by the applicable method:
 - i. If the board is split between two members, the officer will be determined by coin flip. The winning member will be the officer for the upcoming year unless the position changes by action of the board.
 - ii. If the board is split between more than two members who wish to serve as the officer, any member wanting to serve

as the officer will put his or her name into a drawing. The name drawn out will be the officer for the upcoming year unless the position changes by action of the board.

- iii. If no member is willing to serve as an officer for a position which is required to be a member of the board, all non-officers' names will be put into a drawing. The name drawn out will be the officer for the upcoming year unless the position changes by action of the board.

4. Committees

- a. The board shall authorize such special committees as it deems necessary. The board president shall appoint members to the committee, and designate its function, tasks it is to perform, and a completion date for its work.
- b. On or before the beginning of each calendar year, the board shall appoint three members to form a Committee on American Civics. The committee's duties shall be those prescribed by Nebraska statutes, which include:
 - i. Hold no fewer than two public meetings annually, at least one when public testimony is accepted;
 - ii. Keep minutes of each meeting showing the time and place of the meeting, which members were present or absent, and the substance and details of all matters discussed;
 - iii. Examine and ensure that the social studies curriculum used in the district is aligned with the social studies standards adopted pursuant to section 79-760.01 and teaches foundational knowledge in civics, history, economics, financial literacy, and geography;
 - iv. Review and approve the social studies curriculum to ensure that it stresses the services of the men and women who played a crucial role in the achievement of national independence, establishment of our constitutional government, and preservation of the union and includes the incorporation of multicultural education as set forth in sections 79-719 to 79-723 in order to instill a pride and respect for the nation's institutions and not be merely a recital of events and dates;
 - v. Ensure that any curriculum recommended or approved by the committee on American civics is made readily accessible to the public and contains a reference to this section;

- vi. Ensure that the district develops and utilizes formative, interim, and summative assessments to measure student mastery of the social studies standards adopted pursuant to section 79-760.01;
- vii. Ensure that the social studies curriculum in the district incorporates one or more of the following for each student:
 - 1. Administration of a written test that is identical to the entire civics portion of the naturalization test used by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services prior to the completion of eighth grade and again prior to the completion of twelfth grade with the individual score from each test for each student made available to a parent or guardian of such student; or
 - 2. Attendance or participation between the commencement of eighth grade and completion of twelfth grade in a meeting of a public body as defined by section 84-1409 followed by the completion of a project or paper in which each student demonstrates or discusses the personal learning experience of such student related to such attendance or participation; or
 - 3. Completion of a project or paper and a class presentation between the commencement of eighth grade and the completion of twelfth grade on a person or persons or an event commemorated by a holiday listed in section 79-724(6) or on a topic related to such person or persons or event; and
- viii. Take all such other steps as will assure the carrying out of the provisions of this section and provide a report to the school board regarding the committee's findings and recommendations.

5. Vacancies

- a. A vacancy on the board of education shall exist when any one of the following occurs:
 - i. A member submits his or her formal resignation from the board.
 - ii. A member removes himself or herself from the district or is absent from the district for a continuous period of sixty days.

- iii. A member misses more than two consecutive regular board meetings unless excused by a majority of the remaining members.
 - iv. Such other reasons as are set forth in Nebraska statutes.
- b. The board shall make note the vacancy in its minutes and shall give notice of the date the vacancy occurred, the office vacated, and the length of the unexpired term to (1) the election commissioner or county clerk, and (2) the public by published notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the district.
 - c. Vacancies shall be filled in the manner set forth in Nebraska statutes.

Adopted on: 7-9-2018

Revised on: 6-10-2019

Reviewed on: _____

6012
Flag Display and Patriotic Observances

The district shall display the flags of the United States of America and the State of Nebraska prominently on the grounds of every school building each day that school is in session.

Each building principal shall be responsible for the care and display of the flags at his/her assigned building, and shall adhere to the rules and customs pertaining to the use and display of the flags as set forth in the United States Code.

Each day, at the time designated by the building administrator, staff shall ensure that students in grades K-12 will be led in the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in the presence of the flag of the United States of America. Pupil participation in the recitation of pledge shall be voluntary. Pupils who elect not to participate shall sit or stand silently and must respect the rights of those students choosing to participate.

Adopted on: 2-11-2019

Revised on: _____

Reviewed on: _____

6032
Constitution Day Education

Each year on September 17, designated as Constitution Day, the school district will conduct a program designed to highlight the historic and continuing importance of the United States Constitution. When September 17 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the district will provide this program during the preceding or following week.

The program shall be implemented within the guidelines of the U.S. Department of Education and in accordance with any other applicable laws and/or regulations.

Adopted on: 3-11-2019

Revised on: _____

Reviewed on: _____

NEBRASKA SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS



Nebraska Social Studies Standards

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Content Area Standards

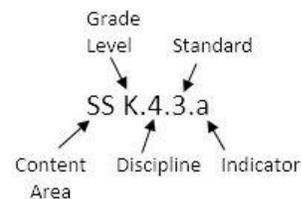
The Nebraska Social Studies Standards describe the knowledge and skills that students should learn, but they do not prescribe particular curriculum, lessons, teaching techniques, or activities. These standards create a framework for teaching and learning, and they articulate a trajectory for knowledge acquisition across all grade levels. This ensures that student learning builds on prior knowledge and becomes more in-depth over time. Standards describe what students are expected to know and be able to do, while the local curriculum and instructional materials are used to help students master the standards. Decisions about curriculum and instructional materials are made locally by individual school districts and classroom teachers. The Nebraska Department of Education does not mandate the curriculum or instructional materials used within a local school.

Organization and Structure of Nebraska’s Social Studies Standards

The overall structure of Nebraska’s Social Studies Standards reflects the two-tier structure common across all Nebraska content area standards. The two levels include standards and indicators. At the broadest level, standards include broad, overarching content-based statements that describe the basic cognitive, affective, or psychomotor expectations of student learning. The standards, across all grade levels, reflect long-term goals for learning. Indicators further describe what students must know and be able to do to meet the standard and provide guidance related to classroom instruction. Additionally, the indicators provide guidance related to the assessment of student learning. In addition to standards and indicators, the Nebraska Social Studies standards provide examples. The “For example...” statements provide guidance relative to topics that may be included in the locally determined curriculum. These suggestions may be used to meet the learning expectations of the standards and indicators.

For grades K-8, the standards and indicators are written at grade level. The K-8 standards and indicators are organized within four **disciplines**: Civics, Economics, Geography, and History. Within those disciplines, standards and indicators are grouped by **big ideas**. Big ideas are concepts, themes, or issues that give meaning and connection to facts and skills (Wiggins and McTighe, 2005, p. 5). The high school standards and indicators are written within one grade band (HS = 9-12), and they are also organized by discipline and big ideas. Prior to each grade level and the high school grade band, a summary statement and theme are included. This provides a high-level overview of what students are expected to learn at that grade level.

In addition to a common structure for content area standards, a consistent numbering system is used for content area standards. The Nebraska Social Studies Standards numbering system is as follows:



Kindergarten

Grade Level Summary and Theme

Myself and Others: In kindergarten, students begin their investigation of the world using perspectives, concepts, and skills from social studies. The context for social studies learning at this grade level is the student's interaction with classroom and school. The classroom serves as a microcosm of society in which decisions are made with respect to rights, rules, and responsibilities. Students begin to learn the basic concepts of fairness and respect for the rights and opinions of others.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS K.1.1 Communicate the purpose of rules and the roles within learning and living environments.

SS K.1.1.a Describe a rule and analyze its purpose.

For example: safety, to make learning possible, to protect freedoms, to ensure consistency for all

SS K.1.1.b Identify roles in a family structure and explain their importance.

For example: head of household, primary caregiver, parent/guardian, elders, siblings

Civic Participation

SS K.1.2 Demonstrate positive and productive citizenship skills.

SS K.1.2.a Model citizenship skills.

For example: respect, courtesy, honesty, voting, cultural virtues

SS K.1.2.b Communicate patriotic symbols, songs, actions, and cultural celebrations.

For example: U.S. Flag, Pledge of Allegiance, "Star-Spangled Banner," and "America the Beautiful," cultural songs

SS K.1.2.c Communicate historical background and significance of national holidays.

For example: George Washington's Birthday, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, Native American Heritage Day, Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS K.2.1 Differentiate between wants and needs in decision-making.

SS K.2.1.a Classify wants and needs and explain subsequent choices.

Financial Literacy

SS K.2.2 Recognize money is used to purchase goods and services to satisfy economic wants and needs.

SS K.2.2.a Explain the purposes of money.

Exchange and Markets

SS K.2.3 Not addressed at this level

National Economy

SS K.2.4 Not addressed at this level

Global Economy

SS K.2.5 Not addressed at this level

Geography

Location and Place

SS K.3.1 Explore where (spatial) and why people, places and environments are organized in the world.

SS K.3.1.a Communicate personal directions to describe relative locations of people and objects.

For example: next to, over there, close to

SS K.3.1.b Identify locations in the school and around the classroom.

For example: left/right, up/down, front/back, over/under, near/far-supplies, trash can, pencil sharpener, other students, library, gym, office, restroom, cafeteria

SS K.3.1.c Identify geographic tools as representations of local and distant places.

For example: maps, globes, photographs, GPS (Global Positioning System)

SS K.3.1.d Identify the difference between land and water on a globe.

Regions

SS K.3.2 Explore places and regions.

SS K.3.2.a Identify physical characteristics of place.

For example: landforms, bodies of water, weather

SS K.3.2.b Identify human characteristics of place.

For example: cities, buildings, farms, roads, highways

Human-Environment Interaction

SS K.3.3 Explore the relationship between humans and their physical environment.

SS K.3.3.a Identify types of weather and the impact of weather on everyday life.

For example: rainy, snowy, sunny, cloudy, foggy - choice of clothing, rainouts

SS K.3.3.b Identify the four seasons.

SS K.3.3.c Inquire about how people prepare for and respond to severe weather.

For example: weather forecasting, tornado drills, winter clothing

Movement

SS K.3.4 Recognize that people belong to different groups and live in different settings.

SS K.3.4.a Identify students as members of various groups.

For example: scouts, sports, classrooms, families

SS K.3.4.b Identify places in the community where people may live.

For example: farms, houses, apartments

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS K.3.5 Use geographic skills to make connections to students' lives.

SS K.3.5.a Apply geographic knowledge and techniques to navigate the classroom.

For example: Locate people or places in relation to each other, or make a fire evacuation plan for your home.

History

Change, Continuity, and Context

SS K.4.1 Recognize patterns of continuity and change over time in themselves and others.

SS K.4.1.a Identify concepts of time and chronology.

For example: yesterday, today, tomorrow

SS K.4.1.b Identify the sequence of personal events and their impact.

For example: daily schedule, timelines

Multiple Perspectives

SS K.4.2 Recognize different perspectives of events.

SS K.4.2.a Compare perspectives of self and others.
For example: events that occurred on the playground

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS K.4.3 Identify historical people, events, and symbols.

SS K.4.3.a Recognize historical people from a variety of cultures.
For example: George Washington, Harriet Tubman, Crazy Horse, Martin Luther King, Jr.

SS K.4.3.b Identify symbols of the United States.
For example: American flag, bald eagle, Washington Monument, Statue of Liberty

SS K.4.3.c Differentiate between stories from the present and the past.
For example: literary and informational, history vs. historical fiction, past and present including different cultural perspectives

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS K.4.4 Develop historical inquiry and research skills.

SS K.4.4.a Construct questions about personal history.
For example: "How did my family come to live in this place?" "Where were other members of my family born?"

SS K.4.4.b Identify and cite appropriate sources when conducting historical research.
For example: "My family member gave me this picture."

SS K.4.4.c Gather and communicate historical information.
For example: pictures, posters, and oral narratives

Grade 1

Grade Level Summary and Theme

Families - Living, Learning, and Working Together: In first grade, students develop their understanding of basic concepts and ideas from civics, economics, geography, and history. The context for social studies learning in first grade is the family and the ways they choose to live and work together. To develop students' understanding of the basic social studies concepts, students are asked to think about families nearby and those far away.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 1.1.1 Analyze the relationship between roles and rules within learning and living environments

SS 1.1.1.a Explain how rules reduce and help resolve conflicts between people with different perspectives.

For example: classroom rules, playground rules, school rules, family rules

SS 1.1.1.b Identify leaders within a school community and explain the importance of their roles.

For example: teachers, administrators, nurse, playground supervisor, support staff

Civic Participation

SS 1.1.2 Demonstrate positive and productive citizenship skills.

SS 1.1.2.a Model and communicate citizenship skills.

For example: responsibility, voting or decision-making within a family structure, obeying civic laws, obeying family rules, cultural virtues

SS 1.1.2.b Identify patriotic symbols, songs, actions, holidays, and cultural celebrations.

For example: U.S. Flag, bald eagle, Pledge of Allegiance, national holidays, cultural songs

SS 1.1.2.c Communicate historical background and significance of national holidays.

For example: George Washington's Birthday, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, Native American Heritage Day, Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day, and the roles that different cultures played in our community/nation

SS 1.1.2.d Compare and contrast historical and current government figures that exemplify civic engagement.

For example: governors, civic leaders of marginalized groups such as Susan B. Anthony, Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, Chief Standing Bear

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 1.2.1 Explain how scarcity necessitates making choices.

SS 1.2.1.a Identify gains and losses when choices are made.
For example: tradeoff, opportunity cost

Financial Literacy

SS 1.2.2 Compare spending and saving opportunities.

SS 1.2.2.a Give examples of situations where students and families could choose to save for future purchases.

Exchange and Markets

SS 1.2.3 Explain that resources are used to produce goods and services.

SS 1.2.3.a Categorize human and natural resources used to create goods and services.
For example: iron ore (a natural resource) is made into steel, which the factory worker (a human resource) uses to build a bike (a good)

National Economy

SS 1.2.4 Not addressed at this level

Global Economy

SS 1.2.5 Not addressed at this level

Geography

Location and Place

SS 1.3.1 Explore where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized in the world.

SS 1.3.1.a Identify the four cardinal directions.

SS 1.3.1.b Identify and describe locations in schools and homes and explain reasons for the locations.

For example: Why is the cafeteria next to the kitchen? Why is the office by the front door? Why is the nurse's office often located near the main office? Why is the water fountain near the restroom?

SS 1.3.1.c Create and use maps.

For example: maps of the home and school

SS 1.3.1.d Distinguish between continents and oceans.

Regions

SS 1.3.2 Explore places and regions.

SS 1.3.2.a Identify and differentiate between physical features on maps, globes, graphics, and in the physical world.

For example: mountains, plains, islands, hills, oceans, rivers, lakes

SS 1.3.2.b Identify and differentiate between human features.

For example: cities, farms, buildings, bridges, streets

SS 1.3.2.c Explain how places change over time.

For example: new building, a bigger road

Human-Environment Interaction

SS 1.3.3 Explore the relationship between humans and their physical environment.

SS 1.3.3.a Interpret the impact of environmental hazards and severe weather on everyday life.

For example: tornado drills, snow days, floods

SS 1.3.3.b Identify Earth's natural resources.

For example: minerals, air, land, water, soil

SS 1.3.3.c Describe how people adapt to their physical environment.

For example: housing, reservations, land use, recreational activities, soil conservation, build dams

Movement

SS 1.3.4 Describe the characteristics of culture.

SS 1.3.4.a Identify cultural traits.

For example: languages, religions, foods, music, sports, clothing

SS 1.3.4.b Describe the characteristics of individual culture.

For example: foods, languages, celebrations

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 1.3.5 Use geographic skills to make connections to students' lives.

SS 1.3.5.a Apply geographic knowledge and techniques to navigate the school.

For example: Make a map of the school or playground.

History

Change, Continuity, and Context

SS 1.4.1 Recognize patterns of continuity and change over time in families.

SS 1.4.1.a List and describe life events over time.

For example: weekly, monthly, yearly, seasonal celebrations from different cultural perspectives

SS 1.4.1.b Compare and contrast family life from earlier times and today.

For example: "How was life different for earlier generations?"

Multiple Perspectives

SS 1.4.2 Identify multiple perspectives of diverse family traditions.

SS 1.4.2.a Compare and contrast family traditions across cultures.

For example: holidays, celebrations, milestones

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 1.4.3 Describe historical people, events, and symbols.

SS 1.4.3.a Identify the contributions of historical people.

For example: Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., Standing Bear, Willa Cather, Susan LaFlesche

SS 1.4.3.b Identify symbols of the United States.

For example: national anthem, other patriotic songs

SS 1.4.3.c Describe how oral traditions, books, letters, and other artifacts help us to understand the past.

For example: show and tell of an artifact from the past, visiting a museum

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS 1.4.4 Develop historical inquiry and research skills.

SS 1.4.4.a Construct and answer questions about family history.

For example: "Where was I born?" "What do my family members remember from when I was a small child?"

SS 1.4.4.b Identify and cite appropriate texts, letters, and other artifacts for research.

For example: the title and author of the text from which information was taken

SS 1.4.4.c Gather and communicate historical information about families.

For example: picture, posters, and oral narratives

Grade 2

Grade Level Summary and Theme

Neighborhood: In second grade, students apply their emerging understanding of civics, economics, geography, and history to their communities and others around the world. Students learn about how their community works as well as the variety of ways that communities organize themselves. To develop conceptual understanding, students examine the geographic and economic aspects of life in their own neighborhoods and compare them to those of people long ago.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 2.1.1 Investigate and defend the responsibilities and rights of citizens in their communities.

SS 2.1.1.a Contribute to developing rules by considering multiple points of view.

For example: classroom meetings, voting, consensus building activities

SS 2.1.1.b Demonstrate conflict management strategies as individuals, groups, and communities.

For example: respectful conversations, active participation, restating others' views, checking for understanding

Civic Participation

SS 2.1.2 Contribute to making decisions using democratic traditions based on established rules.

SS 2.1.2.a Identify and apply civic responsibilities that are important to individuals and their communities.

For example: voting, obeying laws, justice, equality, decision-making process in different cultures

SS 2.1.2.b Explain how patriotic symbols, songs, actions, celebrations, and holidays reflect democratic traditions.

For example: what the colors of the U.S. Flag represent, symbolism of the bald eagle, reasons for reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, why national holidays were established and celebrated, the origination of tribal songs, how cultural songs and symbols unify communities

SS 2.1.2.c Communicate historical background and significance of national holidays.

For example: George Washington's Birthday, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Presidents Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Native American Heritage Day, Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day

SS 2.1.2.d Investigate ways to be actively engaged to improve family, school, and community.

For example: volunteerism, participation in school clubs and organizations, classroom jobs, following rules, bully prevention

SS 2.1.2.e Model and communicate characteristics of good citizenship.

For example: establishing beliefs and justice, truth, equality, personal responsibilities for the common good, respect for diversity of opinions, cultural virtues

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 2.2.1 Evaluate choices about how to use scarce resources that involve prioritizing wants and needs.

SS 2.2.1.a. Justify a decision made by providing evidence of possible gains and losses.

For example: tradeoff, opportunity cost, delayed gratification, savings

Financial Literacy

SS 2.2.2 Demonstrate knowledge of currency, its denominations, and use.

SS 2.2.2.a Make transactions using currency emphasizing its use as a medium of exchange.

For example: via school store, buying pencils, purchases via debit card or Apple pay as a way to make transactions (medium of exchange)

Exchange and Markets

SS 2.2.3 Describe how producers deliver products/services, earn an income, and satisfy economic needs and wants.

SS 2.2.3.a. Explain the role of goods and services and supply and demand in a community.

For example: meet wants and needs

SS 2.2.3.b. Describe how people in their communities earn income/wages through work.

For example: babysitter, teacher, firefighter, grocery store clerk, librarian, banker, lawyer, rancher, farmer, laborer

National Economy

SS 2.2.4 Identify the goods and services governments provide.

SS 2.2.4.a Identify goods and services that local governments provide.

For example: water, fire department, police, educational programs

SS 2.2.4.b Explain how the local government uses taxes to pay for goods and services it provides.

For example: roads, fire and law enforcement, libraries, schools

Global Economy

SS 2.2.5 Not addressed at this level

Geography

Location and Place

SS 2.3.1 Explore where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized in the world.

SS 2.3.1.a Compare and contrast maps and globes.

For example: The shape of a globe makes it look more realistic. You can't see all of the continents and oceans on the globe like you can on a map unless you turn it. Maps can be transported more easily. Globes might have texture for landforms that maps do not have.

SS 2.3.1.b Identify and describe locations in neighborhoods.

For example: home, the park, friend's house, fire station, grocery store

SS 2.3.1.c Identify and apply map elements.

For example: title, symbols, legend, and cardinal directions

SS 2.3.1.d Locate communities, Nebraska, and the United States on maps and globes.

SS 2.3.1.e Explain why things are located where they are in neighborhoods.

For example: Why are stores on a main street?

Regions

SS 2.3.2 Compare places and regions.

SS 2.3.2.a Identify and differentiate between physical and human features of neighborhoods and communities.

For example: vegetation, ravines, housing, streets, sewers, road signs

SS 2.3.2.b Describe local places and regions.

For example: prairie, forest, farm land, ranch land, local community

SS 2.3.2.c Explain how places and regions change over time.

Human-Environment Interaction

SS 2.3.3 Describe relationships between humans and the physical environment.

SS 2.3.3.a Identify examples of Earth's physical processes.

For example: wind and water erosion/deposition

SS 2.3.3.b Describe how seasonal weather patterns, natural hazards, and natural resources affect human activities.

For example: seasonal jobs (landscaping, street/grounds maintenance, construction), seasonal foods, drought causing water shortages

SS 2.3.3.c Match resources to their sources.

For example: food from farms, wood from trees, minerals from the ground, fish from bodies of water

SS 2.3.3.d Describe how people adapt to their physical environment.

For example: soil conservation, build levees, grow plants and raise animals

Movement

SS 2.3.4 Describe different groups of people and the different settings where they live.

SS 2.3.4.a Describe cultures of the local community and other communities.

For example: foods, languages, celebrations, religions, music, sports

SS 2.3.4.b Identify examples of cultural markers in the community.

For example: religious or institutional structures, names of streets, types of businesses, buildings

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 2.3.5 Use geographic skills to make connections to students' lives.

SS 2.3.5.a Apply geographic knowledge and techniques to navigate students' homes and neighborhoods.

For example: Use navigation tools to map out shortest route to school; Map the route of a school field trip to multiple destinations.

History

Change, Continuity, and Context

SS 2.4.1 Recognize patterns of continuity and change over time in neighborhoods.

SS 2.4.1.a Describe how a neighborhood has changed over the course of time using maps and other artifacts.

For example: pictures from school library/media center

SS 2.4.1.b Compare and contrast how different neighborhoods have changed over time.

For example: photographs of school building, materials from local historical society

Multiple Perspectives

SS 2.4.2 Compare multiple perspectives of events within neighborhoods.

SS 2.4.2.a Compare and contrast perspectives from multiple sources regarding the same event.

For example: Compare and contrast different holiday displays in your neighborhood.

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 2.4.3 Determine past and current events, issues, and people relevant to a neighborhood.

SS 2.4.3.a Describe historical people, events, ideas, and symbols (including various cultures and ethnic groups) that impacted a neighborhood.

For example: library, police station, schools, local monuments, city hall, and tribal headquarters

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS 2.4.4 Develop historical inquiry and research skills.

SS 2.4.4.a Construct and answer questions about neighborhood history.

For example: What parks or community buildings are there? When were they built?

SS 2.4.4.b Identify, obtain, and cite appropriate primary and secondary sources for research.

For example: identifying titles and authors of texts where students located information

SS 2.4.4.c Gather and present historical information about a neighborhood.

For example: Ask questions of a guest speaker in the classroom.

Grade 3

Grade Level Summary and Theme

Communities Near and Far: In third grade, students begin to explore more complex concepts and ideas from civics, economics, geography, and history as they study the varied backgrounds of people living in Nebraska and how they relate to other regions of the United States. Emphasis is on cultures in the United States, including the study of Native Americans and other indigenous people (such as Pacific Islanders, Native Hawaiians, Native Alaskans). Students examine these cultures from the past and in the present and the impact they have had in shaping our contemporary society. They begin to look at issues and events from more than one perspective.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 3.1.1 Analyze the structure and function of local governments.

SS 3.1.1.a Compare and contrast the structure and function of roles commonly found in local governments.

For example: mayor, city manager, city council, village board, tribal council

SS 3.1.1.b Communicate how and why a community creates laws.

For example: civil discourse, active participation, apply knowledge to address meaningful issues within our society

SS 3.1.1.c Investigate and summarize the roles that leaders and other citizens serve in local communities.

For example: city council, mayor, city manager, village clerk, county commissioner, sheriff's office, school board, neighborhood associations, PTA, tribal council

SS 3.1.1.d Justify the importance of roles that leaders and citizens serve in local government.

For example: creation of local laws, safety, transportation (roads department), economic development, management of public funds, enforcement of laws

Civic Participation

SS 3.1.2 Describe the impact of individual and group decisions at the community level.

SS 3.1.2.a Identify and model rights and responsibilities of citizens at the community level.

For example: voting, public service, service learning projects

SS 3.1.2.b Explain how patriotic symbols, songs, actions, celebrations, and holidays are recognized in local communities.

For example: flag etiquette, bald eagle, Pledge of Allegiance, national holidays

SS 3.1.2.c Communicate the background of national holidays or historical events, their significance, and how they are recognized in the local community.

For example: George Washington's Birthday, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Presidents Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Native American Heritage Day, Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Patriots' Day (Recognition of 9/11)

SS 3.1.2.d Identify and engage in opportunities to serve the local community.

For example: volunteerism, service learning, participation in community clubs and organizations

SS 3.1.2.e Engage in discourse that demonstrates respect and consideration of multiple points of view.

For example: class meetings, observe a city council meeting, school board meeting, class debate

SS 3.1.2.f Describe the decisions of local leaders and how they affect public policy.

For example: recycling/trash hauling plan, city snow removal, disaster relief

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 3.2.1 Explain that people choose and decide what services they ask their local and state government to provide and pay for.

SS 3.2.1.a Identify goods and services funded through state or local taxes.

For example: snow removal, waste management, law enforcement

Financial Literacy

SS 3.2.2 Evaluate choices and consequences for spending and saving.

SS 3.2.2.a Given a budget, make choices as to what to purchase, what to give up, and what to save.

Exchange and Markets

SS 3.2.3 Explain that markets are places where buyers and sellers exchange goods and services.

SS 3.2.3.a Indicate various markets where buyers and sellers meet.

For example: grocery store, buy things online, mall, fast food places

National Economy

SS 3.2.4 Describe how the local community trades with other communities.

SS 3.2.4.a Identify local goods and services that could be traded with people everywhere.

For example: corn, soybeans, beef, irrigation systems, dry edible beans, art, buffalo hides, fish

Global Economy

SS 3.2.5 Not addressed at this level

Geography

Location and Place

SS 3.3.1 Explore where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized in the world.

SS 3.3.1.a Identify and apply map elements.

For example: title, scale, symbols, legend, and cardinal and intermediate directions

SS 3.3.1.b Use a map to identify location and distribution of physical and human features.

For example: rivers/roads, cities/towns, bodies of water, landforms

SS 3.3.1.c Determine why things are located where they are in the community.

For example: Why are stores located on main streets? Why are schools near homes? What might be a better location for a school?

SS 3.3.1.d Locate specific places on maps and globes.

For example: Missouri River, Platte River, Rocky Mountains, Nebraska, the student's community

SS 3.3.1.e Identify the continents, oceans, and hemispheres.

Regions

SS 3.3.2 Compare the characteristics of places and regions.

SS 3.3.2.a Identify and differentiate between physical and human features of neighborhoods and communities.

For example: vegetation, hills, waterways, housing, streets, business/residential areas

SS 3.3.2.b Compare and contrast local places and regions with other places and regions.

For example: prairie and forest, local community with another community, life on and off a reservation, products from Nebraska and another state, crops grown in Nebraska and another state

SS 3.3.2.c Explain how and why places and regions change over time.

For example: population growth (more housing, schools), demolition/renovation of old/unsafe structures, flood control measures

Human-Environment Interaction

SS 3.3.3 Explain relationships between humans and the physical environment.

SS 3.3.3.a Describe how the environment influences human activities and how humans alter the environment to suit their needs.

For example: climate, water cycle, soil fertility impact agricultural production, usage of land and energy - land formation impacts transportation and communication, agriculture, transportation, industry, use of natural resources, regulations/practices to protect the environment

SS 3.3.3.b Identify ecosystems.

For example: forests, deserts, grasslands

SS 3.3.3.c Explain the importance of Earth's natural resources.

For example: minerals, air, water, land

SS 3.3.3.d Describe how humans develop communities in local settings.

For example: roads, landfills, utilities, land use patterns

Movement

SS 3.3.4 Compare and contrast the characteristics of local cultures.

SS 3.3.4.a Compare and contrast cultural traits within a community.

For example: languages, religions, foods, music, sports

SS 3.3.4.b Describe examples of how and why cultures change in a community.

For example: technology, education, employment, migration

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 3.3.5 Use geographic skills to make connections to issues and events.

SS 3.3.5.a Identify and evaluate how changes in human and physical geography have shaped the community.

For example: placement of schools/hospitals, building of roads, access to water sources, suitable soil for farming

History

Change, Continuity, and Context

SS. 3.4.1 Detect and apply patterns of continuity and change over time in communities (town or city).

SS 3.4.1.a Describe community events over time using maps and other artifacts.

For example: weekly, monthly, yearly, seasonal happenings

SS 3.4.1.b Compare and contrast how different communities have changed over time.

For example: parks and playground equipment, different economic communities, different kinds of schools, compare rural and urban communities

Multiple Perspectives

SS 3.4.2 Describe and explain multiple perspectives of events within a community.

SS 3.4.2.a Describe the role of diverse groups of people, events, and ideas in the development of a community.

For example: local cultural figures, landmarks, celebrations, cultural events

SS 3.4.2.b Compare and contrast conflicting perspectives about a past event in a community.

For example: widening a street, where to construct a park or building

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 3.4.3 Select past and current events and people relevant to the community.

SS 3.4.3.a Determine factual information about community historical events through use of a variety of sources such as artifacts, pictures, and documents.

For example: local cultural figures, landmarks, celebrations, cultural events

SS 3.4.3.b Identify how decisions affected events in a community.

For example: decisions on location, growth, etc.

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS 3.4.4 Develop historical inquiry and research skills.

SS 3.4.4.a Construct and answer questions about multiple community histories from viewpoints of that community.

For example: How does the founding of a town differ for different groups? Why?

SS 3.4.4.b Identify, obtain, and cite appropriate primary and secondary sources for research about the local community.

For example: Local newspapers, town charters, and local treaties

SS 3.4.4.c Gather and communicate historical information about the community.

For example: Interview a community member, find community resources

Grade 4

Grade Level Summary and Theme

Nebraska Studies: In fourth grade, students use their understanding of social studies concepts and skills to explore Nebraska in the past and present. Students learn about the state's unique geography and key eras in early Nebraska history, particularly the treaty-making period. They use this historical perspective to help them make sense of the state's geography, economy, and government today. The cognitive demand of many grade level expectations begins to include analysis and asks students to look at issues and events from multiple perspectives.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 4.1.1 Synthesize and justify the structure and function of Nebraska's government.

SS 4.1.1.a Investigate and summarize the historical foundation and events that led to the formation and structure of Nebraska's Constitution and government.

For example: modeled from U.S. government, three branches of government

SS 4.1.1.b Analyze the origin, structure, and function of Nebraska's state government.

For example: Unicameral vs. Bicameral structure, journey from territory status to statehood, state services/responsibilities vs. national or local services/responsibilities, three branches of Nebraska government

SS 4.1.1.c Communicate how a bill becomes a law in the Nebraska unicameral.

For example: introduction of a bill, committee hearings, legislative debate, governor approval/veto, ratification

SS 4.1.1.d Investigate and summarize the roles that leaders and other citizens serve in Nebraska to equitably represent all residents in the state.

For example: legislative districts, cultural advocacy groups

SS 4.1.1.e Justify the importance of roles that leaders and citizens serve in Nebraska government.

For example: governor, state senators, judiciary, tribal leaders, advocacy group participants

Civic Participation

SS 4.1.2 Investigate how different perspectives impact government decisions at the state level.

SS 4.1.2.a Identify and model rights and responsibilities of citizens at the state level.

For example: voting, public service, service learning projects

SS 4.1.2.b Investigate the meaning of state symbols, songs, and holidays.

For example: Nebraska state flag, "Beautiful Nebraska," state and national holidays

SS 4.1.2.c Communicate background of Nebraska state holidays or historical events, their significance, and how they are recognized.

For example: Arbor Day, George Norris Day and Nebraska Statehood Day, Native American Heritage Day

SS 4.1.2.d Identify and engage in opportunities to serve the state.

For example: volunteerism, service learning, participation in state clubs and organizations

SS 4.1.2.e Explain how individuals and groups influence the way a state issue is viewed and resolved.

For example: lobbying, petitions, media, social media

SS 4.1.2.f Analyze the decisions of state leaders and how they impact public policy.

For example: seatbelt law, state testing, speed limits, state parks

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 4.2.1 Describe how scarcity requires the consumer and producer to make choices and identify costs associated with them.

SS 4.2.1.a Predict how consumers would react if the price of a good or service changed.

For example: Price of gasoline increases; price of haircuts increases; price of milk/bread/sugar increases - would buy less or start to change behavior toward buying less, i.e., plan a carpool and get hair cut less often. Price of something decreases and buy more of it.

SS 4.2.1.b Predict how producers would react if the profit from selling a good or service changed.

For example: You produce widgets and they have become very popular and the price is rising, what would you do – produce more. In a natural disaster, because of scarcity prices tend to rise for things like water and lumber, if you produced water and/or lumber, the increased price would incentivize you to get more of things where they were needed.

Financial Literacy

SS 4.2.2 Investigate various financial institutions in Nebraska and the reasons for people's spending and saving choices.

SS 4.2.2.a Identify financial institutions in the community and their purposes.

For example: a field trip to a bank/credit union or a representative to discuss how banks ensure your money is safe and how they loan money to help businesses grow and help people buy housing among other things

Exchange and Markets

SS 4.2.3 Investigate how resources are used to make other goods and produce services.

SS 4.2.3.a Give examples of human, natural, capital, and entrepreneurial resources used in making goods and services in Nebraska and the United States.

For example: human resources (labor), tools used in agriculture, laboratories, equipment, and machinery, game/video designers

National Economy

SS 4.2.4 Identify and explain specialization and trade and why different regions produce different goods and services.

SS 4.2.4.a Compare Nebraska with different regions and the goods and services each region produces.

For example: beef, wheat, telemarketing, cotton, coal, beekeeping, tribal traditional art (beading)

SS 4.2.4.b Discuss how technology has affected the specialization of Nebraska's economy and surrounding states.

For example: irrigation, agriculture and farm equipment, online trading, geospatial technology (GIS [Geographic Information Systems] and GPS [Global Positioning System])

Global Economy

SS 4.2.5 Not addressed at this level

Geography

Location and Place

SS 4.3.1 Explore where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized in the state and around the world.

SS 4.3.1.a Use local and state maps and atlases to locate physical and human features in Nebraska.

For example: major cities, bodies of water, landforms, interstate/highways, railroads, state parks, tribal reservations

SS 4.3.1.b Apply map skills to analyze physical/political maps of the state.

For example: Utilize grid systems to find locations, identify the location and purpose of time zones, and identify and locate cities using relative and absolute locations.

SS 4.3.1.c Determine why things are located where they are in Nebraska.

For example: Why are large cattle ranches found in the Sandhills? Why are major airports located near large cities? What determined the route of I-80?

SS 4.3.1.d Differentiate between classifications of bodies of water, cities, and land masses.

For example: lakes, rivers, capital city, county seats, major urban centers, plains, river valleys, Sandhills

Regions

SS 4.3.2 Compare the characteristics of places and regions and their impact on human decisions.

SS 4.3.2.a Identify criteria used to define regions in the state of Nebraska and the United States.

For example: soil, climate, precipitation, population, natural vegetation, land and agricultural usage

SS 4.3.2.b Classify regions and places within the state of Nebraska using physical and human features.

For example: Sandhills, Pine Ridge, Loess Hills, Platte River Valley, rural/urban/suburban, counties and cities

Human-Environment Interaction

SS 4.3.3 Explain how human and natural forces have modified different environments in Nebraska and how humans have adapted.

SS 4.3.3.a Identify physical processes that shape Nebraska's features and patterns.

For example: weathering, erosion, deposition, drought

SS 4.3.3.b Identify examples of ecosystems in Nebraska and describe related environmental issues.

For example: forests, wetlands, grasslands, and rivers, runoff, flooding, erosion, wildfires

SS 4.3.3.c Describe the impact of extreme natural events on the human and physical environment in Nebraska.

For example: tornadoes, floods, dust storms, insect infestations result in changes to agricultural/construction/public safety practices

SS 4.3.3.d Describe how humans have adapted to Nebraska's physical environment and use available natural resources.

For example: progression of home construction materials, agriculture, irrigation, introduction of trees, soil conservation, soil, timber, surface water and ground water

Movement

SS 4.3.4 Compare and contrast the characteristics of culture statewide.

SS 4.3.4.a Compare and contrast patterns of culture within the state of Nebraska.

For example: languages, religions, foods, music, sports, celebrations

SS 4.3.4.b Compare and contrast population characteristics of the state of Nebraska.

For example: density, distribution, growth rates due to available jobs, resources

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 4.3.5 Use geographic skills to make connections to issues and events.

SS 4.3.5.a Identify and evaluate how changes in human and physical geography have shaped Nebraska.

For example: map major tornado paths, blizzards, floods, or droughts; how the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad and Interstate Highway system have impacted the way Nebraskans live, locations and reasons for tribal reservations

SS 4.3.5.b Explain the interrelationships of human or physical geographic characteristics of places in Nebraska.

For example: A community is located on a river floodplain with fertile soil and water for transportation, irrigation, and human consumption.

History

Change, Continuity, and Context

SS 4.4.1 Investigate patterns of continuity and change over time in Nebraska.

SS 4.4.1.a Analyze the chronology of key state and/or regional events and communicate their impact on the past, present, and future.

For example: timelines, before and after statehood

Multiple Perspectives

SS 4.4.2 Analyze and explain multiple perspectives of events in Nebraska, including historically marginalized and underrepresented groups.

SS 4.4.2.a Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event.

For example: The Homestead Act, Oregon Trail diaries, military journal of Ponca Removal, Standing Bear testimony

SS 4.4.2.b Identify and describe how various sources relate their perspectives of Nebraska history.

For example: texts and primary documents, primary documents from differing groups of people

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 4.4.3 Analyze past and current events throughout Nebraska history.

SS 4.4.3.a Analyze key sources in Nebraska history to determine credibility and context.

For example: accounts from settlers and Nebraska tribes, foundational documents in Nebraska

SS 4.4.3.b Identify key events in American history that shaped or were shaped by Nebraskans.

For example: Kansas-Nebraska Act, Homestead Act, Ponca Trail of Tears, Santee Exile and Winnebago Removal, North Platte Canteen, Orphan Train, Native American Boarding Schools, World War I, Will Brown, World War II, Tuskegee Airmen, Great Depression, Cold War, Civil Rights Movement, September 11, 2001

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS 4.4.4 Develop historical inquiry and research skills.

SS 4.4.4.a Construct and answer questions about Nebraska history.

For example: Why did people migrate and/or relocate to Nebraska?

SS 4.4.4.b Identify and cite primary and secondary sources to research the history of Nebraska.

For example: document archives, newspapers, interviews

SS 4.4.4.c Gather, analyze, and communicate historical information about Nebraska.

For example: collect oral histories from community members, research newspaper archives

Grade 5

Grade Level Summary and Theme

U.S. Studies: In fifth grade, students use their understanding of social studies concepts and cause and effect relationships to study Pre-Columbian cultures, the development of the American colonies, and the creation of the United States through the writing of the U.S. Constitution. By applying what they know from civics, economics, and geography, students learn the ideals, principles, and systems that shaped this country's founding. They conclude the fifth grade by applying their understanding of the country's founding and the ideals in the nation's fundamental documents to issues of importance to them today. This learning forms the foundation and understanding of social studies concepts that will provide students with the ability to examine their role in the community, state, nation, and world.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 5.1.1 Synthesize and justify the structure and function of the United States government.

SS 5.1.1.a Investigate and summarize contributions that resulted in the historical foundation and formation of the United States constitutional government.

For example: early state constitutions, Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation, Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, tribal constitutions

SS 5.1.1.b Identify and explain the structure and functions of the three branches of government.

For example: legislative, executive, judicial

SS 5.1.1.c Analyze how colonial and new states' governments' laws affected majority groups and marginalized groups within their population.

For example: citizens, enslaved persons, Native American tribes, immigrants, women, class systems

SS 5.1.1.d Evaluate how the decisions of the national government affect local and state government and citizens of diverse backgrounds.

For example: three-fifths clause, treaties, voting requirements, slavery

SS 5.1.1.e Justify the principles of the American Republic.

For example: liberty, representative democracy, United States Constitution, Bill of Rights

SS 5.1.1.f Analyze and contrast forms of government.

For example: Tribal, British monarchy, early American colonial governments

Civic Participation

SS 5.1.2 Analyze democratic principles that are the foundation of the United States government systems in daily life.

SS 5.1.2.a Explore and communicate the constitutional rights and civic responsibilities of U.S. citizens.

For example: freedom of speech, voting, staying informed of issues, respecting the rights, opinions, and beliefs of others, joining a civic group

SS 5.1.2.b Communicate origins of national and state holidays including historical background and significance.

For example: George Washington's Birthday, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Presidents Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Native American Heritage Day, Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Citizenship Day, tribal flag songs, Native American Day

SS 5.1.2.c Interpret and communicate the significance of patriotic symbols, songs, and activities.

For example: significance of the flag, Fourth of July, Constitution Day, George Washington's birthday, military songs from the Revolutionary War, tribal songs, the Liberty Bell

SS 5.1.2.d Explore models of group and individual actions that illustrate civic ideas in the founding of the United States.

For example: George Washington, Boston Tea Party, Continental Congress, Federalist Papers, Sons of Liberty, *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine, Mayflower Compact

SS 5.1.2.e Examine how cooperation and conflict among people have contributed to political, economic, and social events and situations in the United States.

For example: communication through civil discourse historically and presently, constitutional compromises, Continental Congress

SS 5.1.2.f Determine how the roles of individuals and groups influenced government.

For example: George Washington, John Adams, Abigail Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, sovereign Native Americans, Patriots, Loyalists, European governments,

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 5.2.1 Not addressed at this level

Financial Literacy

SS 5.2.2 Not addressed at this level

Exchange and Markets

SS 5.2.3 Explain how human capital can be improved by education and training and thereby increase standards of living.

SS 5.2.3.a List examples of how additional education/training improves productivity and increases standards of living.

For example: On the job training, education can all lead to higher wages.

SS 5.2.4 Explain how specialization, division of labor, and technology increase productivity and interdependence.

SS 5.2.4.a Describe the historical role of innovation and entrepreneurship in a market economy.

For example: apprentice, journeyman, early inventors and entrepreneurs

National Economy

SS 5.2.5 Summarize characteristics of economic institutions in the United States.

SS 5.2.5.a Describe the importance of financial institutions to households and businesses.

For example: loans to agriculture, business, and individuals in order to provide capital; importance of rule of law to enforce contracts and provide for private property

SS 5.2.5.b Explain the rules and laws that protect and support consumers.

For example: contracts, agreements, and product safety

SS 5.2.5.c Identify goods and services funded through federal taxes.

For example: military and armed forces, parks

Global Economy

SS 5.2.6 Summarize how specialization and trade impact the global market and relationships with other countries.

SS 5.2.6.a Describe how international trade promotes specialization and division of labor and increases the productivity of labor, output, and consumption.

For Example: New England specialized in ship building and fishing, South Carolina grew rice, the Middle Colonies had grain, and the Upper South grew tobacco and got finished goods like books from Great Britain.

SS 5.2.6.b Explain how trade impacts relationships between countries.

For example: fur, tobacco, cotton, lumber, triangle trade, tribal trading with settlers

Geography

Location and Place

SS 5.3.1 Explore where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized in the United States.

SS 5.3.1.a Use maps and atlases to locate major human and physical features in the United States.

For example: states, capitals and major cities, Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Great Lakes

SS 5.3.1.b Apply map skills to analyze physical/political maps of the United States.

For example: Identify latitude/longitude and the global grid, and the ocean currents, trade winds.

SS 5.3.1.c Determine why things are located where they are in the United States.

For example: Why were the 13 colonies located on the eastern side of the United States? Why was corn raised in Pennsylvania and Ohio and cotton in Virginia and Georgia?

Regions

SS 5.3.2 Compare the characteristics of places and regions and draw conclusions on their impact on human decisions.

SS 5.3.2.a Identify criteria used to define regions within the United States.

For example: location, climate, industry, landforms, bodies of water

SS 5.3.2.b Identify and classify regions and places within the United States using physical and human features.

For example: Tidewater, New England, Hudson Valley, congressional districts

Human-Environment Interaction

SS 5.3.3 Explain how human and natural forces have modified different environments in the United States and how humans have adapted.

SS 5.3.3.a Identify examples of ecosystems and analyze issues related to the natural setting in the United States.

For example: forests, deserts, grasslands, deforestation, wildfires, urban sprawl, flooding, erosion, strip mining

SS 5.3.3.b Describe the impact of extreme natural events in the United States on the human and physical environment.

For example: lightning, blizzards, floods, drought, hurricanes, tornadoes result in changes to agricultural/construction/public safety practices

SS 5.3.3.c Examine patterns of resource distribution and utilization in the United States.

For example: fisheries, forests, agricultural development, manufacturing regions

Movement

SS 5.3.4 Compare, contrast, and draw conclusions about the characteristics of culture and migration in the United States.

SS 5.3.4.a Compare and contrast patterns of culture within the United States over time and space.

For example: languages, religions, foods, music, sports, celebrations

SS 5.3.4.b Compare and contrast population characteristics of the United States.

For example: density, distribution, growth rates

SS 5.3.4.c Explain reasons for historical and present day migrations to and within the United States.

For example: economic opportunity, war, famine, natural disasters, persecution

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 5.3.5 Use geographic skills to interpret issues and events.

SS 5.3.5.a Explain the influences of physical and human geographic features on events in the United States.

For example: Developing major settlements around natural East Coast harbors such as New York City (New Amsterdam), building the Boston Post Road to improve connections and communications within the colonies, migrating through the Cumberland Gap into the Kentucky bluegrass region

SS 5.3.5.b Analyze aspects of human and physical geography that have shaped the settlement and development of Early America.

For example: latitude and longitude in the role of early navigation, groundwater and irrigation, westward expansion of European immigrants, seeds, fertile soils, agriculture, transportation systems, water power

History

Change, Continuity, and Context

SS 5.4.1 Investigate patterns of continuity and change over time from the Pre-Columbian era through the Constitution.

SS 5.4.1.a Examine the chronology of key events in the United States and communicate their impact on various groups in the past, present, and future.

For example: Development of civilizations in America before Columbus, founding of colonies, Native American responses to colonization, coming of American Revolution, founding of United States, creation of the United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, the gradual abolition of slavery in the northern states

Multiple Perspectives

SS 5.4.2 Describe and explain multiple perspectives of historical events in the Pre-Columbian era through the Constitution including marginalized and underrepresented groups.

SS 5.4.2.a Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event.

For example: The Boston Massacre, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, historical biographies

SS 5.4.2.b Identify and describe how multiple perspectives facilitate the understanding of US history.

For example: Battle for the Old Northwest, Atlantic Slave Trade

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 5.4.3 Analyze past and current events and challenges from the Pre-Columbian era through the Constitution.

SS 5.4.3.a Compare the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols on various cultures and ethnic groups in the Pre-Columbian era through the Constitution.

For example: Native American cultures, exploration, conflict, colonization, the emergence of democratic institutions, the Revolution, founders and founding documents, the unique nature of the creation of the United States leading to a nation based upon personal freedom, inalienable rights, and democratic ideals, and other patriotic national symbols

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS 5.4.4 Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.

SS 5.4.4.a Construct and answer questions about the Pre-Columbian era through the Constitution based on multiple sources.

For example: Why did people migrate to the Americas?

SS 5.4.4.b Evaluate and cite appropriate primary and secondary sources to research the Pre-Columbian era through the Constitution.

For example: use of appropriate citation format; determine the credibility, contextualization, and corroboration of sources

SS 5.4.4.c Gather, analyze, and communicate historical information from the Pre-Columbian era through the Constitution from multiple sources.

For example: document archives, artifacts, newspapers, interviews, pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentation

Nebraska Social Studies Standards

Middle School Standards Introduction: The purpose of Nebraska's 6-8 Social Studies Standards is to integrate important subject matter and skills, and to provide students a robust understanding of grade-specific concepts. The standards should not be viewed in isolation, but as a unifying approach to social studies curriculum and instruction.

6th Grade	7th Grade	8th Grade
Civics		
SS 6.1.1 Investigate the foundations, structures, and functions of governmental institutions.	SS 7.1.1 Analyze the foundations, structures and functions of governmental institutions.	SS 8.1.1 Investigate and analyze the foundation, structure, and functions of the United States government.
SS 6.1.2 Investigate the roles, responsibilities, and rights of citizens.	SS 7.1.2 Analyze the roles, responsibilities, and rights of citizens and groups in international societies.	SS 8.1.2 Evaluate the roles, responsibilities, and rights as local, state, national, and international citizens.
Economics		
SS 6.2.1 Investigate how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals and society.	SS 7.2.1 Not addressed at this level	SS 8.2.1 Not addressed at this level
SS 6.2.2 Not addressed at this level	SS 7.2.2 Not addressed at this level	SS 8.2.2 Understand personal and business financial management.
SS 6.2.3 Explain the interdependence of producers and consumers.	SS 7.2.3 Not addressed at this level	SS 8.2.3 Not addressed at this level
SS 6.2.4 Not addressed at this level	SS 7.2.4 Investigate how varying economic systems impact individuals in a civilization/society.	SS 8.2.4 Justify and debate economic decisions made by North American societies.
SS 6.2.5 Not addressed at this level	SS 7.2.5 Analyze information using appropriate data to draw conclusions about the total production, income, and economic growth in various economies.	SS 8.2.5 Illustrate how international trade impacts individuals, organizations, and nations.
SS 6.2.6 Not addressed at this level	SS 7.2.6 Illustrate how international trade impacts individuals, organizations, and nations/societies.	

Nebraska Social Studies Standards

6th Grade	7th Grade	8th Grade
Geography		
SS 6.3.1 Identify where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized on the Earth's Surface.	SS 7.3.1 Not addressed at this level	SS 8.3.1 Not addressed at this level
SS 6.3.2 Not addressed at this level	SS 7.3.2 Evaluate how regions form and change over time.	SS 8.3.2 Examine how regions form and change over time.
SS 6.3.3 Identify how the natural environment is changed by natural and human forces, and how humans adapt to their surroundings.	SS 7.3.3 Determine how the natural environment is changed by natural and human forces and how humans adapt to their surroundings.	SS 8.3.3 Determine how the natural environment is changed by natural and human forces and how humans adapt to their surroundings.
SS 6.3.4 Interpret and summarize patterns of culture around the world.	SS 7.3.4 Examine and interpret patterns of culture around the world.	SS 8.3.4 Not addressed at this level
SS 6.3.5 Not addressed at this level	SS 7.3.5 Compare issues and/or events using geographic knowledge and skills to make informed decisions.	SS 8.3.5 Not addressed at this level
History		
6.4.1 Analyze patterns of continuity and change over time in world history.	SS 7.4.1 Compare patterns of continuity and change over time in world history.	SS 8.4.1 Analyze patterns of continuity and change over time in United States history.
SS 6.4.2 Use multiple perspectives to identify the historical, social, and cultural context of past and current events.	SS 7.4.2 Use multiple perspectives to examine the historical, social, and cultural context of past and current events.	SS 8.4.2 Use multiple perspectives to evaluate the historical, social, and cultural context of past and current events.
SS 6.4.3 Examine historical events from the perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented groups.	SS 7.4.3 Examine historical events from the perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented groups.	SS 8.4.3 Examine historical events from the perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented groups.
SS 6.4.4 Interpret and evaluate sources for historical context.	SS 7.4.4 Analyze and interpret sources for perspective and historical context.	SS 8.4.4 Evaluate and interpret sources for perspective and historical context.
SS 6.4.5 Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.	SS 7.4.5 Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.	SS 8.4.5 Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.

Grade Level Summary and Theme

World Studies I: In sixth grade, students are ready to deepen their understanding of the Earth and its peoples through the study of history, geography, politics, culture, and economic systems. Students examine the world by exploring the location, place, and spatial organization of the world's ancient civilizations. In this way, students develop higher levels of critical thinking by considering why civilizations developed, where and when they did, and why they declined. Students will have multiple opportunities to employ maps and timelines, to compare the foundations of economic and political systems, and to engage in content-driven research and inquiry. Students will explore the connections between ancient and classical societies and contemporary civic ideas and issues. Students analyze the interactions among the various cultures, emphasizing their enduring contributions and the link between the contemporary and ancient worlds.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 6.1.1 Investigate the foundations, structures, and functions of governmental institutions.

SS 6.1.1.a Analyze the different forms of government through the study of early civilizations.

For example: tribal, monarchy, democracy, republic, theocracy, tyranny and oligarchy

SS 6.1.1.b Identify the development of written laws and artifacts.

For example: Code of Hammurabi, Greek Democracy, Asumite, Confucius, Ten Commandments, Indian deities

SS 6.1.1.c Communicate the various ways governmental decisions have impacted people, places, and history.

For example: invasions, conquests, laws, public works, religious tolerance, censorship, hierarchy

SS 6.1.1.d Investigate important government principles.

For example: democracy, rule of law, justice, equality, toleration

Civic Participation

SS 6.1.2 Investigate the roles, responsibilities, and rights of citizens.

SS 6.1.2.a Describe ways individuals participate in the political process.

For example: tribal/family institutions, city-state, voting, contacting officials, civic engagement, decision making, leadership

SS 6.1.2.b Compare and contrast the roles and rights of individuals in Ancient Civilizations to those in the United States today.

For example: military service, voting, civic engagement, decision making, leadership

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 6.2.1 Investigate how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals and society.

SS 6.2.1.a Compare the benefits and costs of economic decisions made by Ancient Civilizations.

For example: marginal benefits of the migration of the Swahili people throughout southern Africa, Constantine the Great's decision to convert the Roman Empire to Christianity, Ancient Mesopotamians that settled along the Tigris and Euphrates to sustain life in a desert

SS 6.2.1.b Examine how social and governmental decisions impact economic well-being.

For example: Under constant invasion, Chinese dynasties built the Great Wall. Europeans and Asians were able to establish trade through the Silk Road to attain resources not native to their own continents. The caste system of Ancient India established order in the government but at the sake of the liberty of those in lower castes. Use democratic process established in Greece to make a classroom decision.

Financial Literacy

SS 6.2.2 Not addressed at this level

Exchange and Markets

SS 6.2.3 Explain the interdependence of producers and consumers.

SS 6.2.3.a Identify producers and consumers for Ancient civilizations.

For example: Examine the independence and interdependence of social classes in ancient societies. List items sold and traded among various medieval societies.

SS 6.2.3.b Explain how the interaction between producers and consumers satisfied economic wants and needs.

For example: Research the various resources that were utilized as mediums of exchange like animals, cowry shells, gold, and porcelain. Examine how societies without currency differed from those with currency.

National Economy

SS 6.2.4 Not addressed at this level

Global Economy

SS 6.2.5 Not addressed at this level

Geography

Location and Place

SS 6.3.1 Identify where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized on the Earth's surface.

SS 6.3.1.a Identify and illustrate the locations of the first cities, civilizations, and empires and the reasoning for their locations.

For example: river civilizations (Tigris/Euphrates, Yellow, Indus, Nile, Mesopotamia), early cities (Memphis, Ur, Babylon)

Nebraska Social Studies Standards

SS 6.3.1.b Investigate the human and physical characteristics of early patterns of civilizations and empires.

For example: agricultural societies (agricultural hearths for crops and livestock), deposits of copper and iron

Regions

SS 6.3.2 Not addressed at this level

Human Environment Interaction

SS 6.3.3 Identify how the natural environment is changed by natural and human forces, and how humans adapt to their surroundings.

SS 6.3.3.a Describe the impact of natural processes on the human and physical environments.

For example: precipitation, drought, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, mudslides

SS 6.3.3.b Summarize how early humans utilized and adapted to their physical environment.

For example: irrigation, levees, terraces, fertile soils, mechanized agriculture, changes in land use, clothing, sewage systems, scarcity of resources

Movement

SS 6.3.4 Interpret and summarize patterns of culture around the world.

SS 6.3.4.a Compare and contrast characteristics of groups of people/settlements.

For example: characteristics of river civilizations

SS 6.3.4.b Explain how cultural diffusion occurs.

For example: trade routes, migration, conquest/empire building

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 6.3.5 Not addressed at this level

History

Change, Continuity, and Context

SS 6.4.1 Analyze patterns of continuity and change over time in world history.

SS 6.4.1.a Examine the impact of people, events, and ideas, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on the world.

For example: Chauvin, Zapotec, Olmec, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus, Greco-Roman, early Chinese and Japanese dynasties, Hinduism, Taoism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam

SS 6.4.1.b Analyze the impact of historical events in the world using symbols, maps, documents, and artifacts.

For example: Hammurabi's Code, symbols of world religions

Multiple Perspectives

SS 6.4.2 Use multiple perspectives to identify the historical, social, and cultural context of past and current events.

SS 6.4.2.a Identify evidence from multiple perspectives and sources to better understand the complexities of world history.

For example: Macedonian Empire, Persian Empire

SS 6.4.2.b Explain the use of primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event.

For example: foundational texts of world religions

SS 6.4.3 Examine historical events from the perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented groups.

SS 6.4.3.a Identify how differing experiences can lead to the development of perspectives.

For example: religious, ethnic and racial groups

SS 6.4.3.b Interpret perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented regions around the world.

For example: inclusion of non-Eurasian civilizations

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 6.4.4 Interpret and evaluate sources for historical context.

SS 6.4.4.a Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources of history.

For example: Compare Lascaux cave paintings with a historian's interpretation of the Paleolithic Era.

SS 6.4.4.b Analyze the relationships among historical events in the world and relevant contemporary issues.

For example: agriculture, technology, written laws

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS 6.4.5 Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.

SS 6.4.5.a Construct and answer inquiry questions using multiple historical sources.

For example: What defines an empire?

SS 6.4.5.b Identify and cite appropriate sources for research about world history, including primary and secondary sources.

For example: Hammurabi's Code, Twelve Tables

SS 6.4.5.c Gather, analyze, and communicate historical information about the world from multiple sources.

For example: document archives, artifacts, newspapers, interviews, pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentation

Grade 7

Grade Level Summary and Theme

World Studies II: In seventh grade, students become more proficient with the core concepts in social studies. This grade level focuses on a regional examination of geography, civics, economics, and history of post-classical societies. The purpose of studying these different regions and eras is to develop an understanding of major factors influencing our world today.

The course guides students in exploring the connection between historical developments and contemporary global issues. Students will have multiple opportunities to use geographic concepts and processes, develop economic reasoning, examine specific historical ideas, beliefs, and themes, and analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time. Students will further develop fundamental concepts and processes of authority, power, and influence with particular emphasis on the democratic skills and attitudes necessary to become responsible citizens.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 7.1.1 Analyze the foundations, structures, and functions of governmental institutions.

SS 7.1.1.a Describe different forms and structures of government around the world and how they address the needs of the citizens.

For example: republic, monarchy, authoritarian/dictatorship, how nation-states interact, unlimited forms of government, limited forms of government, imperialism

SS 7.1.1.b Identify and report significant historic events and documents that have influenced governmental institutions and their function.

For example: any governments of major societies from post-classical societies up to present that could include French Revolution, Justinian's Code, Iroquois Confederacy, Communist Manifesto, United States Constitution, Magna Carta, Native American treaties with federal government, trade agreements, arms control

SS 7.1.1.c Analyze how governmental systems have changed over time and how those developments influence civic life and ideals around the world.

For example: increased role and influence of technology on society, impact of global conflicts on local communities

Civic Participation

SS 7.1.2 Analyze the roles, responsibilities, and rights of citizens and groups in international societies.

SS 7.1.2.a Examine ways in which individuals and groups participate in the political process in different regions of the globe.

For example: interconnected nature of world events/relationships, recognize multiple perspectives on issues, demonstrate ethical use of information, service learning, volunteerism, social movements, voting

SS 7.1.2.b Evaluate how cooperation and conflict among people around the world have contributed to political, economic, and social events and situations.

For example: treaties, aftermath of global conflicts and the rise of international organizations (United Nations, NATO, League of Nations, World Health Organization)

SS 7.1.2.c Explain the roles and influence of individuals, groups, and the media on governments in an interdependent society.

For example: printing press, right to petition, media literacy, media conglomerates, social media platforms, cyber security concerns

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 7.2.1 Not addressed at this level

Financial Literacy

SS 7.2.2 Not addressed at this level

Exchange and Markets

SS 7.2.3 Not addressed at this level

National Economy

SS 7.2.4 Investigate how varying economic systems impact individuals in a civilization/society.

SS 7.2.4.a Compare and contrast characteristics of different socio-economic groups in economic systems.

For example: traditional, market, command/communism, socialism, feudal, or caste systems - Examine the daily life of the indigenous people of Guatemala as opposed to those in urban areas.

SS 7.2.4.b Identify the relationships between diverse socio-economic groups and their economic systems in the modern world.

For example: Compare tax structures in various countries and how the people are impacted.

SS 7.2.5 Analyze information using appropriate data to draw conclusions about the total production, income, and economic growth in various economies.

SS 7.2.5.a Define the government's role in various economic systems.

For example: democratic governments' impact on capitalism and dictators' impact on command economies, tobacco industry and how rules come about in the US vs. tobacco industry in Cuba

SS. 7.2.5.b Identify various economic indicators that governments use to measure modern world societies, nations, and cultures.

For example: Explore consumption, government spending, business investment, balance of trade, exports, imports, life expectancy, literacy rates, income, etc.

Nebraska Social Studies Standards

SS 7.2.5.c Categorize goods and services provided in modern societies, nations, and cultures into the four factors of production.

For example: Identify the four factors of production (land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship) and how they manifest in a diverse way from culture to culture and over time.

Global Economy

SS 7.2.6 Illustrate how international trade impacts individuals, organizations, and nations/societies.

SS 7.2.6.a Explain how individuals gain through specialization and voluntary trade and how international trade affects the domestic economy.

For example: Business owners are able to explore the world to find labor sources that help maximize profit. Many of the economies of the Americas owe their establishment and success to the development and processing of sugar cane. Corporations chartered for colonial settlement: Dutch East India Company, Virginia Company, etc.

Geography

Location and Place

SS 7.3.1 Not addressed at this level

Regions

SS 7.3.2 Evaluate how regions form and change over time.

SS 7.3.2.a Classify physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

For example: climate, landforms, languages, religions

SS 7.3.2.b Interpret the impact of land and water features on human decisions.

For example: location of settlements and transportation with respect to physical features

SS 7.3.2.c Identify how humans construct major world regions and the impact on human societies.

For example: geographic factors that influence international relationships and economic development-trade, communication, transportation, infrastructure

Human Environment Interaction

SS 7.3.3 Determine how the natural environment is changed by natural and human forces and how humans adapt to their surroundings.

SS 7.3.3.a Explain the impact of natural processes on human and physical environments.

For example: temperature, precipitation, drought, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, mudslides

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
SS 7.3.3.b Research and describe how humans have utilized and adapted to their physical environment.

For example: rivers, floods, precipitation, drought, use of natural resources

Movement

SS 7.3.4 Examine and interpret patterns of culture around the world.

SS 7.3.4.a Compare and contrast characteristics of groups of people/settlements.

For example: elements of culture including languages, religions, foods, arts, clothing, education, etc.

SS 7.3.4.b Develop a logical process to describe how cultural diffusion occurs and how the diffusion of ideas impacts cultures.

For example: migration, conquering, trade

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 7.3.5 Compare issues and/or events using geographic knowledge and skills to make informed decisions.

SS 7.3.5.a Classify the physical or human factors that explain the geographic patterns of world events.

For example: Use maps/charts/diagrams/timelines/mapping technology to track and analyze historical changes over space and time (spread of religious groups, spatial connections through trade or political arrangement).

SS 7.3.5.b Develop geographic representations and analyze the role of geographic physical and human factors in determining the arrangement of economic activity and patterns of human settlement.

For example: geographic concentration of manufacturing, banking, or industries, urbanization, availability of arable land, water and suitable climate for farming, access to resources for development

History

Continuity, Change, and Context

SS 7.4.1 Compare patterns of continuity and change over time in world history.

SS 7.4.1.a Analyze the impact of people, events, and ideas, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on the world.

For example: Songhai, Mali, Gupta Empire, Han Dynasty, Hinduism, Taoism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Silk Road, Trans-Saharan Trade, Incas, Mayans, Aztecs

SS 7.4.1.b Analyze the impact of historical events in the world using symbols, maps, documents, and artifacts.

For example: trade routes

Multiple Perspectives

SS 7.4.2 Use multiple perspectives to examine the historical, social, and cultural context of past and current events.

SS 7.4.2.a Analyze evidence from multiple perspectives and sources to better understand the complexities of world history.

For example: caste system, partition of India, Ibn Battuta, Zheng He, Marco Polo, Mansa Musa, Mongol Empire, Berlin Conference, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Latin American revolutions, Columbian Exchange

SS 7.4.2.b Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event.

For example: foundational texts of world religions

SS 7.4.3 Examine historical events from the perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented groups.

SS 7.4.3.a Identify how differing experiences can lead to the development of perspectives.

For example: religious, ethnic and racial groups

SS 7.4.3.b Interpret perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented regions around the world.

For example: civilizations from all regions of the world

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 7.4.4 Analyze and interpret sources for perspective and historical context.

SS 7.4.4.a Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources of history.

For example: Compare eyewitness accounts of the Black Death with contemporary medical understandings.

SS 7.4.4.b Identify the cause and effect relationships among historical events in the world and relevant contemporary issues.

For example: migrations, declarations of war, treaties, alliances, epidemics

Historical Inquiry and Research Skills

SS 7.4.5 Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.

SS 7.4.5.a Construct and answer inquiry questions using multiple historical sources.

For example: Students engage in inquiry and gather evidence to provide a response.

SS 7.4.5.b Evaluate and cite appropriate sources for research about world history, including primary and secondary sources.

For example: Interpret primary and secondary sources to address the inquiry. Demonstrate ethical use of information and copyright guidelines by appropriately quoting or paraphrasing from a text and citing the source using available resources.

Nebraska Social Studies Standards

SS 7.4.5.c Gather, analyze, and communicate historical information about the world from multiple sources.

For example: document archives, artifacts, newspapers, interviews, pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentation

Grade 8

Grade Level Summary and Theme

United States History: In eighth grade, students develop a new, more abstract level of understanding of social studies concepts. The context for developing this understanding is U.S. history and government. After reviewing the Colonial foundations of what became the United States, students explore the ideas, issues, and events from the adoption of the United States Constitution through the Gilded Age. Study of the founding of the United States allows students to explore the development of the United States' unique institutions of government, civic ideals, geography and economy.

Civics

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 8.1.1 Investigate and analyze the foundation, structure, and functions of the United States government.

SS 8.1.1.a Identify and describe the different systems of government.
For example: Monarchy, Federal, Confederate, Unitary, Tribal, corporate

SS 8.1.1.b Analyze the structure and roles of the United States government in meeting the needs of the citizens governed, managing conflict, and establishing order and security.
For example: Chinese Exclusion Act, Fugitive Slave Laws, 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments, antitrust laws, Homestead Act, Indian Removal Act

SS 8.1.1.c Examine the development of foundational laws and other documents in the United States government.
For example: Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, Preamble, Bill of Rights

SS 8.1.1.d Evaluate how various United States government decisions impact people, place, and history.
For example: taxation, distribution of resources, acquisition of territories, Trail of Tears, Indian Removal Act, Dred Scott decision, treaties, Louisiana Purchase, census, Civil War, War of 1812, Mexican-American War

SS 8.1.1.e Describe how important government principles are shown in American government.
For example: freedom, individual rights, representative democracy, equality, rule of law, popular sovereignty, justice, tribal sovereignty

SS 8.1.1.f Analyze the development and significance of political parties in the United States.
For example: Federalists and Antifederalists

Civic Participation

SS 8.1.2 Evaluate the roles, responsibilities, and rights as local, state, national, and international citizens.

SS 8.1.2.a Demonstrate ways individuals participate in the political process.

For example: registering and voting, elections, contacting government officials, campaign involvement, demonstrating ethical use of information

SS 8.1.2.b Analyze the significance of patriotic symbols, songs and activities in terms of historical, social, and cultural contexts.

For example: Pledge of Allegiance, "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America the Beautiful," recognition of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Constitution Day, Patriot's Day - 9/11, Native American Heritage Day, tribal flag songs

SS 8.1.2.c Demonstrate civic engagement.

For example: engaging in service learning projects, volunteerism, student government participation, participation in simulations of democratic processes (mock trials, elections, etc.), USCIS Citizenship test, communicating through civil discourse

SS 8.1.2.d Describe how cooperation and conflict among people have contributed to political, economic, and social events and situations in the United States.

For example: Louisiana Purchase, Civil War, Civil Disobedience, NAACP movement, women's movement, slave rebellions, Jim Crow laws

SS 8.1.2.e Compare and contrast the roles and influences of individuals, groups, and the media on American government.

For example: Seneca Falls Convention, Underground Railroad, Horace Greeley, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Jane Addams, Muckrakers, Booker T. Washington, Chief Standing Bear, Susan La Flesche

Economics

Economic Decision Making

SS 8.2.1 Not addressed at this level

Financial Literacy

SS 8.2.2 Understand personal and business financial management.

SS 8.2.2.a Identify skills for future financial success.

For example: Identify key terms associated with budgeting, credit, savings, credit score, investing, fraud, and risk management.

SS 8.2.2.b Understand tools, strategies, and systems used to maintain, monitor, control, and plan the use of financial resources.

For example: Analyze the impact of credit on an individual's ability to acquire goods and services, charitable contributions.

Exchange and Markets

SS 8.2.3 Not addressed at this level

National Economy

SS 8.2.4 Justify and debate economic decisions made by North American societies.

SS 8.2.4.a Research the origins and development of the economic system, banks, and financial institutions in the United States.

For example: Examine the work of Alexander Hamilton and his influence on the banking system in the U.S. economy.

SS 8.2.4.b Explain how tax revenues are collected and distributed.

For example: Review the Constitution to understand the roles of each branch in establishing a national budget and how the separation of powers is structured.

SS 8.2.4.c Describe the progression of money and its role in early United States history.

For example: Identify what forms of currency/bartering were used as a medium for exchange among various Native American tribes. Examine what services and regulations were established during the Progressive Era as urban areas' populations boomed. Examine the National Banking Act of 1863.

Global Economy

SS 8.2.5 Illustrate how international trade impacts individuals, organizations, and nations.

SS 8.2.5.a Explain that currency must be converted to make purchases in other countries.

For example: Trace the conversion of products and currency between the French and the indigenous tribes of the Midwest.

SS 8.2.5.b Recognize how trade barriers impact the prices and quantity of goods.

For example: Examine the impact of the Sugar and Molasses Act of 1733 and the Stamp Act of 1765.

Geography

Location and Place

SS 8.3.1 Not addressed at this level

Regions

SS 8.3.2 Examine how regions form and change over time.

SS 8.3.2.a Evaluate physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

For example: climate, landforms, religious groups, ethnic groups

SS 8.3.2.b Determine the impact of land and water features on human decisions.

For example: location of settlements and transportation with respect to physical features

SS 8.3.2.c Identify and justify how humans develop major world regions and the impact on human societies.

For example: geographic factors that influence international relationships and economic development-trade, communication, transportation, infrastructure

Human Environment Interaction

SS 8.3.3 Determine how the natural environment is changed by natural and human forces and how humans adapt to their surroundings.

SS 8.3.3.a Interpret the impact of natural processes on human and physical environments.

For example: precipitation, drought, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, mudslides

SS 8.3.3.b Analyze how humans have utilized and adapted to their physical environment.

For example: rivers, wetlands, forests, treeless plains, precipitation, drought

Movement

SS 8.3.4 Not addressed at this level

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS 8.3.5 Not addressed at this level

History

Continuity, Change, and Context

SS 8.4.1 Analyze patterns of continuity and change over time in United States history.

SS 8.4.1.a Evaluate the impact of people, events, and ideas, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on the United States.

For example: Columbian Exchange, European colonization and Native American response, Colonial America, Great Awakening, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, establishing a nation, Manifest Destiny, Indian Removal Act, slavery, expansion and reform, Dred Scott decision, secession, Abraham Lincoln, Civil War and Reconstruction, Standing Bear, rise of corporations, growth of organized labor, assembly line, immigration, industrialization John Deere, Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, George Washington Carver, democratic ideals, patriotism, citizen's rights

SS 8.4.1.b Evaluate the impact of historical events in the United States using symbols, maps, documents, and artifacts.

For example: founders and founding documents, national symbols

Multiple Perspectives

SS 8.4.2 Use multiple perspectives to evaluate the historical, social, and cultural context of past and current events.

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SS 8.4.2.a Compare and interpret evidence from multiple perspectives and sources to better understand the complexities of US history.

For example: Dawes Act, Santee Mankato Executions (Dakota Uprising), Chinese Exclusion Act, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Reconstruction Acts and Amendments, The Emancipation Proclamation, organized labor, Women's Suffrage Movement

SS 8.4.2.b Evaluate the relevancy, accuracy, and completeness of primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event.

For example: The Bill of Rights, slavery, Gettysburg Address, "The New Colossus" poem

SS 8.4.3 Examine historical events from the perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented groups.

SS 8.4.3.a Identify how differing experiences can lead to the development of perspectives.

For example: Compare primary accounts by American Indian peoples and American settlers regarding the expansion of the United States.

SS 8.4.3.b Interpret how and why marginalized and underrepresented groups and/or individuals might understand historical events similarly or differently.

For example: Compare how differing Native American groups and Spanish-speaking peoples responded to the Indian Removal Act and the Mexican-American War.

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 8.4.4 Evaluate and interpret sources for perspective and historical context.

SS 8.4.4.a Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources of history.

For example: Compare what texts say about Wounded Knee Massacre to Black Elk's account of the same event.

SS 8.4.4.b Evaluate the relationships among historical events in the United States and relevant contemporary issues.

For example: political party platforms, continuing debates about role of government

Historical Inquiry and Research Skills

SS 8.4.5 Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.

SS 8.4.5.a Identify areas of inquiry by using student-generated questions about multiple historical sources.

For example: Why is the Gettysburg Address considered an important statement of American national ideals?

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SS 8.4.5.b Locate, analyze, and cite appropriate sources for research about United States history, including primary and secondary sources.

For example: classroom texts, Gettysburg Address, tribal treaties, major online historical archives like Library of Congress, National Archives, and local and state archives

SS 8.4.5.c Gather, analyze, and communicate historical information about United States history from multiple sources.

For example: primary sources, secondary sources, popular media, scholarly perspectives

High School Civics

Summary

In a constitutional republic, productive civic engagement requires knowledge about the functions of state and local government, courts and legal systems, the U.S. Constitution, other nations' systems and practices, and international institutions. Civics is not limited to the study of politics and society; it also encompasses participation in classrooms and schools, neighborhood, groups, and organizations using civic virtues and principles to guide that participation (which includes the discussion of issues and making choices and judgments with information and evidence, civility and respect, and concern for fair procedures). Civics enables students not only to study how others participate but also to practice participating and taking informed action themselves.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS HS.1.1 Analyze the foundation, structures, and functions of the United States government as well as local, state, and international governments.

SS HS.1.1.a Examine the historical foundation that influenced the creation of the United States Constitution.

For example: philosophers, social contract theory, natural rights, Constitutional Convention, Federalist, and Anti-Federalist Papers, Iroquois Confederation, and the imbalance of representation

SS HS.1.1.b Evaluate the structure of American constitutional government.

For example: federalism, democracy, representative government, branches of the government, separation of powers, checks and balances, amendment process, concurrent/enumerated/implied powers, electoral college, Bill of Rights, Reconstruction amendments, Prohibition, women's vote

SS HS.1.1.c Analyze the functions of United States government and its outcomes.

For example: national security, legislative law-making, executive implementation, judicial interpretation, constitutionalism, taxation, naturalization of citizens, environmental implications

SS HS.1.1.d Analyze the foundation, structures, and functions of local government and its outcomes.

For example: city council, school board, county government, regional boards, grassroots, local organizations, community organizations

SS HS.1.1.e Analyze the foundation, structures, and functions of state government and its outcomes.

For example: bicameral/unicameral, reapportionment/redistricting, branches of government, judiciary process, penal system

SS HS.1.1.f Analyze the foundation, structures, and functions of supranational organizations.

For example: United Nations, NATO, European Union, treaties, trade organizations, Native American Treaties

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SS HS.1.1.g Analyze the roles that political parties have played in the United States.

For example: Republican Party - Civil War, Populist Party - Progressive movement, Democratic Party - New Deal, Southern Strategy- Dixiecrats, emergence of the Tea Party Movement, hyperpartisanship

SS HS.1.1.h Analyze United States foreign policy issues.

For example: methods, approaches, events, and their outcomes on various groups of people

Civic Participation

SS HS.1.2 Demonstrate meaningful civic participation by analyzing local, state, national, or international issues and policies.

SS HS.1.2.a Investigate how individuals and groups can effectively use the structure and functions of various levels of government to shape policy.

For example: lobbying, voting, contacting government officials, petitioning, civil disobedience, tribal voting, tribal government officials, analyze past voting patterns and discuss methods to increase participation in voting

SS HS.1.2.b Analyze and communicate the significance and impacts of patriotic symbols, songs, holidays, and activities in terms of historical, social, and cultural contexts.

For example: Pledge of Allegiance, "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America the Beautiful," Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day and "I Have a Dream" speech, George Washington's Birthday, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Presidents Day, Native American Heritage Day, Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day, 4th of July, Hispanic Heritage month, tribal flag songs

SS HS.1.2.c Engage and reflect on participation in civic activities.

For example: discussing current issues, advocating for personal rights and the rights of others, influencing governmental actions, participating in civil discourse, registering for selective service, registering to vote, and voting when reaching the age of majority, participating in community improvement activities, service learning

SS HS.1.2.d Investigate an issue and communicate which level of government is most appropriate to utilize in addressing the issue.

For example: students communicate through an editorial, public service announcement, pamphlet, public presentation, tribal council, community entities

SS HS.1.2.e Demonstrate how individuals, groups, and the media check governmental practices.

For example: Watergate, Civil Rights movement, Suffrage movement

SS HS.1.2.f Analyze various media sources for accuracy and perspective.

For example: news media literacy, online civic reasoning

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
High School Economics

Summary

Effective economic decision making requires that students have a keen understanding of the ways in which individuals, businesses, governments, and societies make decisions to allocate human capital, physical capital, and natural resources among alternative uses. This economic reasoning process involves the consideration of costs and benefits with the ultimate goal of making decisions that will enable individuals and societies to be as well-off as possible. The study of economics provides students with the concepts and tools necessary for an economic way of thinking and helps students understand the interaction of buyers and sellers in markets, workings of the national economy, and interactions within the global marketplace. Economics is grounded in knowledge about how people choose to use resources. Economic understanding helps individuals, businesses, governments, and societies choose what resources to allocate to work, to school, and to leisure; how many dollars to spend, and how many to save; and how to make informed decisions in a wide variety of contexts. Economic reasoning and skillful use of economic tools draw upon a strong base of knowledge about human capital, land, investments, money, income and production, taxes, and government expenditures. To be effective participants in our representative democracy, students need an understanding of economics.

Economic Decision Making

SS HS.2.1 Apply economic concepts that support rational decision making.

SS HS.2.1.a Make decisions by systematically considering alternatives and consequences through the use of cost benefit analysis.

For example: PACED decision making model (Problem, Alternatives, Criteria, Evaluate, Decision); Some potential topics could include options for energy sources, center pivot irrigation, oil pipeline through Nebraska, use of pesticides and fertilizers. Decisions made by businesses and social issues including corporate social responsibility programs, green energy, living wage, paid parental leave, equal pay, social entrepreneurship (businesses that aim to solve social problems).

SS HS.2.1.b Assess the incentives for investing in personal education, skills, and talents.

For example: Research returns to education, look at cost of education, and compare to earnings; costs of returning to small towns vs. cities

Financial Literacy

SS HS.2.2 Develop a plan to support short- and long-term goals.

SS HS.2.2.a Develop a budget using a financial record keeping tool.

For example: Mint.com, spreadsheet, Quicken, journal on paper

SS HS.2.2.b Compare and contrast different types of banking accounts and features.

For example: checking, savings, money market, CDs

SS HS.2.2.c Assess the effects of taxes on personal income.

For example: state income tax, federal income tax, social security, property tax, sales tax, etc.

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SS HS.2.2.d Compare and contrast possible career choices.

SS HS.2.3 Critique strategies used to establish, build, maintain, monitor, and control credit.

SS HS.2.3.a Compare and contrast the costs and benefits of different types and sources of credit and debt.

For example: credit card interest rates, personal loans rates, mortgage rates, student loan rates, etc.

SS HS.2.3.b Investigate strategies to effectively manage debt and factors that influence credit ratings.

For example: Credit cards, auto loans, mortgages, extended warranties

SS HS.2.4 Evaluate savings, investment, and risk management strategies to achieve financial goals.

SS HS.2.4.a Explain the importance of saving and investing early to ensure financial security.

For example: compound interest, use rule of 72, time value of money

SS HS.2.4.b Develop an investment strategy to achieve short- and long-term goals utilizing a variety of investment vehicles.

For example: stocks, bonds, mutual funds, retirement plans, investment in education including analysis of student loans, average income of job, and repayment of loan, investment in homeownership vs. rental

SS HS.2.4.c Examine appropriate and cost effective risk management strategies.

For example: health, disability, life, auto insurance, personal identity protection, extended warranties, fraud protection

Exchange and Markets

HS.2.5 Explain the role of markets in determining prices and allocating scarce goods and services.

SS HS.2.5.a Summarize the role of competition, markets, and prices.

For example: Use product and factor market/circular flow; compare market structures (perfect competition to monopoly)

SS HS.2.5.b Illustrate how markets determine changing equilibrium prices through supply and demand analysis.

For example: changes in demand and supply, changes in quantity demanded and quantity supplied

SS HS.2.5.c Hypothesize how competition between sellers could result in lower prices, higher quality products, and better customer service.

For example: Look at businesses in the monopolistic market structure - competing for consumer dollars, trying to earn your business.

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SS HS.2.5.d Investigate possible causes and consequences of shortages and surpluses.

For example: use current events and public policy - rent control and minimum wage, etc.

National Economy

SS HS.2.6 Explain how economic institutions impact different individuals and various groups.

SS HS.2.6.a Explain how various economic institutions have played a role in United States economic policy and practice.

For example: corporations, labor unions, financial institutions, stock markets, cooperatives, small business and entrepreneurs, and business partnerships

SS HS.2.6.b Calculate and describe the impact of economic indicators.

For example: trends and business cycles using GDP, unemployment rates including frictional, structural, cyclical, inflation/deflation rates

SS HS.2.6.c Describe the functions and role of the Federal Reserve System and its influence through monetary policy.

For example: balancing inflation and unemployment, and how banks and a sound monetary system are critical to a functioning economy

SS HS.2.7 Assess the roles of institutions such as clearly defined property rights and the rule of law in a market economy.

SS HS.2.7.a Assess how property rights are defined, enforced, and limited by government.

For example: contracts and the rule of law, zoning laws, eminent domain, Homestead Act, copyright laws, patents, and intellectual property

SS HS.2.8 Compare and contrast the roles and responsibilities of government and differing outcomes from various economic systems: command/communism, mixed, socialism, market, and traditional economic systems.

SS HS.2.8.a Examine how governments utilize taxation to provide goods and services to society.

For example: disaster relief, flood control, military and armed forces, ownership of resources

SS HS.2.8.b Evaluate the effectiveness of government policies altering market outcomes.

For example: Use economic theory to analyze current events and public policy. Compare and contrast farm subsidies and corporate incentives.

SS HS.2.8.c Critique government policies and regulations in areas of market failure.

For example: monopolies, externalities, non-enforcement of property rights

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SS HS.2.9 Examine the government's influence on economic systems through fiscal policy.

SS HS.2.9.a Explore various forms of taxation including income, sales, and capital gains and examine how governments can use taxing and spending policies to influence behavior.

For example: alcohol tax, home mortgage interest deduction, sales tax, etc.

SS HS.2.9.b Examine the impact of fiscal policy on budget deficits/surpluses and national debt.

For example: Spending resources to service the debt impacts opportunities for using the funds for other needs.

Global Economy

SS HS.2.10 Investigate how international trade affects individuals, organizations, the domestic economy, and other nations.

SS HS.2.10.a Explore comparative advantage among different countries.

For example: research on what different countries produce when they specialize in those products

SS HS.2.10.b Analyze the impact on prices and quantities of various trade policies, both domestically and internationally.

For example: tariffs, quotas, protectionist policies, and the resulting changes in price and quantity; research NAFTA and/or Brexit.

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
High School Geography

Summary

To succeed in an increasingly interconnected world, Nebraska's next generation of citizens will need to be fluent in spatial knowledge. Geography at the high school level prepares students to understand the world and their place in it. Beyond merely knowing "Where?" the geographically minded person will be better equipped to answer the question of "Why there?" An integrative study of our planet's human and physical features will involve 21st century technologies and inquiry-based research methods. This approach will expand students' geographic knowledge and enable them to think critically about problems. Through analysis of spatial patterns and relationships over time and place, students will be better able to make sense of both the past and present, and be well equipped to address society's future needs.

Location and Place

SS HS.3.1 Evaluate where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized on the Earth's surface.

SS HS.3.1.a Determine spatial organization of human settlements in relation to natural features.

For example: population density and distribution, world climate regions, city categorization, natural resource deposits, agricultural hearths, croplands, structure of communities, highway and rail networks

SS HS.3.1.b Analyze and explain changes in spatial patterns as a result of the interactions among human and physical processes.

For example: major world physical features (mountains, seas, rivers), patterns of human settlement on local, regional, national, and global scale, governmental systems, economic systems, site and situation, Weber's Least Cost Theory, Von Thunen Model of Land Use

Regions

SS HS.3.2 Evaluate how regions form and change over time.

SS HS.3.2.a Analyze physical and human processes that shape places and regions.

For example: historical influences, current events, natural disasters, climate change, conflicts, natural processes (erosion, plate tectonics), relationships and connections

SS HS.3.2.b Examine the importance of places and regions to individual and social identity and how identities change over space and time.

For example: popular cultural traits, folk cultural traits, national monuments and folklore, nationalism, ethnicity, migration, urbanization, demographic transition model, industrial development, toponymy (place names), regional identity (Corn Belt, Heartland, Homeland)

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SS HS.3.2.c Evaluate the interdependence of places and regions.

For example: models of industrial and economic development, new international division of labor, supranational organizations (The United Nations, Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], or The European Union), globalization, popular culture, international trade agreements, patterns of human migration, alliances, Paris Climate Agreement, central place theory

Human-Environment Interactions

SS HS.3.3 Analyze how the natural environment and cultural landscape are transformed by natural and human forces and interpret how humans adapt to their surroundings.

SS HS.3.3.a Explain components of Earth's physical systems and evaluate the impact of natural processes on human environments.

For example: atmosphere, lithosphere, biosphere, and hydrosphere, plate tectonics/continental drift, global ocean systems, atmospheric systems, natural disasters, Earth's orbit, seasonal changes in ice coverage, greenhouse effect

SS HS.3.3.b Evaluate how humans have utilized and adapted to their physical environment.

For example: renewable and non-renewable resources, the cultural landscape, natural disasters (hurricanes, wildfires), environmental technological adaptations (air conditioning, skyways, insulation), synthetic materials, human modifications to physical environment, conservation and environmentalism, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), agricultural revolutions, transportation networks, industrial revolutions, Von Thunen Model of Land Use, deforestation, desertification

Movement

SS HS.3.4 Compare and contrast patterns of human populations and culture over space and time on a local, national, and global scale.

SS HS.3.4.a Compare trends in human migration, urbanization, and demographic composition at a local, national, and global scale over time and short-term and long-term causes and effects.

For example: urban models, Demographic Transition Model, rural organization (long lot, metes and bounds, township and range), rural to urban migration, Human Development Index, Borchert's Epochs, trends locally, nationally, and globally over time, migration push and pull factors, effects of migration on both the source regions and destinations, More Developed Countries (MDCs) and Less Developed Countries (LDCs), demography

SS HS.3.4.b Examine the spread of cultural traits and the potential benefits and challenges of cultural diffusion, economic development, and globalization.

For example: cultural convergence and divergence, universalizing and ethnic religions, competition between multinational corporations and local businesses, folk cultures and popular cultures, spread of ideas (such as economic ideals, ideas on government, gender norms), diffusion of medical knowledge and impact on demographics, agricultural and industrial revolutions, models of economic development, the cultural landscape, Third Agricultural Revolution (Green Revolution), internet connectivity and cell phone networks, lingua franca, hypernationalism

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SS HS.3.4.c Analyze the relationships of sovereign nations and the role of multinational organizations on conflict and cooperation both between and within countries.

For example: impacts of membership in multinational organizations and agreements, treaties, resource and technology exchanges, Heartland and Rimland Theory, demarcation of borders, territorial morphology

Geospatial Skills and Geo-literacy

SS HS.3.5 Evaluate issues and/or events using geographic knowledge and geospatial skills to make informed decisions.

SS HS.3.5.a Apply geographic knowledge and skills to interpret the past and present in order to plan for the future.

For example: developing a geographic question, acquiring and organizing data/information, performing analysis, presenting findings, and developing action plan

SS HS.3.5.b Analyze how geospatial skills and geo-literacy are applied to improve standards of living and solve problems.

For example: Examine how geospatial technologies (such as GIS [Geographic Information Systems] and remote sensing) and geographic knowledge (such as geopolitics) can be applied to better understand the world, address issues, and make spatial decisions (such as determining market potential, optimum usage of irrigation and fertilizers, or mapping public health outbreaks to determine source).

SS HS.3.5.c Evaluate geographical information sources for applications, credibility, and appropriateness in displaying spatial data.

For example: use maps (paper, digital, and mental), atlases, Global Positioning System (GPS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, and forms of quantitative/qualitative data, analyze a map to determine appropriate use of scale, evaluate strengths and weaknesses of different map projections

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
High School History

Summary

History involves acquiring knowledge about significant events, developments, individuals, groups, documents, places, and ideas to support investigations about the past. Acquiring relevant knowledge requires assembling information from a wide variety of sources in an integrative process. Developing historical knowledge in connection with historical investigations not only helps students better remember the content because it has meaning, but also allows students to become better critical thinkers. High school history courses emphasize historical thinking. Historical thinking requires understanding and evaluating change and continuity over time, and making appropriate use of historical evidence in answering questions and developing arguments about the past. It involves going beyond simply asking, "What happened when?" to evaluating why and how events occurred and developments unfolded. It involves locating and assessing historical sources of many different types to understand the contexts of given historical eras and the perspectives of different individuals and groups within geographic units that range from the local to the global. Historical thinking is a process of chronological reasoning, which means wrestling with issues of causality, connections, significance, and context with the goal of developing credible explanations of historical events and developments based on reasoned interpretation of evidence.

United States History (Progressive Era – Present)

Change, Continuity and Context

HS.4.1 (US) Analyze and evaluate patterns of continuity and change over time in American history.

SS HS.4.1.a (US) Evaluate the cause and effect of historical events on various groups in the United States.

For example: To which conditions were Progressives responding? Why did the United States enter World War I? What caused the Great Depression? What caused the interpretation of "separate but equal" to change over time?

SS HS.4.1.b (US) Select, record, and interpret key national events in chronological order.

For example: Progressive Era, Women's Suffrage, World War I, Great Migration, Great Depression and New Deal, Naziism, World War II, Holocaust, Cold War, Civil Rights Era, contemporary United States

SS HS.4.1.c (US) Evaluate the impact of people, events, and ideas, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on the United States.

For example: 19th Amendment, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, Dolores Huerta, desegregation of the military following WWII, March on Washington, Movement for the Restoration of Tribal Status, continuing struggle for equality

Multiple Perspectives

SS HS.4.2 (US) Analyze the complexity of the interaction of multiple perspectives to investigate causes and effects of significant events in the development of history.

SS HS.4.2.a (US) Identify and evaluate how considering multiple perspectives facilitates an understanding of history.

For example: Nineteenth Amendment, 1924 National Origins Act, Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, Bracero program, Civil Rights Movement

SS HS.4.2.b (US) Evaluate the relevancy, accuracy, and completeness of primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event.

For example: Theodore Roosevelt's New Nationalism and Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom, Indian Reorganization Act and responses from tribal leaders, differing strategies in the struggle to gain black equality

SS HS.4.3 (US) Examine historical events from the perspectives of marginalized and underrepresented groups.

SS HS.4.3.a (US) Identify how differing experiences can lead to the development of perspectives.

For example: religious, racial or ethnic groups, immigrants, women, LGBTQ persons, and Native American nations

SS HS.4.3.b (US) Interpret how and why marginalized and underrepresented groups and/or individuals might understand historical events similarly or differently.

For example: Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965, Stonewall Riots, American Indian Movement, Equal Rights Amendment, Civil Rights Act of 1964, *West Virginia v. Barnette*, United Farm Workers

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS HS.4.4 (US) Evaluate sources for perspective, limitations, accuracy, and historical context.

SS HS.4.4.a (US) Compare, contrast, and critique the central arguments in primary and secondary sources of history from multiple media.

For example: written documents, radio broadcasts, news broadcasts, film, newspapers, photographs, oral histories, virtual museum exhibits

SS HS.4.4.b (US) Evaluate strengths and limitations of a variety of primary and secondary historical sources.

For example: Jane Addams on settlement houses, Franklin Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" Speech, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "Letter from Birmingham Jail," Equal Rights Amendment

SS HS.4.4.c (US) Determine the relationship between multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past.

For example: patterns of immigration and migration, presidential leadership strategies, tactics among different civil rights organizations

SS HS.4.4.d (US) Synthesize the relationships among historical events in the United States and relevant contemporary issues.

For example: voting behavior, political party platforms, economic trends, place relevant current events in historical context, the relationship between Native Americans living on and off the reservation

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS HS.4.5 (US) Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.

SS HS.4.5.a (US) Construct meaningful questions about topics in U.S. history.

For example: "Why did the United States enter World War I?"

SS HS.4.5.b (US) Locate, evaluate, and cite appropriate sources for research about selected topics in U.S. History, including primary and secondary sources.

For example: Examine speeches from President Woodrow Wilson leading up to World War I, examine internal communications within Wilson administration, examine press coverage of events leading up to American entry.

SS HS.4.5.c (US) Select, organize, and corroborate relevant historical information about selected topics in U.S. History.

For example: Compare the sources and determine an initial answer to the inquiry.

SS HS.4.5.d (US) Synthesize historical information to create new understandings.

For example: Compare the answer students have created to secondary sources and potentially revise students' answers.

SS HS.4.5.e (US) Communicate inquiry results within a historical context.

For example: Provide an evidence-based answer to the inquiry, "Why did the United States enter World War I?"

World History (500 CE – Present)

Change, Continuity, and Context

HS.4.1 (WLD) Analyze and evaluate patterns of continuity and change over time in world history.

SS HS.4.1.a (WLD) Evaluate the cause and effect of historical events in the world.

For example: How did the rise of totalitarianism lead to war?

SS HS.4.1.b (WLD) Select, record, and interpret key global events in chronological order.

For example: emergence of new states and cultures, increased inter-regional trade, colonization and expansion, global interactions, Industrialization, Age of Revolutions, Imperialism, global conflict, Holocaust, globalization, decolonization, Cold War, contemporary events

SS HS.4.1.c (WLD) Evaluate the impact of people, events, and ideas, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on the world.

For example: trade networks, empires, revolutions, treaties, warfare, diplomacy, migration and immigration

Multiple Perspectives

SS HS.4.2 (WLD) Analyze the complexity of the interaction of multiple perspectives to investigate causes and effects of significant events in the development of history.

SS HS.4.2.a (WLD) Identify and evaluate how considering multiple perspectives facilitates an understanding of history.

For example: Scramble for Africa and indigenous response, Arab-Israeli Conflict, French Revolution, Haitian Revolution

SS HS.4.2.b (WLD) Evaluate the relevancy, accuracy, and completeness of primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event.

For example: compare accounts from colonizers and colonized, impact of trade on different population groups

SS HS.4.3 (WLD) Examine historical events from the perspectives of diverse groups.

SS HS.4.3.a (WLD) Identify how differing experiences can lead to the development of perspectives.

For example: diverse groups of historical figures and examples from political, religious, and ethnic groups

SS HS.4.3.b (WLD) Interpret how and why diverse groups and/or individuals might understand historical events similarly or differently.

For example: diverse groups of historical actors and examples from national, religious, and ethnic groups

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS HS.4.4 (WLD) Evaluate sources for perspective, limitations, accuracy, and historical context.

SS HS.4.4.a (WLD) Compare, contrast, and critique the central arguments in primary and secondary sources of history from multiple media.

For example: written documents, radio broadcasts, news broadcasts, film, newspapers, photographs, oral histories, virtual museum exhibits, works of art

SS HS.4.4.b (WLD) Evaluate strengths and limitations of a variety of primary and secondary historical sources.

For example: written and visual documents

SS HS.4.4.c (WLD) Determine the relationship between multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past.

For example: patterns of migration and immigration, wars, diplomacy, government structures, religious movements

SS HS.4.4.d (WLD) Synthesize the relationships among historical events in the world and relevant contemporary issues.

For example: current events from various international news sources

Historical Inquiry and Research

SS HS.4.5 (WLD) Apply the inquiry process to construct and answer historical questions.

SS HS.4.5.a (WLD) Construct meaningful questions that initiate an inquiry.

For example: "Can peace lead to war?"

SS HS.4.5.b (WLD) Locate, evaluate, and cite appropriate sources for research about selected topics in world history, including primary and secondary sources.

For example: Examine the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations founding documents, examine maps from before and after treaty, examine contemporary responses to the treaty from a variety of countries.

SS HS.4.5.c (WLD) Select, organize, and corroborate relevant historical information about selected topics in world history.

For example: Compare the sources and determine an initial answer to the inquiry.

SS HS.4.5.d (WLD) Synthesize historical information to create new understandings.

For example: Compare the answer students have created to secondary sources and potentially revise students' answers.

SS HS.4.5.e (WLD) Communicate inquiry results within a historical context.

For example: Provide an evidence-based answer to the inquiry, "How do countries make decisions about war and peace?"

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

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Nebraska State Board of Education
Social Studies Standards
Statement of Purpose
Approved December 7, 2012

The purpose of the Nebraska Social Studies Standards is to teach our children to become young patriots who have an intellectual understanding of the genius of our country's founding principles and who feel an emotional connection to our nation. Achieving this purpose requires teaching Nebraska students to become responsible citizens who are prepared to preserve, protect and defend freedom and democracy in our nation and in the world.

As responsible citizens of the U.S. and Nebraska, our students must:

- Master and be able to use knowledge of the history of the United States, Nebraska, western civilization, eastern civilizations and ancient civilizations (Historical Perspective);
- Master and be able to use spatial patterns on earth (Geographic Perspective);
- Master and be able to use knowledge of the foundations and form of American federalism, our representative democracy, and American politics (Civic Perspective);
- Master and be able to use knowledge about the efficient allocation, production, distribution, and consumption of scarce resources and the advantageous role of free market economics in such allocation (Economic Perspective).

Nebraska Social Studies Standards

Kindergarten

(Self)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 0.1.1 Students will recognize the purpose of rules and the roles of authority figures.

SS 0.1.1.a Explain why rules are needed in family, school, and community (e.g., safety, to make learning possible, to protect freedoms)

SS 0.1.1.b Identify the roles of authority figures in family and school

Civic Participation

SS 0.1.2 Students will demonstrate good citizenship through knowledge of expected behavior.

SS 0.1.2.a Model citizenship skills (e.g., respect, courtesy, honesty, voting)

SS 0.1.2.b Identify patriotic symbols songs and actions (e.g., U.S. Flag, Pledge of Allegiance)

K-12 Economics: Students will utilize economic reasoning skills to make informed judgments and become effective participants in the economy at the local, state, national and international levels.

Markets

SS 0.2.1 Students will recognize people make choices because they cannot have everything they want (scarcity).

SS 0.2.1.a Identify choices students have made and explain why they had to make a choice

Financial Literacy

SS 0.2.6 Students will recognize money is used to purchase goods and services to satisfy economic wants.

SS 0.2.6.a Classify and identify U.S. coins and currency

K-12 Geography: Students will develop and apply spatial perspective and geographic skills to make informed decisions regarding issues and current events at local, state, national and international levels.

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 0.3.1 Students will explore where (spatial) and why people, places and environments are organized in their world.

SS 0.3.1.a Demonstrate personal directions (e.g., left/right, up/down, front/back, over/under, near/far) to describe relative location

SS 0.3.1.b Identify locations in the classroom (e.g., dress up center, reading table, carpet area)

SS 0.3.1.c Identify tools such as maps and globes as representations of local and distant places

SS 0.3.1.d Explain why things are located where they are (e.g., "Why is the playground outside?")

SS 0.3.1.e Identify land and water on a globe

Places and Regions

SS 0.3.2 Students will explore places and regions.

SS 0.3.2.a Identify physical characteristics of place (e.g., landforms, water bodies and weather)

SS 0.3.2.b Identify human characteristics of place (e.g., cities, buildings, farms, roads, highways)

Physical Systems

SS 0.3.3 Students will identify natural processes in their physical world.

SS 0.3.3.a Identify elements of weather (e.g., rain, snow, sun, clouds, fog)

SS 0.3.3.b Identify the four seasons

Human Systems

SS 0.3.4 Students will recognize that people belong to different groups and live in different settings.

SS 0.3.4.a Identify aspects of culture within the local community and other communities (e.g., food, language, religion, celebrations, and popular culture such as food, music and sports)

SS 0.3.4.b Identify places in the community (e.g., farms, parks, houses, stores)

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 0.3.5 Students will explore the relationship between humans and their physical environment.

SS 0.3.5.a Recognize the impact of weather on everyday life (e.g., weather-appropriate clothing, indoor/outdoor recess)

SS 0.3.5.b Give examples of how to care for the environment (e.g., recycle cans, bottles, and paper; pick up your trash)

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 0.3.6 Students will use geographic skills to make connections to their lives.

SS 0.3.6.a Give examples of how geographic knowledge or techniques are applied (e.g., locate people or places in relationship to each other, make a fire evacuation plan)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

Chronological Thinking

SS 0.4.1 Students will identify chronological relationships and patterns.

SS 0.4.1.a Identify concepts of time and chronology (e.g., yesterday, today, tomorrow)

SS 0.4.1.b Read dates on a calendar

SS 0.4.1.c List personal events over time; (e.g., daily schedule, timelines)

SS 0.4.1.d Identify the chronology of personal events and their impact

Historical Comprehension

SS 0.4.2 Students will identify historical people, events, ideas, and symbols.

SS 0.4.2.a Identify the contributions of historical people and the impact of symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups (e.g., George Washington, American flag, picture and name of current president)

SS 0.4.2.b Differentiate between stories from the present and the past

Multiple Perspectives

SS 0.4.3 Students will recognize different perspectives of events.

SS 0.4.3.a Understand that two people can tell a story about the same event and share different details (e.g., Events that occurred on the playground)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 0.4.4 Students will recognize past and current events, issues, and problems.

SS 0.4.4.a Describe how people's actions affect others (e.g., *Why must we take turns?*)

Historical Research Skills

SS 0.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 0.4.5.a Develop questions about their personal history

SS 0.4.5.b Identify and cite appropriate sources for researching their personal history (e.g., *"My grandma gave me this picture."*)

SS 0.4.5.c Gather historical information about their lives (e.g., have a conversation with a family member)

SS 0.4.5.d Present historical information about their lives (e.g., pictures, posters, and oral narratives)

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
Grade 1
(Family)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 1.1.1 Students will identify and explain the importance of leaders and team members within their neighborhood and school community.

SS 1.1.1.a Explain how rules reduce and help resolve conflicts

SS 1.1.1.b Describe the responsibilities of leaders and team members

Civic Participation

SS 1.1.2 Students will understand characteristics of good citizenship by recognizing historical figures, holidays, and patriotic symbols.

SS 1.1.2.a Identify citizenship skills (e.g., responsibility, justice, equality, voting)

SS 1.1.2.b Identify patriotic symbols, songs, actions, celebrations, and holidays (e.g., U.S. Flag, Bald Eagle, Pledge of Allegiance, Thanksgiving, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, 4th of July, President's Day)

SS 1.1.2.c Identify important historical and current government figures that exemplify civic engagement (e.g. Governors, Presidents)

K-12 Economics: Students will utilize economic reasoning skills to make informed judgments and become effective participants in the economy at the local, state, national and international levels.

Markets

SS 1.2.1 Students will recognize economic wants and needs can be satisfied by consuming goods or services.

SS 1.2.1.a Differentiate between goods and services (e.g. examples of goods and services students have consumed)

SS 1.2.2 Students will identify natural resources.

SS 1.2.2.a Identify various natural resources (e.g., forests, soil, minerals, water, air, animals, oil, and natural gas)

Financial Literacy

SS 1.2.6 Students will compare spending and saving opportunities.

SS 1.2.6.a Give examples of situations where students and families have chosen to save for future purchases

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 1.3.1 Students will explore where (spatial) and why people, places and environments are organized in their world.

SS 1.3.1.a Locate places using the four cardinal directions

SS 1.3.1.b Identify and describe locations in the school or home (e.g., the cafeteria is next to the kitchen, the office is by the front door)

SS 1.3.1.c Create and use simple maps (e.g., maps of the home and classroom)

SS 1.3.1.d Analyze why things are located where they are (e.g., *"Why is the nurse's office located by the main office?"*)

SS 1.3.1.e Distinguish between continents and oceans

Places and Regions

SS 1.3.2 Students will explore places and regions.

SS 1.3.2.a Identify and differentiate between physical features (e.g., mountains, plains, hills, oceans, islands)

SS 1.3.2.b Identify and differentiate between human features (e.g., cities, buildings, farms)

SS 1.3.2.c Explain how places change over time (e.g., new building or a bigger road)

Physical Systems

SS 1.3.3 Students will identify natural processes in their physical world.

SS 1.3.3.a Identify elements of weather and the effects on human activity (e.g., people wear coats and mittens in the winter)

SS 1.3.3.b Identify the four seasons and the effects on human activity (e.g., playing outside in summer and inside in winter)

Human Systems

SS 1.3.4 Students will recognize that people belong to different groups and live in different settings.

SS 1.3.4.a Describe cultures of the local community and other communities (e.g., food, language, celebrations)

SS 1.3.4.b Describe places in the community (e.g., farms, parks, houses, stores)

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 1.3.5 Students will explore the relationship between humans and their physical environment.

SS 1.3.5.a Interpret the impact of weather on everyday life (e.g., tornadoes, blizzards, floods)

SS 1.3.5.b Match resources to their sources (e.g., food from farms, wood from trees, minerals from the ground, fish from the sea)

SS 1.3.5.c Identify environmental issues related to the physical environment (e.g., drought, poor soil development, deserts, terrain)

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 1.3.6 Students will use geographic skills to make connections to their lives.

SS 1.3.6.a Give examples of how geographic knowledge or techniques have been applied in the past, present and future (e.g., make a map of the school)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

Chronological Thinking

SS 1.4.1 Students will describe chronological relationships and patterns.

SS 1.4.1.a Identify concepts of time and chronology (e.g., past, present, future; calendar weeks)

SS 1.4.1.b Read dates on a calendar. (e.g., fourth day of week, number of Fridays in a month, etc.)

SS 1.4.1.c List and describe life events over time; (e.g., weekly, monthly, yearly, seasonal happenings utilizing a graphic organizer)

SS 1.4.1.d Identify the chronology of family events and their impact

Historical Comprehension

SS 1.4.2 Students will identify historical people, events, ideas, and symbols.

SS 1.4.2.a Identify the contributions of historical people and the impact of symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups (e.g., Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., Standing Bear, American Bald Eagle, Statue of Liberty)

SS 1.4.2.b Describe how objects including books, letters, and other artifacts help us to understand the past

Multiple Perspectives

SS 1.4.3 Students will identify multiple perspectives of events.

SS 1.4.3.a Use more than one source to gather details about the same event (e.g., holiday celebrations)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 1.4.4 Students will identify past and current events, issues, and problems.

SS 1.4.4.a Describe how people's actions affect others (e.g., *Why did our family move here?*)

Historical Research Skills

SS 1.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 1.4.5.a Develop questions about their family history

SS 1.4.5.b Identify and cite appropriate sources for research (e.g., identifying the title and author of the book from which they took information)

SS 1.4.5.c Gather historical information about their family (e.g., have a conversation with a family member)

SS 1.4.5.d Present historical information about their family (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives)

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
Grade 2
(Neighborhood)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 2.1.1 Students will identify and explain the responsibilities and rights of citizens in their communities.

SS 2.1.1.a Participate in developing rules that consider multiple points of view

SS 2.1.1.b Describe how individuals, groups, and communities manage conflict and promote justice

Civic Participation

SS 2.1.2 Students will participate in making decisions using democratic traditions based on established rules.

SS 2.1.2.a Identify civic responsibilities that are important to individuals and their communities (e.g. voting, obeying laws)

SS 2.1.2.b Identify patriotic symbols, songs, actions, celebrations, and holidays (e.g., U.S. Flag, Bald Eagle, Pledge of Allegiance, Thanksgiving, Veteran’s Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, 4th of July, Memorial Day, President’s Day)

SS 2.1.2.c Describe ways to be actively engaged to improve family, school and community

SS 2.1.2.d Identify characteristics of good citizenship (e.g., establishing beliefs and justice, truth, equality, personal responsibilities for the common good, tolerance for diversity of opinions)

K-12 Economics: Students will utilize economic reasoning skills to make informed judgments and become effective participants in the economy at the local, state, national and international levels.

Markets

SS 2.2.1 Students will recognize resources are limited, so other choices must be made and something must be given up (opportunity cost).

SS 2.2.1.a Identify resources (inputs) that make up various goods and services

SS 2.2.1.b Identify what items are eliminated when a choice is made (tradeoff)

SS 2.2.2 Students will recognize that producers use resources to make goods, deliver services, earn a profit, and satisfy economic wants.

SS 2.2.2.a List various goods and services that can be produced with the same list of resources (e.g. soil, seed, and labor used to produce animal feed, plastics, cereal, or fuel)

Institutions

SS 2.2.3 Students will describe how people earn income/wages through work.

SS 2.2.3.a Match capital resources and human resources with jobs in the community or home. (e.g., tractors and farmers)

Financial Literacy

SS 2.2.6 Students will demonstrate knowledge of currency, its denominations, and use.

SS 2.2.6.a Make transactions using currency emphasizing its use as a medium of exchange (e.g., school store, buying pencils)

Government

SS 2.2.10 Students will understand what goods and services governments provide.

SS 2.2.10.a Identify goods and services that governments provide and where they get the money to pay for the services (taxes) (e.g., water, fire department, police, schools)

K-12 Geography: Students will develop and apply spatial perspective and geographic skills to make informed decisions.

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 2.3.1 Students will explore where (spatial) and why people, places and environments are organized locally.

SS 2.3.1.a Identify the globe as a model of Earth

SS 2.3.1.b Identify and describe locations in the neighborhood (e.g., home, the park, friend's house, fire station, grocery store)

SS 2.3.1.c Identify map elements (i.e., title, scale, symbols, legend, and cardinal directions)

SS 2.3.1.d Locate community, Nebraska, and the United States on maps and globes

SS 2.3.1.e Analyze why things are located where they are (e.g., "*Why are stores on a main street?*")

SS 2.3.1.f Distinguish between continents/islands, oceans/seas, countries/continents, and cities/states

Places and Regions

SS 2.3.2 Students will identify places and regions.

SS 2.3.2.a Identify and differentiate between physical and human features of neighborhood and community (e.g., vegetation, housing)

SS 2.3.2.b Describe local places and regions with other places and regions (e.g., prairie, forest, farm land, ranch land, local community)

SS 2.3.2.c Explain how places and regions change over time

Physical Systems

SS 2.3.3 Students will identify natural processes in their physical world.

SS 2.3.3.a Identify basic components of Earth's physical processes (e.g., landforms, water, climate and weather)

SS 2.3.3.b Identify the relationship between the Earth and the Sun (e.g., day/night, length of day, seasons)

Human Systems

SS 2.3.4 Students will identify the characteristics of culture.

SS 2.3.4.a Identify patterns of cultural traits (e.g., language, religion, food)

SS 2.3.4.b Identify patterns of land use (e.g., agricultural, residential, industrial, commercial, educational, recreational)

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 2.3.5 Students will identify the relationship between humans and the physical environment.

SS 2.3.5.a Describe how seasonal weather patterns, natural hazards, and natural resources affect human activities

SS 2.3.5.b Identify Earth's natural resources (e.g., minerals, air, land, water, soil)

SS 2.3.5.c Identify how humans and the physical environment interact (e.g., choice of building materials, variations in agricultural practices, land use modifications, fish, forestry, and wildlife management)

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 2.3.6 Students will use geographic skills to make connections.

SS 2.3.6.a Identify how you might apply geographic knowledge or techniques to solve a problem (e.g., use global positioning system (GPS) navigation for shortest route to school; map destinations for family vacation to determine the best order to visit)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

Chronological Thinking

SS 2.4.1 Students will describe and apply chronological relationships and patterns.

SS 2.4.1.a Identify concepts of time and chronology (e.g., past, present, future, months, years)

SS 2.4.1.b Identify calendar time in years

SS 2.4.1.c List and describe neighborhood events over time (e.g., weekly, monthly, yearly, seasonal happenings utilizing a graphic organizer)

SS 2.4.1.d Describe how individuals, events, and ideas have changed neighborhoods, past and present (e.g., Building a new school, park)

Historical Comprehension

SS 2.4.2 Students will describe the development of people, events, ideas, and symbols over time.

SS 2.4.2.a Describe historical people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups (e.g., Native Americans, colonists, local cultural figures, Uncle Sam, patriotism, the White House, Independence Day)

SS 2.4.2.b Describe how their neighborhood has changed over the course of time using maps and other artifacts

Multiple Perspectives

SS 2.4.3 Students will identify multiple perspectives of events.

SS 2.4.3.a Use more than one source to gather details about the same event (e.g., school/neighborhood events)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 2.4.4 Students will identify past and current events, issues, and problems.

SS 2.4.4.a Identify how decisions affected events in the neighborhood (e.g., *Why was a park built in a particular spot?*)

SS 2.4.4.b Describe the relationships among personal and historical events (i.e., current events)

Historical Research Skills

SS 2.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 2.4.5.a Develop questions about their neighborhood history

SS 2.4.5.b Identify, obtain, and cite appropriate sources for research (e.g., identifying titles and authors of books from which they took information)

SS 2.4.5.c Gather historical information about their neighborhood (e.g., ask questions of a guest speaker in the classroom)

SS 2.4.5.d Present historical information about their neighborhood (e.g., pictures, posters, and oral/written narratives)

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
Grade 3
(Community)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 3.1.1 Students will identify and explain the structure and function of their local governments.

SS 3.1.1.a Identify the structure and functions of local government

SS 3.1.1.b Describe the reasons for laws in our community

SS 3.1.1.c Identify and explain a variety of roles leaders, citizens, and others play in local government

Civic Participation

SS 3.1.2 Students will understand the impact of individual and group decisions at a local level.

SS 3.1.2.a Identify rights and responsibilities of citizens (e.g., voting, public service projects,) at the local level

SS 3.1.2.b Explain the meaning of patriotic symbols, songs, actions, celebrations, and holidays (e.g., U.S. Flag, Bald Eagle, Pledge of Allegiance, Thanksgiving, Veteran's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, 4th of July, Memorial Day, President's Day, Flag Day)

SS 3.1.2.c Identify ways students can be engaged to have an impact in their local community

SS 3.1.2.d Identify and describe the importance of listening to the views of others and sharing personal views in a respectful manner

SS 3.1.2.e Identify local leaders and the impact of their decisions that effect public policy

K-12 Economics: Students will utilize economic reasoning skills to make informed judgments and become effective participants in the economy at the local, state, national and international levels.

Markets

SS 3.2.1 Students will understand markets are places where buyers and sellers exchange goods and services.

SS 3.2.1.a Indicate various markets where buyers and sellers meet (e.g., shopping malls, auction, catalogs, garage sales, the Internet)

SS 3.2.2 Students will categorize natural, human, and capital resources and how they are combined to make goods and deliver services.

SS 3.2.2.a Classify natural, human, and capital resources (e.g., tools, soil, water, farmers and machinery)

SS 3.2.2.b Discuss why producers combine resources to make goods and services (profit)

SS 3.2.2.c Identify opportunities for education and/or training to increase human resources (e.g., agriculture schools, trade schools, culinary schools, information technology training)

Institutions

SS 3.2.3 Students will cite evidence of how money (coins and currency) makes trading easier than bartering.

SS 3.2.3.a Identify historical examples of trading among early settlers

Financial Literacy

SS 3.2.6 Students will use knowledge of currency to solve real-world problems.

SS 3.2.6.a Given a budget, students will be able to make choices as to what to purchase and what to give up

Government

SS 3.2.10 Students will understand what goods and services local governments provide.

SS 3.2.10.a Identify goods and services funded through local taxes (e.g., snow removal, waste management, law enforcement)

Globalization

SS 3.2.12 Students will describe how the local community trades with the rest of the world.

SS 3.2.12.a Identify local goods and services that could be traded with people everywhere (e.g., corn, soybeans, beef)

SS 3.2.12.b Give examples of other countries' currencies

K-12 Geography: Students will develop and apply spatial perspective and geographic skills to make informed decisions.

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 3.3.1 Students will explore where (spatial) and why people, places and environments are organized in the state.

SS 3.3.1.a Utilize map elements (i.e., title, scale, symbols, legend, and cardinal and intermediate directions)

SS 3.3.1.b Apply map skills (e.g., identify location and distribution of physical and human features rivers/roads, identify relative and absolute locations, east/west, north/south, left/right, next to, identify cities and towns)

SS 3.3.1.c Analyze why things are located where they are in the community (e.g., *Why are stores located on main streets?* Where is my house located compared to the school?)

SS 3.3.1.d Locate places on maps and globes (e.g., Missouri River, Platte, River, Rocky Mountains, Nebraska, the student's city)

SS 3.3.1.e Identify the continents, oceans, and hemispheres

Places and Regions

SS 3.3.2 Students will compare the characteristics of places and regions.

SS 3.3.2.a Identify and differentiate between physical and human features of neighborhoods and communities (e.g., vegetation, housing, streets, business/ residential areas, hills, waterways)

SS 3.3.2.b Compare and contrast local places and regions with other places and regions (e.g., prairie and forest, local community with another community, products from Nebraska and another state, crops grown in Nebraska and another state)

SS 3.3.2.c Explain and give examples of how places and regions change over time

Physical Systems

SS 3.3.3 Students will identify natural processes in their physical world.

SS 3.3.3.a Identify the Earth's physical processes in the local community (e.g., landforms, water, climate and weather, erosion and deposition)

SS 3.3.3.b Identify local ecosystems (e.g., forests, deserts, grasslands)

Human Systems

SS 3.3.4 Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of culture locally.

SS 3.3.4.a Compare and contrast patterns of culture within your community (e.g., language, religion, food)

SS 3.3.4.b Compare and contrast the spread and diffusion of cultural traits (e.g., spread of ideas, languages, religions, people, goods, customs, traditions)

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 3.3.5 Students will identify the relationship between humans and the physical environment.

SS 3.3.5.a Explain how physical environments influence human activities (e.g., availability of water, climate and fertility of soil)

SS 3.3.5.b Explain how human activities change Earth (e.g., agriculture, transportation, industry)

SS 3.3.5.c Explain the importance of Earth's natural resources (e.g., minerals, air, water, land)

SS 3.3.5.d Describe how humans develop communities in local settings (e.g., roads, landfills, sewage systems, land use patterns)

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 3.3.6 Students will use geographic skills to make connections to issues and events.

SS 3.3.6.a Identify and evaluate human adaptations to the environment from the local to international levels (e.g., *How could the building of a highway bring more business to a community*)

SS 3.3.6.b Identify how geography impacts spatial problem solving (e.g., a new school must be near large numbers of students, on available land with suitable soils, have access to roads and utilities, and not overlap schools in other neighborhoods; plan where things would be built in a city)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

Chronological Thinking

SS 3.4.1 Students will describe and analyze chronological relationships and patterns.

SS 3.4.1.a Describe concepts of time and chronology (e.g., annual, biannual, decades, centuries, millennia)

SS 3.4.1.b Identify calendar time in years, decades, centuries, and millennia

SS 3.4.1.c List and describe community events over time (e.g., weekly, monthly, yearly, seasonal happenings utilizing a graphic organizer)

SS 3.4.1.d Describe how individuals, events, and ideas have changed communities past and present

Historical Comprehension

SS 3.4.2 Students will describe the development of people, events, ideas, and symbols over time using multiple types of sources.

SS 3.4.2.a Describe the role of historical people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups (e.g., local cultural figures, landmarks, celebrations, and cultural events)

SS 3.4.2.b Describe how their community has changed over the course of time using maps and other artifacts

SS 3.4.2.c Describe primary and secondary sources

Multiple Perspectives

SS 3.4.3 Students will describe multiple perspectives of events.

SS 3.4.3.a Compare and contrast how various sources relate their perspective of history (e.g., community events)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 3.4.4 Students will identify past and current events, issues, and problems.

SS 3.4.4.a Examine sources on community history through determination of credibility, contextualization, and corroboration

SS 3.4.4.b Describe alternative courses of action in community history (e.g., *How are transportation routes determined?*)

SS 3.4.4.c Describe how decisions affected events in the community (e.g., election of local officials; zoning laws)

SS 3.4.4.d Describe the cause and effect relationships among key events in history (e.g., founding of the community, settlement of the area)

SS 3.4.4.e Describe the relationships among historical events in the students' community and the students' lives today (i.e., current events)

Historical Research Skills

SS 3.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 3.4.5.a Develop questions about their community history

SS 3.4.5.b Identify, obtain, and cite appropriate sources for research about the local community (e.g., identifying the resources from which they took information)

SS 3.4.5.c Gather historical information about their community (e.g., interview a community member, find community resources)

SS 3.4.5.d Present historical information about their community (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentations)

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
Grade 4
(Nebraska)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 4.1.1 Students will identify and explain the foundation, structure, and function of Nebraska's government.

SS 4.1.1.a Explain the historical foundation and the events that led to the formation and structure of Nebraska's government (e.g., modeled from U.S. government, three branches of government).

SS 4.1.1.b Describe the origin, structure, and function of Nebraska's unicameral government.

SS 4.1.1.c Understand how a bill becomes a law in the Nebraska unicameral.

SS 4.1.1.d Identify and explain a variety of roles leaders, citizens, and others play in the Nebraska government.

Civic Participation

SS 4.1.2 Students will investigate how different perspectives impact government decisions at the state level.

SS 4.1.2.a Identify rights and responsibilities of citizens (e.g., voting, public service projects) at the state level.

SS 4.1.2.b Explain the meaning of state symbols, songs and holidays (e.g., Nebraska State Flag, "Beautiful Nebraska", Statehood Day, George Norris Day).

SS 4.1.2.c Identify ways students can be engaged to have an impact in their state.

SS 4.1.2.d Describe how various individuals and groups influence the way an issue affecting the state is viewed and resolved (e.g., lobbying, petitions, media, social media).

SS 4.1.2.e Identify state leaders and the impact of their decisions that effect public policy.

K-12 Economics: Students will utilize economic reasoning skills to make informed judgments and become effective participants in the economy at the local, state, national and international levels.

Markets

SS 4.2.1 Students will recognize prices are what consumers pay when they buy a good or service.

SS 4.2.1.a Predict how consumers would react if the price of a good or service changed (e.g., natural disasters, drought, gas prices).

SS 4.2.1.b Predict how producers would react if the profit from selling a good or service changed.

SS 4.2.2 Students will investigate how capital resources are used to make other goods and produce services.

SS 4.2.2.a Give examples of capital resources used in making goods and services in Nebraska and the United States (e.g., tools, laboratories, equipment, and machinery).

Institutions

SS 4.2.3 Students will make observations about the purpose of various financial institutions in Nebraska.

SS 4.2.3.a Discuss the purpose of early NE financial institutions (e.g., barter, trading posts, banks).

SS 4.2.3.b Identify financial institutions in the community and their purpose (e.g., banks, credit unions, consumer/business loans, safety of deposit, investments/trust services).

Financial Literacy

SS 4.2.6 Students will understand that banks are institutions where people save money and earn interest, and where other people borrow money and pay interest.

SS 4.2.6.a Identify the costs and benefits of saving, interest, and borrowing.

Government

SS 4.2.10 Students will understand what goods and services state governments provide.

SS 4.2.10.a Identify goods and services funded through state taxes (e.g., highways, universities, human services, unemployment, courts).

Globalization

SS 4.2.12 Students will recognize and explain specialization and why different regions produce different goods and services.

SS 4.2.12.a Compare Nebraska with different regions and the goods and services each region produces (e.g., beef, wheat, telemarketing, cotton, coal).

SS 4.2.12.b Discuss how technology has affected the specialization of Nebraska's economy and surrounding states.

K-12 Geography: Students will develop and apply spatial perspective and geographic skills to make informed decisions regarding issues and current events at local, state, national and international levels.

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 4.3.1 Students will explore where (spatial) and why people, places and environments are organized in the state.

SS 4.3.1.a Read local and state maps and atlases to locate physical and human features in Nebraska. (e.g., the state of Nebraska, major cities in Nebraska, Lincoln, major rivers including the North Platte, South Platte, Platte, Niobrara and Missouri).

SS 4.3.1.b Apply map skills to analyze physical/political maps of the state (e.g., utilize grid systems to find locations, identify the location and purpose of time zones, identify and locate cities of the state identify relative and absolute locations east/west, north/south, left/right, next to).

SS 4.3.1.c Analyze why things in Nebraska are located where they are in Nebraska (e.g., *Why are large cattle ranches found in the Sandhills? Why are major airports located near large cities?*).

SS 4.3.1.d Differentiate between cities, states, countries, and continents.

Places and Regions

SS 4.3.2 Students will compare the characteristics of places and regions and their impact on human decisions.

SS 4.3.2.a Identify criteria used to define regions within the state of Nebraska (e.g., soil, climate, precipitation, population, vegetation, land and agricultural usage).

SS 4.3.2.b Classify regions and places within the state of Nebraska using physical and human features (e.g., Sandhills, Pine Ridge, Loess Hills, Platte River Valley, rural/urban/suburban).

SS 4.3.2.c Identify and classify regions (e.g., counties and cities across Nebraska).

Physical Systems

SS 4.3.3 Students will identify natural processes in the physical world.

SS 4.3.3.a Identify physical processes that shape Nebraska's features and patterns (e.g., weathering, erosion).

SS 4.3.3.b Identify examples of ecosystems located in Nebraska (e.g., forests, wetlands, grasslands, and rivers located in Nebraska).

Human Systems

SS 4.3.4 Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of culture statewide.

SS 4.3.4.a Compare and contrast patterns of culture within the state of Nebraska (e.g., language, religion, food).

SS 4.3.4.b Compare and contrast population characteristics of the state of Nebraska (e.g., density, distribution, growth rates).

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 4.3.5 Students will identify how humans have adapted to and modified different environments in Nebraska.

SS 4.3.5.a Describe the impact of extreme natural events in Nebraska (e.g., tornadoes, floods, dust storm, insect infestation) on the human and physical environment.

SS 4.3.5.b Describe how humans have adapted to and modified Nebraska's physical environment (e.g., progression of home construction materials from sod, timber, bricks and concrete; Homestead Act opened the prairie for agriculture; irrigation; Arbor Day: introduction of trees; rangeland management; soil conservation).

SS 4.3.5.c Classify resources as renewable or nonrenewable resources.

SS 4.3.5.d Describe environmental issues in Nebraska (e.g., soil conservation, water stewardship, contour farming, minimum tillage, air quality, solid waste).

SS 4.3.5.e Describe human adaptations to the physical environment. (e.g., use of air conditioning, irrigation, agricultural activities).

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 4.3.6 Students will use geographic skills to make connections to issues and events.

SS 4.3.6.a Identify how changes in human and physical geography have shaped Nebraska. (e.g., map major tornado paths, blizzards, floods, or droughts; how the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad and Interstate Highway system have impacted the way Nebraskans live).

SS 4.3.6.b Identify questions that help explain the interrelationships of human or physical geographic characteristics of places (e.g., A community is located on a river floodplain with fertile soil and water for transportation, irrigation, and human consumption).

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

Chronological Thinking

SS 4.4.1 Students will examine chronological relationships and patterns, and describe the connections among them.

SS 4.4.1.a Apply concepts of time and chronology (e.g., annual, biannual, decades, centuries, millennia).

SS 4.4.1.b Differentiate amongst years, decades, centuries, and millennia.

SS 4.4.1.c Select and record key state and/or regional events in chronological order (e.g., timelines).

SS 4.4.1.d Examine the chronology of historical events in Nebraska and their impact on the past, present, and future.

Historical Comprehension

SS 4.4.2 Students will describe and explain the relationships among people, events, ideas, and symbols over time using multiple types of sources.

SS 4.4.2.a Describe and explain the relationships among historical people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups, in Nebraska by era (e.g., Native Americans on the Plains: Pawnee, Omaha, Lakota, Ponca; Explorers: Lewis and Clark, Hiram Scott, Stephen Long, John C. Fremont; Traders: Manuel Lisa, James Bordeaux; Missionaries: Moses Merrill, Father DeSmet; Westward Expansion: John Brown, Daniel Freeman, Arbor Day, J. Sterling Morton; Statehood: Standing Bear, William Jennings Bryan; 20th Century Nebraska: Mildred Brown, Willa Cather, Father Flanagan, George Norris; The Dust Bowl, state symbols).

SS 4.4.2.b Describe how Nebraska and the Great Plains Region have changed over the course of time using maps, documents, and other artifacts (e.g., impact of Civil War/Reconstruction, growth/development of cattle and agricultural industries, railroads, effects upon American Indian life, loss of buffalo).

SS 4.4.2.c Differentiate between primary and secondary sources.

Multiple Perspectives

SS 4.4.3 Students will describe and explain multiple perspectives of historical events.

SS 4.4.3.a Distinguish how various sources relate their perspectives of Nebraska history (e.g., The death of Crazy Horse).

SS 4.4.3.b Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event (e.g., The Homestead Act, Oregon Trail diaries, military journal of Ponca Removal).

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 4.4.4 Students will analyze past and current events, issues, and problems.

SS 4.4.4.a Analyze sources on Nebraska History through determination of credibility, contextualization, and corroboration.

SS 4.4.4.b Explain alternative courses of action in Nebraska history (e.g., *Why are cities chosen as state capitals/county seats? How are county borders determined?*).

SS 4.4.4.c Describe how decisions affected events in Nebraska (e.g., Laws passed by the Unicameral).

SS 4.4.4.d Describe the cause and effect relationships among key events in history (e.g. Kansas-Nebraska Act, Statehood Day, Homestead Act, Ponca Trail of Tears).

SS 4.4.4.e Describe the relationships among historical events in Nebraska and the students' lives today (i.e., current events).

Historical Research Skills

SS 4.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 4.4.5.a Develop questions about Nebraska history.

SS 4.4.5.b Identify, obtain, and cite appropriate sources for research about Nebraska, incorporating primary and secondary sources (e.g., Cite sources using a prescribed format).

SS 4.4.5.c Gather historical information about Nebraska (e.g., document archives, newspapers, interviews).

SS 4.4.5.d Present historical information about Nebraska (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentations).

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
Grade 5
(United States)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 5.1.1 Students will describe the foundation, structure, and function of the United States government.

SS 5.1.1.a Explain the historical foundation that led to the formation of the United States constitutional government (e.g., early state constitutions, Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation)

SS 5.1.1.b Explain the origins, structure, and functions of the three branches of the United States government

SS 5.1.1.c Describe how colonial and new states' governments laws affected groups within their population (e.g., citizens, slaves, immigrants, women, class systems, tribes)

SS 5.1.1.d Describe how the decisions of the national government affect local and state government

SS 5.1.1.e Identify the principles of the American Republic (e.g., liberty, democracy, United States Constitution, Bill of Rights)

SS 5.1.1.f Compare and contrast tribal forms of government, British monarchy, and early American colonial governments

Civic Participation

SS 5.1.2 Students will apply democratic principles that are the foundation of the United States government systems to daily life.

SS 5.1.2.a Explain the constitutional rights and civic responsibilities of U.S. citizens (e.g., freedom of speech, voting, staying informed of issues, respecting the rights, opinions, and beliefs of others, joining a civic group)

SS 5.1.2.b Describe the significance of patriotic symbols, songs and activities (e.g., Pledge of Allegiance, "The Star Spangled Banner", "America", commemorating state and national holidays)

SS 5.1.2.c Give examples of group and individual actions that illustrate civic ideas in the founding of the United States (e.g., freedom, rule of law, equality, civility, cooperation, respect)

SS 5.1.2.d Analyze how cooperation and conflict among people have contributed to political, economic, and social events and situations in the United States

SS 5.1.2.e Identify the roles and influences of individuals, groups, and the media on governments (e.g., George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin)

K-12 Economics: Students will utilize economic reasoning skills to make informed judgments and become effective participants in the economy at the local, state, national and international levels.

Markets

SS 5.2.1 Students will analyze various markets where buyers and sellers exchange goods or services.

SS 5.2.1.a Describe how competition among sellers results in lower costs and prices, higher product quality, and better customer service

SS 5.2.2 Students will make observations about how human capital can be improved by education, training, and standard of living.

SS 5.2.2.a Give examples of how additional education/training improves productivity and increases standard of living (e.g., apprentice, journeyman, master electrician)

Institutions

SS 5.2.3 Students will summarize characteristics of economic institutions in the United States.

SS 5.2.3.a Identify the functions and characteristics of money (e.g., store value, medium of exchange, unit of accounting)

SS 5.2.3.b Identify the importance of financial institutions to households and businesses (e.g., loans to agriculture, business, and individuals in order to provide capital)

SS 5.2.3.c Identify rules and laws that protect and support consumers (e.g., private property, contracts, agreements, and product safety)

Financial Literacy

SS 5.2.6 Students will summarize characteristics of financial institutions.

SS 5.2.6.a Explain/explore how various financial services are provided by local financial institutions

Government

SS 5.2.10 Students will understand what goods and services the national government provides.

SS 5.2.10.a Identify goods and services funded through federal taxes (e.g., armed forces, courts, parks)

Globalization

SS 5.2.12 Students will explain how specialization, division of labor, and technology increases productivity and interdependence.

SS 5.2.12.a Investigate Early United States specialization and trade (e.g., fur, tobacco, cotton, lumber)

SS 5.2.12.b Investigate and report on entrepreneurs and inventors

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 5.3.1 Students will explore where (spatial) and why people, places and environments are organized in the United States.

SS 5.3.1.a Name and locate major human and physical features in the United States (e.g., states, capitals, and major cities in the United States, Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Great Lakes)

SS 5.3.1.b Apply map skills to analyze physical/political maps of the United States (e.g., identify latitude longitude, and the global grid and identify the location and purpose of time zones)

SS 5.3.1.c Analyze why things are located where they are in the United States (e.g., *Why were the 13 colonies located on the eastern side of the United States? Why was corn raised in Pennsylvania and Ohio and cotton in Virginia and Georgia?*)

Places and Regions

SS 5.3.2 Students will compare the characteristics of places and regions and draw conclusions on their impact on human decisions.

SS 5.3.2.a Define regions within the United States using multiple criteria. (e.g., Silicon Valley, Bread Basket)

SS 5.3.2.b Classify regions and places within the United States using physical and human features (e.g., Rocky Mountains, The Southwest, Great Plains, Corn Belt, Cotton Belt)

SS 5.3.2.c Identify and classify regions (e.g., cities, states, and congressional districts)

Physical Systems

SS 5.3.3 Students will draw conclusions about the natural processes in the physical world.

SS 5.3.3.a Explain how physical processes shape the United States' features and patterns (e.g., weathering, erosion, plate tectonics and internal forces and climate)

SS 5.3.3.b Identify examples of ecosystems located in the United States (e.g., forests, deserts, grasslands)

Human Systems

SS 5.3.4 Students will compare, contrast and draw conclusions about the characteristics of culture and migration in the United States.

SS 5.3.4.a Compare and contrast patterns of culture within the United States (e.g., language, religion, food)

SS 5.3.4.b Compare and contrast population characteristics of the United States (e.g., density, distribution, growth rates)

SS 5.3.4.c Compare and contrast historical and present day migrations to and within the United States

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 5.3.5 Students will describe how humans have adapted to and modified different environments in Early American history.

SS 5.3.5.a Describe the impact of extreme natural events in Early United States History on the human and physical environment (e.g., blizzards, floods, drought)

SS 5.3.5.b Describe how humans have utilized natural resources in the United States (e.g., construction of dams, Transcontinental RR, Erie Canal, National Road, land use changes from prairie and forests to agriculture and ranching)

SS 5.3.5.c Analyze issues related to the natural setting in Early America (e.g., access to water, construction materials, and raw materials for daily living and economic development; impact of climate and terrain on living conditions and movement of people goods and services)

SS 5.3.5.d Examine patterns of resource distribution and utilization in Early America (e.g., fisheries, forests, agricultural development, early manufacturing regions)

SS 5.3.5.e Describe human adaptations to the physical environment. (e.g., use of air conditioning, irrigation, agricultural activities, soil testing, erosion control)

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 5.3.6 Students will use geographic skills to interpret issues and events.

SS 5.3.6.a Explain the influences of physical and human geographic features on historical events in the United States (e.g., railroads building along river valley floodplains, building the Erie Canal to connect the East Coast with

SS 5.3.6.b Analyze aspects of human and physical geography that have shaped the settlement and development of Early America, latitude and longitude in the role of early navigation (e.g., groundwater and irrigation, westward expansion of European immigrants, seeds, fertile soils, agriculture, transportation systems, water power)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

(United States: First Americans to the Constitution)

Chronological Thinking

SS 5.4.1 Students will examine chronological relationships and patterns, and describe the connections among them.

SS 5.4.1.a Describe concepts of time and chronology (e.g., BC, BCE, AD, CE and eras)

SS 5.4.1.b Select and record key national events in chronological order (e.g., timelines)

SS 5.4.1.c Examine the chronology of historical events in the United States and their impact on the past, present, and future

Historical Comprehension

SS 5.4.2 Students will demonstrate an understanding of the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols upon US history using multiple types of sources.

- SS 5.4.2.a Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups, by era (e.g., Early America/Exploration: American Indian empires in Mesoamerica, the Southwest, and the Mississippi Valley, Coronado, DeSoto, LaSalle; Colonization and Rise of Democratic Institutions: Spanish Missions, French and Indian War: Chief Pontiac; Establishing a Nation: Revolutionary War; Founders and Founding Documents: unique nature of the creation and organization of the American Government, the United States as an exceptional nation based upon personal freedom, the inherent nature of citizens' rights, and democratic ideals. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and other historical figures. patriotism, national symbols)
- SS 5.4.2.b Describe how the United States and its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere have changed over the course of time using maps, documents, and other artifacts
- SS 5.4.2.c Describe the appropriate uses of primary and secondary sources

Multiple Perspectives

SS 5.4.3 Students will describe and explain multiple perspectives of historical events.

- SS 5.4.3.a Describe how multiple perspectives facilitate the understanding of the full story of US history (e.g., The events surrounding the Boston Massacre, Indian Removal)
- SS 5.4.3.b Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event (e.g., Court records of the Boston Massacre, The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution, historical biographies, oral histories)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 5.4.4 Students will analyze past and current events, issues, and problems.

- SS 5.4.4.a Analyze sources on Early American History through determination of credibility, contextualization, and corroboration
- SS 5.4.4.b Examine alternative courses of action in United States history (e.g., *What were the causes of the American Revolution?*)
- SS 5.4.4.c Identify how decisions affected events in the United States (e.g., secession of the American Colonies from Britain)
- SS 5.4.4.d Describe the cause and effect relationships among key events in history (e.g., Revolutionary War, founding of the United States)
- SS 5.4.4.e Describe the relationships among historical events in the United States and the students' lives today (i.e., current events)

Historical Research Skills

SS 5.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

- SS 5.4.5.a Develop questions about United States history
- SS 5.4.5.b Identify, obtain, and cite appropriate sources for research about Early U.S. History, incorporating primary and secondary sources (e.g., Cite sources using a prescribed format)
- SS 5.4.5.c Gather historical information about the United States (e.g., document archives, newspapers, interviews)
- SS 5.4.5.d Present historical information about the United States (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentations)

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
Grades 6-8
(United States/World)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 8.1.1 Students will summarize the foundation, structure, and function of the United States government.

SS 8.1.1.a Identify and describe different forms of government via the study of early and current civilizations (e.g., tribal, monarchy, democracy, republic, theocracy, and oligarchy)

SS 8.1.1.b Describe the structure and roles of government

SS 8.1.1.c Identify the development of written laws and other documents (e.g., Hammurabi's Code, Magna Carta, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, Preamble and Bill of Rights)

SS 8.1.1.d Explain how various government decisions impact people, places, and history

SS 8.1.1.e Describe important government principals (e.g., freedom, democracy, equality, rule of law, popular sovereignty, justice)

SS 8.1.1.f Describe the history of political parties in the United States

SS 8.1.1.g Compare civic life in the United States with other countries (e.g. England, China, Nigeria, India, Honduras)

SS 8.1.1.h Explain the ways in which governments meet the needs of citizens, manage conflict, and establish order and security

Civic Participation

SS 8.1.2 Students will describe the roles, responsibilities, and rights as local, state, national, and international citizens and participate in civic service.

SS 8.1.2.a Describe ways individuals participate in the political process (e.g., registering and voting, contacting government officials, campaign involvement)

SS 8.1.2.b Describe the significance of patriotic symbols, songs and activities (e.g., Pledge of Allegiance, "The Star Spangled Banner", celebration of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veteran's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, American Indian Day, Constitution Day)

SS 8.1.2.c Demonstrate civic engagement (e.g., service learning projects, volunteerism)

SS 8.1.2.d Evaluate how cooperation and conflict among people have contributed to political, economic, and social events and situations in the United States

SS 8.1.2.e Identify the roles and influences of individuals, groups, and the media on governments (e.g., Seneca Falls Convention, Underground Railroad, Horace Greeley, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Jane Addams, Muckrackers, Booker T. Washington)

Markets

SS 8.2.1 Students will explain the interdependence of producers and consumers in a market economy.

SS 8.2.1.a Understand the relationship between consumers and producers in a market economy (e.g., circular flow)

SS 8.2.1.b Illustrate how individuals are both consumers and producers (buyers and sellers) in a market economy

SS 8.2.1.c Describe the development and effects of technology in economic history (e.g., increased productivity, increased standard of living, increased employment)

SS 8.2.1.d Identify the role of entrepreneurs and profit in a market economy

SS 8.2.2 Students will describe the relationship between supply and demand.

SS 8.2.2.a Explain how the relationship between supply and demand determines price (market clearing price)

SS 8.2.2.b Illustrate how consumers will demand more at lower prices and suppliers will produce more at higher prices (law of supply and demand) (e.g., Adam Smith, Invisible Hand)

Institutions

SS 8.2.3 Students will identify economic institutions and describe how they interact with individuals and groups.

SS 8.2.3.a Describe the purpose and role of economic institutions (e.g., corporations, labor unions, financial institutions, stock markets, cooperatives, and business partnerships)

SS 8.2.3.b Recognize how inflation and deflation impacts purchasing power (e.g., track GDP in various years, compare consumer purchasing power)

SS 8.2.4 Students will identify how private ownership of property is a basic institution of a market economy.

SS 8.2.4.a Define and distinguish private property (e.g., factories and homes) and public property (e.g., parks, public schools, and government buildings)

Financial Literacy

SS 8.2.5 Students will identify the basic economic systems in the global economy.

SS 8.2.5.a Compare and contrast characteristics of different economic systems. (e.g., traditional, command, market, mixed)

SS 8.2.5.b Discuss various philosophies regarding governments' role in an economy (e.g., capitalism, socialism)

Government

SS 8.2.10 Students will identify the roles and responsibilities of government in economic systems.

SS 8.2.10.a Identify various goods and services provided by the government (e.g., disaster relief, public works, postal service, roads)

SS 8.2.10.b Explain how governments provide economic assistance (e.g., social security, Medicare, Medicaid, farm subsidies, disaster relief)

SS 8.2.11 Students will explain how tax revenues are collected and distributed.

SS 8.2.11.a Identify taxes paid by individuals (e.g., income taxes, sales tax, property taxes)

SS 8.2.11.b Identify institutions supported by tax dollars (e.g., schools, roads, police protection)

Globalization

SS 8.2.12 Students will illustrate how international trade benefits individuals, organizations, and nations.

SS 8.2.12.a Differentiate between exports and imports

SS 8.2.12.b Explain how individuals gain through specialization and voluntary trade

SS 8.2.13 Students will identify how international trade affects the domestic economy.

SS 8.2.13.a Explain that currency must be converted to make purchases in other countries

SS 8.2.13.b Explain how prices of goods change as exchange rates go up and down

K-12 Geography: Students will develop and apply spatial perspective and geographic skills to make informed decisions regarding issues and current events at local, state, national and international levels.

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 8.3.1 Students will analyze where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized on the Earth's surface.

SS 8.3.1.a Use and interpret different types of maps/charts/diagrams/timelines (primary sources where available)

SS 8.3.1.b Use and interpret the results of mapping technologies, parts of a map and map projections (e.g., cartography/ Geographic Information Systems)

SS 8.3.1.c Compare world views using mental maps (e.g., students sketch a map to demonstrate their personal perception of the world and compare it to previous personal maps)

Places and Regions

SS 8.3.2 Students will examine how regions form and change over time.

SS 8.3.2.a Analyze physical and human characteristics of places and regions (e.g., climate, language)

SS 8.3.2.b Analyze impact of land and water features on human decisions (e.g., location of settlements and transportation systems with respect to the location of river valleys, mountains, deserts, plains, oceans)

SS 8.3.2.c Analyze changes in places and regions over time (e.g., irrigation, growth of cities, Manifest Destiny)

SS 8.3.2.d Analyze how humans group and label environments and how those groupings/labels impact human societies (e.g., Dixie, Midwest, Ring of Fire)

SS 8.3.2.e Identify the location of major world regions (e.g., Arctic, Caribbean, Central America, Balkans, Horn of Africa, East Asia, South Asia), countries, and cities

Physical Systems

SS 8.3.3 Students will investigate how natural processes interact to create and change the natural environment.

SS 8.3.3.a Compare and contrast various biomes/climates (e.g., rainforest, grasslands, forests)

SS 8.3.3.b Analyze the impact of natural events on biomes, climates and wind and water systems (e.g., rivers/floods/ precipitation/drought)

SS 8.3.3.c Use physical processes to explain patterns in the physical environment (e.g., volcanoes creating islands, faulting changing mountains, glaciation creating the Great Lakes)

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Human Systems

SS 8.3.4 Students will analyze and interpret patterns of culture around the world.

SS 8.3.4.a Compare and contrast characteristics of groups of people/settlements (e.g., population density, distribution and growth, migration patterns, diffusion of people, places, and ideas, westward expansion of immigrants, Homestead Act)

SS 8.3.4.b Analyze purpose of population centers, (e.g., function of cities as providers of goods and services, economic activities and interdependence, trade and transportation)

SS 8.3.4.c Analyze and explain components and diffusion of cultures (e.g., religion-spread of various belief systems, popular culture, spread of fast food chains, language-spread of English, technology-adoption of agricultural advancements, railroads, people as carriers and physical and cultural barriers, expansion and relocation, hierarchical-expansion diffusion of fashion from Paris and London to Nebraska communities)

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 8.3.5 Students will analyze how humans have adapted to different physical environments.

SS 8.3.5.a Describe the impact of extreme natural events on the human and physical environment globally (e.g., earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, mudslides)

SS 8.3.5.b Identify and evaluate how humans utilize the physical environment (e.g., irrigation, levees, terraces, fertile soils, mechanized agriculture, changes in land use)

SS 8.3.5.c Analyze issues related to the physical environment globally (e.g., water supply, air quality in cities, solid waste disposal, availability of arable land)

SS 8.3.5.d Examine world patterns of resource distribution and utilization (e.g., major source regions for coal, iron ore, oil, natural gas, and the major industrial regions in which they are utilized)

SS 8.3.5.e Identify and evaluate human adaptations to the environment from the local to the international levels

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 8.3.6 Students will analyze issues and/or events using geographic knowledge and skills to make informed decisions.

SS 8.3.6.a Analyze the physical or human geographic factors explaining the spatial pattern of world events. (e.g., water scarcity and conflict in the Middle East, contrasting demographic trends in developed and developing countries)

SS 8.3.6.b Describe and analyze the role of geographic factors in determining the spatial arrangement of humans and their activity (e.g., geographic concentration of manufacturing, banking, or high tech industries; urbanization; availability of arable land, water and suitable climate for farming; access to resources for development, surveying, mapping, public land survey system, drawing of state and county boundaries)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

(United States: Colonial America to the Progressive Era)

Chronological Thinking

SS 8.4.1 (US) Students will analyze how major past and current US events are chronologically connected, and evaluate their impact(s) upon one another.

SS 8.4.1.a (US) Describe concepts of time and chronology (e.g., Three Worlds Meet, Colonial America, Establishing a Nation, Expansion and Reform, Civil War & Reconstruction, Industrialization)

SS 8.4.1.b (US) Classify key national events in chronological order (e.g., timelines with eras and selected key events)

SS 8.4.1.c (US) Examine the chronology of historical events in the United States analyze their impact on the past, present, and future

Historical Comprehension

SS 8.4.2 (US) Students will analyze the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols upon US history using multiple types of sources.

SS 8.4.2.a (US) Analyze the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on history in the United States by era (e.g., Establishing a Nation: Revolutionary War: Founders and Founding Documents: unique nature of the creation and organization of the American Government, the United States as an exceptional nation based upon personal freedom, the inherent nature of citizens' rights, and democratic ideals, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and other historical figures, patriotism, national symbols; Expansion and Reform: land acquisition, Manifest Destiny, Standing Bear, Indian Removal Acts; Civil War/Reconstruction: Dred Scott, secession, acts and legislations, Civil War leaders; Industrialism: rise of corporations, growth of organized labor, assembly line, immigration; Transportation and Technology: Eli Whitney, John Deere. Thomas Edison. Alexander Graham Bell. George Washington Carver. Orville and Wilbur Wright)

SS 8.4.2.b (US) Analyze how the United States has changed over the course of time, using maps, documents, and other artifacts

SS 8.4.2.c (US) Analyze the appropriate uses of primary and secondary sources

Multiple Perspectives

SS 8.4.3 (US) Students will analyze and interpret historical and current events from multiple perspectives.

SS 8.4.3.a (US) Analyze and interpret how multiple perspectives facilitate the understanding of the full story of US history (e.g., Dawes Act, Chinese Exclusion Act, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, The Emancipation Proclamation, Organized Labor, Women's Suffrage)

SS 8.4.3.b (US) Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event (e.g., The Bill of Rights, slavery, Gettysburg Address, The New Colossus Poem, images, political cartoons, photographs, newspapers)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 8.4.4 (US) Students will identify causes of past and current events, issues, and problems.

SS 8.4.4.a (US) Analyze sources on Nineteenth-Century American History through determination of credibility, contextualization, and corroboration

SS 8.4.4.b (US) Evaluate alternative courses of action in United States history (e.g., *Why and how was land acquired?*)

SS 8.4.4.c (US) Analyze how decisions affected events in the United States (e.g., Supreme Court decisions, immigration, declaration of war)

SS 8.4.4.d (US) Identify and analyze multiple causes and effects upon key events in US history (e.g., Antebellum, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Civil War/Reconstruction, Wounded Knee Massacre)

SS 8.4.4.e (US) Analyze the relationships among historical events in the United States and the students' lives today (i.e., current events)

Historical Research Skills

SS 8.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 8.4.5.a (US) Develop questions about United States history

SS 8.4.5.b Obtain, analyze and cite appropriate sources for research about Nineteenth-Century U.S. History, incorporating primary and secondary sources (e.g., Cite sources using a prescribed format)

SS 8.4.5.c (US) Gather historical information about the United States (e.g., document archives, artifacts, newspapers, interviews)

SS 8.4.5.d (US) Present an analysis of historical information about the United States (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentations)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

(World: Beginning to 1000 CE)

Chronological Thinking

SS 8.4.1 (WLD) Students will analyze how major past and current world events are chronologically connected, and evaluate their impact(s) upon one another.

SS 8.4.1.a (WLD) Describe concepts of time and chronology (e.g., Early Civilizations & Rise of Pastoral People 4000-1000 BCE, Rise of Giant Empires & Major Religions 1000-300CE, Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter 300-1000 CE)

SS 8.4.1.b (WLD) Classify key global events in chronological order (e.g., timelines with eras and selected key events)

SS 8.4.1.c (WLD) Examine the chronology of historical events throughout the world to analyze their impact on the past, present, and future

Historical Comprehension

SS 8.4.2 (WLD) Students will analyze the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols upon world history using multiple types of sources.

SS 8.4.2.a (WLD) Analyze the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on history throughout the world by era (e.g., Early Societies and Civilizations: culture prior to urbanization, Chavin, Toltecs, River Valley Civilizations and the development of agriculture, Songhai, Mali, Mesoamerica, Gupta Empire; Ancient and Classical Empires and Major Religions: Chinese and Japanese Dynasties, Greco-Roman Empires, Incas, Mayas, Aztecs, Hinduism, Taoism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam; Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter: Silk Road (World Studies might also include: Ancient Civilizations of the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa)

SS 8.4.2.b (WLD) Analyze how global civilizations have changed over the course of time, using maps, documents, and other artifacts

SS 8.4.2.c (WLD) Analyze the appropriate uses of primary and secondary sources

Multiple Perspectives

SS 8.4.3 (WLD) Students will analyze and interpret historical and current events from multiple perspectives.

SS 8.4.3.a (WLD) Analyze and interpret how multiple perspectives facilitate the understanding of the full story of world history (e.g., Chinese Foot Binding, Three Gorges Dam, Caste System, Alexander the Great, Latin American Revolutions, Division of Pakistan, Blood Diamonds)

SS 8.4.3.b (WLD) Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event (e.g., Confucius Analects, Code of Hammurabi, slavery, Mandate of Heaven, Conference of Berlin, images and videos - Terracotta Soldiers, Untouchables, foot binding)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 8.4.4 (WLD) Students will identify causes of past and current events, issues, and problems.

SS 8.4.4.a (WLD) Analyze sources on Early World History through determination of credibility, contextualization, and corroboration

SS 8.4.4.b (WLD) Evaluate alternative courses of action in world history (e.g., *How were ideas and products diffused to other regions?*)

SS 8.4.4.c (WLD) Analyze how decisions affected events across the globe (e.g., migrations, declarations of war, treaties, alliances)

SS 8.4.4.d (WLD) Identify and analyze multiple causes and effects upon key events in world history (e.g. Fall of Roman Empire, Fall of Mayan Civilization, Unification of China, Boxer Rebellion)

SS 8.4.4.e (WLD) Analyze the relationships among historical events across the globe and the students' lives today (i.e., current events)

Historical Research Skills

SS 8.4.5 Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 8.4.5.a (WLD) Develop questions about world history

SS 8.4.5.b (WLD) Obtain, analyze and cite appropriate sources for research about Early World History, incorporating primary and secondary sources (e.g., Cite sources using a prescribed format)

SS 8.4.5.c (WLD) Gather historical information about other nations (e.g., document archives, artifacts, newspapers, interviews)

SS 8.4.5.d (WLD) Present an analysis of historical information about the world (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentation)

Nebraska Social Studies Standards
High School
(United States/World)

K-12 Civics: Students will develop and apply the skills of civic responsibility to make informed decisions based upon knowledge of government at local, state, national and international levels.

Forms and Functions of Government

SS 12.1.1 Students will analyze and evaluate the foundation, structures, and functions of the United States government as well as local, state, and international governments.

SS 12.1.1.a Summarize the historical foundation that influenced the creation of the United States Constitution (e.g., philosophers, social contract theory, natural rights, Constitutional Convention, Federalist, and Anti-Federalist Papers)

SS 12.1.1.b Analyze and evaluate the structure of American constitutional government (e.g., federalism, democracy, representative government, branches of the government, separation of powers, checks and balances, amendment process, concurrent/enumerated/implied powers, electoral college)

SS 12.1.1.c Analyze and evaluate the functions of United States government (e.g., national security, legislative law-making, executive implementation, judicial interpretation, constitutionalism, taxation, naturalization of citizens)

SS 12.1.1.d Analyze and evaluate the foundation, structures, and functions of local government (e.g., city council, school board, county government, regional boards)

SS 12.1.1.e Analyze and evaluate the foundation, structures, and functions of state government (e.g., bicameral/unicameral, reapportionment/redistricting, branches of government)

SS 12.1.1.f Analyze and evaluate the foundation, structures, and functions of supranational organizations (e.g., United Nations, NATO, European Union, treaties, trade organizations)

SS 12.1.1.g Analyze and evaluate the roles that political parties have played in the United States

SS 12.1.1.h Analyze and evaluate United States foreign policy issues (e.g. methods, approaches, events)

Civic Participation

SS 12.1.2 Students will address local, state, national or international issues and policies through meaningful civic participation.

SS 12.1.2.a Evaluate how individuals and groups can effectively use the structure and functions of various levels of government to shape policy (e.g., lobbying, voting, contacting government officials, petitioning)

SS 12.1.2.b Analyze the significance and benefits of patriotic symbols, songs, holidays, and activities (e.g. Pledge of Allegiance, "The Star Spangled Banner", "America", Veteran's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, American Indian Day, Constitution Day)

SS 12.1.2.c Engage in civic activities (e.g., discussing current issues, advocating for personal rights and the rights of others, influencing governmental actions, participating in civil discourse, registering for selective service, participating in community improvement activities, service learning)

SS 12.1.2.d Analyze an issue and determine which level of government is most appropriate to utilize in addressing the issue

SS 12.1.2.e Describe the roles and influences of individuals, groups, and the media as checks on governmental practices (e.g., interest groups, political action committees, lobbyists, public opinion polls)

SS 12.1.2.f Critique various media sources for accuracy and perspective

K-12 Economics: Students will utilize economic reasoning skills to make informed judgments and become effective participants in the economy at the local, state, national and international levels.

Markets

SS 12.2.1 Students will assess how market forces guide the owners of land, labor, and capital and determine the allocation of wealth in the economy.

SS 12.2.1.a Explain how the factors of production are bought and sold in the market

SS 12.2.1.b Analyze the role of the product market and the resource market

SS 12.2.1.c Understand productivity as a measure of the quantity of goods and services produced with a given amount of resources (e.g., Gross Domestic Product)

SS 12.2.1.d Analyze how market forces determine what producers choose to produce and which combination of productive resources will be most productive

SS 12.2.1.e Explain how wages/earnings are affected by the market (e.g., value of products, supply and demand of labor, worker skills and qualifications)

SS 12.2.1.f Explain the role and importance of profit and return on investments to producers. (e.g. increase in supply and expansion of industries)

SS 12.2.2 Students will illustrate how markets determine prices and allocate goods and services.

SS 12.2.2.a Understand demand, quantity demanded, and changes in demand

SS 12.2.2.b Understand supply, quantity supplied, and changes in supply

SS 12.2.2.c Understand that equilibrium price and quantity are determined by supply and demand

SS 12.2.2.d Hypothesize how competition between sellers could result in lower prices, higher quality products, and better customer service

SS 12.2.2.e Hypothesize how producers and consumers affect market prices and quantities through the goods and services they produce and buy (e.g., shifts in supply and demand, price elasticity)

Institutions

SS 12.2.3 Students will analyze how economic institutions impact individuals and groups.

SS 12.2.3.a Analyze how various economic institutions have played a role in United States economic policy and practice (e.g., corporations, labor unions, financial institutions, stock markets, cooperatives, and business partnerships)

SS 12.2.3.b Describe how measures used by economic institutions are calculated (e.g., trends and business cycles using GDP, unemployment rates, inflation rates)

SS 12.2.3.c Explain how banks and a sound monetary system are critical to a functioning economy

SS 12.2.3.d Describe the functions and role of the Federal Reserve System and its influence through monetary policy (e.g., balancing inflation and unemployment)

SS 12.2.3.e Understand how financial markets determine the cost of borrowing and influence the level of economic activity

SS 12.2.4 Students will assess how private ownership of property is a basic institution of a market economy.

SS 12.2.4.a Assess how property rights are defined, enforced, and limited by government (e.g., zoning laws, eminent domain, Homestead Act, copyright laws, patents, and intellectual property)

SS 12.2.4.b Describe the role of market economy in United States history (e.g., periods of prosperity, recessions, and overall growth)

Financial Literacy

SS 12.2.5 Students will recognize and predict the impact that various economic systems will have on people.

SS 12.2.5.a Develop a logical argument debating the merits of various economic systems (e.g., traditional, command, market, mixed)

SS 12.2.5.b Evaluate the historical use of various economic systems

SS 12.2.5.c Compare the standard of living with other countries (Germany, Brazil, Russia, India, China)

SS 12.2.6 Students will understand economic concepts that support rational decision making.

SS 12.2.6.a Explore employment trends and reasons for growth and decline in employment

SS 12.2.6.b Make career decisions by systematically considering alternatives and consequences through the use of cost benefit analysis

SS 12.2.6.c Assess the incentives for investing in personal education, skills, and talents

SS 12.2.6.d Identify various ways people earn a living by using career programs to explore opportunities (e.g., Nebraska Career Education)

SS 12.2.7 Students will apply effective money management concepts.

SS 12.2.7.a Organize personal finances and use a budget to manage cash flow

SS 12.2.7.b Compare and contrast checking and savings accounts

SS 12.2.7.c Assess the effects of taxes on personal income

SS 12.2.8 Students will critique strategies used to establish, build, maintain, monitor, and control credit.

SS 12.2.8.a Analyze factors that affect the choice of credit, the cost of credit, and the legal aspects of using credit

SS 12.2.8.b Identify strategies of establishing and maintaining a good credit rating for effective credit management (e.g., credit cards, auto loans, mortgages)

SS 12.2.8.c Compare and contrast the cost and benefits of various lending institutions (e.g., banks, credit unions, paycheck advance businesses, pawn shops)

SS 12.2.8.d Students will identify situations when borrowing money and paying interest may be a wise or unwise decision

SS 12.2.9 Students will evaluate savings, investment, and risk management strategies to achieve financial goals.

SS 12.2.9.a Explain the importance of saving to ensure financial security

SS 12.2.9.b Implement an investment strategy that is compatible with personal goals (e.g., stocks, bonds, mutual funds, retirement plans)

SS 12.2.9.c Analyze appropriate and cost effective risk management strategies (e.g., health, disability, life, auto insurance)

Government

SS 12.2.10 Students will analyze the roles and responsibilities of government in various economic systems.

- SS 12.2.10.a Examine how governments utilize taxation to provide goods and services to society (e.g., disaster relief, flood control, police protection)
- SS 12.2.10.b Investigate multiple roles of government in a market economy (e.g., forms of taxation, enforcing private property and zoning laws, collecting sales tax)
- SS 12.2.10.c Explore various forms of taxation (earning, consumption, or wealth) and discuss outcomes of various tax philosophies as drivers of economic activity
- SS 12.2.10.d Research the role of government in the development of economic systems (e.g., historic and current examples of command, market, traditional, mixed systems)
- SS 12.2.10.e Analyze government policies and regulations in areas of market failure (e.g., monopolies, externalities, non-enforcement of property rights)

SS 12.2.11 Students will examine the government’s influence on economic systems through fiscal policy.

- SS 12.2.11.a Examine how governments can use taxing and spending policies to influence behavior (e.g., alcohol tax, home mortgage interest deduction)
- SS 12.2.11.b Examine the impact of fiscal policy on budget deficits\surpluses and national debt
- SS 12.2.11.c Examine the impact of the unemployment rate on the economy (frictional, structural, cyclical)

Globalization

SS 12.2.12 Students will evaluate how international trade benefits individuals, organizations, and nations.

- SS 12.2.12.a Analyze the effects of various trade policies (e.g., identify short term/long term impacts)
- SS 12.2.12.b Identify goods which are available at a lower price because of international trade
- SS 12.2.12.c Explain how trade barriers impact the prices and quantity of goods in the domestic market

SS 12.2.13 Students will evaluate how international trade affects the domestic economy.

- SS 12.2.13.a Identify goods which are available at a lower price because of international trade
- SS 12.2.13.b Explain how trade barriers impact the prices and quantity of goods in the domestic market

K-12 Geography: Students will develop and apply spatial perspective and geographic skills to make informed decisions regarding issues and current events at local, state, national and international levels.

The World in Spatial Terms

SS 12.3.1 Students will analyze where (spatial) and why people, places, and environments are organized on the Earth’s surface.

- SS 12.3.1.a Analyze geographical information sources (e.g., map, globe, atlas, remote sensing, GPS, and GIS)
- SS 12.3.1.b Apply map scale as a geographical tool and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of projections (e.g., large scale/small scale, Peters, Mercator, plane, conical, cylindrical)
- SS 12.3.1.c Analyze mental maps and spatial relationships. (e.g., city development, urban planning based on railroads, location of natural resources)
- SS 12.3.1.d Apply spatial thinking to investigate issues and justify decisions. (e.g., consolidation of schools, closing of post offices)

Places and Regions

SS 12.3.2 Students will examine how regions form and change over time.

- SS 12.3.2.a Analyze physical and human processes that shape places and regions (e.g., erosion, international trade, weathering, climate, migration, international trade)
- SS 12.3.2.b Examine the importance of places and regions to individual and social identity (e.g., nationalism, national monuments, local legends, parks, sub-cultures, nationalism, territoriality, iconography)

SS 12.3.2.c Analyze the changes in places and regions over time (e.g., migration, urbanization, fertility and mortality, industrialization)

SS 12.3.2.d Analyze the interdependence of places and regions. (e.g., international trade, NAFTA, EU)

SS 12.3.2.e Analyze critical issues and problems of places and regions. (e.g., current events)

SS 12.3.2.f Apply regional analysis of geographic issues and questions. (e.g., discussing current events and issues of the day in a geographical context)

Physical Systems

SS 12.3.3 Students will interpret how natural processes interact to create the natural environment.

SS 12.3.3.a Identify and explain components of Earth's physical system (i.e., atmosphere, lithosphere, biosphere, and hydrosphere)

SS 12.3.3.b Explain plate tectonics/continental drift and predict changes over time to the earth's land and oceans

SS 12.3.3.c Identify and explain world patterns of extreme events

SS 12.3.3.d Identify and explain global ocean and atmospheric systems

SS 12.3.3.e Compare and contrast world climate regions

Human Systems

SS 12.3.4 Students will analyze and interpret patterns of culture around the world.

SS 12.3.4.a Distinguish population characteristics by world regions, country, and regions within countries (e.g., demographic transition, fertility, mortality, migration rates, population pyramids)

SS 12.3.4.b Analyze the push and pull factors (economic, political, and cultural) driving human migration and the impacts on the source regions and destinations (e.g., the impact of migration to North America, South America, Australia and New Zealand)

SS 12.3.4.c Compare and contrast changes in human settlement patterns over time

SS 12.3.4.d Compare and contrast internal structures of cities in developed and developing countries

SS 12.3.4.e Evaluate the spread of cultural traits to distinguish between convergence and divergence of cultures (e.g., convergence: spread of democratic ideas, patronage of chain coffee houses, introduction of fast food restaurants worldwide; divergence: restrictions on the change of local language)

SS 12.3.4.f Determine the level of development and standard of living in nations using economic, social, and demographic indicators (e.g., gross domestic product per capita, life expectancy, literacy, infant mortality)

SS 12.3.4.g Evaluate the benefits and challenges of globalization (e.g., regional specialization, trade, multinational businesses, pandemics, loss of local cultures)

SS 12.3.4.h Identify and analyze patterns of power and influence of sovereign nations and organized nation groups (e.g., NATO, United Nations, European Union)

SS 12.3.4.i Identify and explain the factors that contribute to cooperation and conflict within and between countries

Human/Environment Interaction

SS 12.3.5 Students will evaluate interrelationships between people and the environment.

SS 12.3.5.a Analyze the consequences of extreme weather and other natural disasters such as El Nino, floods, tsunamis, droughts, and volcanoes

SS 12.3.5.b Evaluate ways that humans depend on, adapt to, and modify the physical environment (e.g., agriculture, water supply, raw materials for economic development, land use practices, the use of technology to overcome climate, terrain, distances, and resource availability)

SS 12.3.5.c Evaluate successful solutions and problems related to the physical environment from a geographical perspective (e.g., the role of irrigation, contour farming and hybrid seeds in expansion of agriculture in the Midwest; the role of air conditioning in the industrialization of the South; recent global climate change theories, and evidence that supports and refutes such theories)

SS 12.3.5.d Investigate the role of technology in the supply of, and substitution for, natural resources (e.g., PVC replacing copper pipes, synthetics for natural rubber, horizontal drilling, fracking, and the use of tar sands in oil recovery)

SS 12.3.5.e Analyze the impacts of technological innovations in shaping human interaction on the physical environment (e.g., agriculture, air conditioning, desalinization)

Application of Geography to Issues and Events

SS 12.3.6 Students will analyze issues and/or events using the geographic knowledge and skills to make informed decisions.

SS 12.3.6.a Apply geographic knowledge and skills (e.g., ask geographic questions, acquire, analyze, and present geographic information)

SS 12.3.6.b Identify and evaluate how geographic knowledge and geographic techniques are applied to improve our lives or solve problems (e.g., use global information systems (GIS), global positioning systems (GPS), satellite images, and maps to find the best location for a new store, identify potential customers, or determine the optimum usage of irrigation and fertilizers, mapping cases of cholera to determine that city water supply was contaminated)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

(United States: Progressive Era to Present)

Chronological Thinking

SS 12.4.1 (US) Students will analyze how major past and current US events are chronologically connected, and evaluate their impact(s) upon one another.

SS 12.4.1.a (US) Describe concepts of time and chronology (e.g., Progressive Era, Expansion, World War I, The Depression, The New Deal, World War II, Cold War, Civil Rights Era, Space Exploration, Economic Boom and Recessions, Contemporary United States)

SS 12.4.1.b (US) Select, record, and interpret key national and global events in chronological order (e.g., timelines with eras and selected key event)

SS 12.4.1.c (US) Examine the chronology of historical events in the United States and throughout the world to evaluate their impact on the past, present, and future

Historical Comprehension

SS 12.4.2 (US) Students will analyze and evaluate the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols upon US history using multiple types of sources.

SS 12.4.2.a (US) Analyze and evaluate the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on history in the United States (e.g., unique nature of the creation and organization of the American Government, the United States as an exceptional nation based upon personal freedom, the inherent nature of citizens' rights, and democratic ideals; Progressive Era: Teddy Roosevelt, *The Jungle*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, suffrage; World War I: Woodrow Wilson, League of Nations, Harlem Renaissance, Jazz, Prohibition, The Depression: Franklin Delano Roosevelt; World War II: Dwight Eisenhower, internment camps, Holocaust; Cold War: Marshall Plan, John F. Kennedy, Eleanor Roosevelt, Korea, Vietnam, Ronald Reagan; Civil Rights Era: Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, NAACP, AIM, Cesar Chavez, Supreme Court decisions such as *Brown v. Board of Education*, key legislation; Contemporary United States: patriotism, Watergate, Sandra Day O'Connor, Clarence Thomas, fall of the Berlin Wall, Colin Powell, 9/11, Steve Jobs, Bill Gates)

SS 12.4.2.b (US) Analyze and evaluate how the United States has changed over the course of time, using maps, documents, and other artifacts

SS 12.4.2.c (US) Analyze and evaluate the appropriate uses of primary and secondary sources

Multiple Perspectives

SS 12.4.3 (US) Students will analyze and evaluate historical and current events from multiple perspectives.

SS 12.4.3.a (US) Analyze and evaluate how multiple perspectives facilitate the understanding of the full story of US history (e.g., Immigration, early 20th Century African American leaders, World Wars, international trade agreements, women's rights)

SS 12.4.3.b (US) Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event (e.g., Equal Rights Amendment, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Declaration of War speech, the Pentagon Papers)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 12.4.4 (US) Students will identify and evaluate the effects of past, current, and potential future events, issues, and problems.

SS 12.4.4.a (US) Compare and evaluate contradictory historical narratives of Twentieth-Century U.S. History through determination of credibility, contextualization, and corroboration

SS 12.4.4.b (US) Evaluate and formulate a position on alternative courses of action in United States and around the globe (e.g., *What are the possible outcomes of peace treaties?*)

SS 12.4.4.c (US) Evaluate how decisions affected events in the United States (e.g., Supreme Court Decisions, revolutions, alliances, treaties)

SS 12.4.4.d (US) Analyze and evaluate multiple causes and effects of key events in US history (e.g., World Wars I and II, Korean Conflict, Cuban Missile Crisis, assassination of political leaders, Vietnam Conflict, Middle East Peace Efforts, 9/11 and other acts of terrorism)

SS 12.4.4.e (US) Evaluate the relationships among historical events in the United States and the students' lives today (i.e., current events)

Historical Research Skills

SS 12.4.5 (US) Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 12.4.5.a (US) Develop questions about United States history

SS 12.4.5.b (US) Obtain, analyze, evaluate, and cite appropriate sources for research about Twentieth-Century U.S. History, incorporating primary and secondary sources (e.g., Cite sources using a prescribed format)

SS 12.4.5.c (US) Gather historical information about the United States (e.g., document archives, artifacts, newspapers, interviews)

SS 12.4.5.d (US) Present an evaluation of historical information about the United States (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentations)

K-12 History: Students will develop and apply historical knowledge and skills to research, analyze, and understand key concepts of past, current, and potential issues and events at the local, state, national, and international levels.

(World: 1000 CE to Present)

Chronological Thinking

SS 12.4.1 Students will analyze how major past and current world events are chronologically connected, and evaluate their impact(s) upon one another.

SS 12.4.1.a (WLD) Describe concepts of time and chronology (e.g., Middle Ages, Global Interaction, Age of Revolutions, Global Conflict and Achievement, Contemporary World)

SS 12.4.1.b (WLD) Select, record, and interpret key global events in chronological order (e.g., timelines with eras and selected key event)

SS 12.4.1.c (WLD) Examine the chronology of historical events throughout the world to evaluate their impact on the past, present, and future

Historical Comprehension

SS 12.4.2 (WLD) Students will analyze and evaluate the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols upon world history using multiple types of sources.

SS 12.4.2.a (WLD) Analyze and evaluate the impact of people, events, ideas, and symbols, including various cultures and ethnic groups, on history throughout the world (e.g., Middle Ages: Charlemagne, Reformation, Mongol Empire, Renaissance; Global Interaction: Columbian Exchange; Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, Montezuma; Age of Revolutions: French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Simon Bolivar; Global Conflict and Achievement: Imperialism, World War I; World War II, Holocaust, failure of Nazism/Fascism, Einstein, Cold War; Contemporary World: Decolonization, fall of Communism, Democracy Movements, Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, globalization)

SS 12.4.2.b (WLD) Analyze and evaluate how global civilizations have changed over the course of time, using maps, documents, and other artifacts

SS 12.4.2.c (WLD) Analyze and evaluate the appropriate uses of primary and secondary sources

Multiple Perspectives

SS 12.4.3 (WLD) Students will analyze and evaluate historical and current events from multiple perspectives.

SS 12.4.3.a (WLD) Analyze and evaluate how multiple perspectives facilitate the understanding of the full story of world history (e.g., the Crusades, nationalism, imperialism, apartheid, Arab/Israeli conflicts)

SS 12.4.3.b (WLD) Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources to better understand multiple perspectives of the same event (e.g., Magna Carta, Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, Lin Zexu's letter to Queen Victoria preceding the Opium War, Nuremberg Laws)

Historical Analysis and Interpretation

SS 12.4.4 (WLD) Students will identify and evaluate the effects of past, current, and potential future events, issues, and problems.

SS 12.4.4.a (WLD) Compare and evaluate contradictory historical narratives of Modern World History through determination of credibility, contextualization, and corroboration

SS 12.4.4.b (WLD) Evaluate and formulate a position on alternative courses of action in United States and around the globe (e.g., *How does conflict impact political borders?*)

SS 12.4.4.c (WLD) Evaluate how decisions affected events across the world (e.g., revolutions, alliances, treaties)

SS 12.4.4.d (WLD) Analyze and evaluate multiple causes and effects of key events in world history (e.g., Black Death, Ming exploration, Industrial Revolution, totalitarianism, acts of terrorism)

SS 12.4.4.e (WLD) Evaluate the relationships among historical events across the globe and the students' lives today (i.e., current events)

Historical Research Skills

SS 12.4.5 (WLD) Students will develop historical research skills.

SS 12.4.5.a (WLD) Develop questions about World history

SS 12.4.5.b (WLD) Obtain, analyze, evaluate, and cite appropriate sources for research about Modern World History, incorporating primary and secondary sources (e.g., Cite sources using a prescribed format)

SS 12.4.5.c (WLD) Gather historical information about the world (e.g., document archives, artifacts, newspapers, interviews)

SS 12.4.5.d (WLD) Present an evaluation of historical information about the world (e.g., pictures, posters, oral/written narratives, and electronic presentations)