NINTH - TWELFTH GRADE

Social Studies STANDARDS GUIDANCE
WI Social Studies Standards

Social Studies Inquiry Practices and Processes (Inq)	
Develop questions based on a topic. Plan an Inquiry	SS.Inq1.a.h Frame researchable, complex, and open-ended questions, integrating multiple social studies strands that call for investigation.
	SS.Inq1.b.h Construct questions that support the research and identify the sources that will be used in the studentdeveloped research proposal.
Gather & Evaluate Diverse Sources	SS.Inq2.a.h Explore evidence discovered through personal research through a variety of disciplinary lenses (e.g., economics, history, political science) and multiple perspectives (e.g., race, gender, ethnicity, language, ability, sexual orientation, family background, and/or family income) with a variety of sources including primary and secondary sources and media resources.
	SS.Inq2.b.h Analyze and weigh relevance of a source through a disciplinary lens to determine how the author, context, audience, and purpose affect the reliability, limitations, and usefulness of a source.
Develop claims by citing evidence from multiple supports. Elaborate on how the evidence supports these claims	SS.Inq3.a.h Develop a defensible claim to provide focus for an inquiry that is based upon the analysis of sources.
	SS.Inq3.b.h Support a claim with evidence using sources from multiple perspectives and media (electronic, digital, print, and other mass media).
	SS.Inq3.c.h Analyze the extent to which evidence supports or does not support a claim, and if it does not, modify the claim appropriately.
Communicate & Critique Conclusions	SS.Inq4.a.h Communicate conclusions while taking into consideration that audiences from diverse backgrounds (e.g., gender, class, proximity to the event or issue) may interpret the information in different ways).
	SS.Inq4.b.h Examine a claim's strengths and weaknesses, including an evaluation of supporting evidence, taking into consideration cultural, social, economic, political, geographic, and historic influences that inform these perspectives.
Civic Engagement	SS.Inq5.a.h Explore opportunities, informed by the knowledge and methods of the social sciences, for personal or collaborative civic engagement with community, school, state, tribal, national, and/or global implications.
Behavioral Sciences	
Individual cognition, perception, personal identity, empathy, & behavior	SS.BH1.a.h Analyze biological and environmental factors that influence a person's cognition, perception, and behavior. Explain the interaction of biology and experience (i.e., nature and nurture) and its influence on behavior. Using scientific practices, conduct research related to a problem or issue affecting individuals and/or society.
	SS.BH1.b.h Examine the effects of discrimination on identity. Explore developmental theories (e.g., Piaget, Erikson, Maslow) as they relate to cultural bias.
Relationship of people and groups & Cultural Patterns	SS.BH2.a.h Investigate how language and culture can unify a group of people. Evaluate the factors that contribute to cooperation and conflict among peoples of a country and the world (e.g., language, religion, culture, race, ethnicity, gender, social or financial inequity, political beliefs, access to resources, economics, environment).
	SS.BH2.b.h Critique interpretations of how different cultures interact with their environment.
Social Interactions	SS.BH3.a.h Analyze the means by and extent to which groups and institutions can influence people, events, and cultures in both historical and contemporary settings. Become critically aware of ethnocentrism, its manifestations, and consequences in a world that is increasingly interconnected.

Progression of technology	SS.BH4.a.h Evaluate the purpose for which a technology is created and analyze the consequences (intended and unintended) to different cultures.
Economics	
Choices and decision making & Incentives	SS.Econ1.a.h Perform a cost–benefit analysis on a real-world situation, using economic thinking to describe the marginal costs and benefits of a particular decision.
	SS.Econ1.b.h Evaluate how incentives determine what is produced and distributed in a competitive market system.
Consumers, producers, and markets. Supply, demands, and competition. Firm/business behaviors and costs of production	SS.Econ2.a.h Connect the roles of consumers and producers in the product, labor, and financial markets, and the economy as a whole. Analyze the roles of the market for goods and services (product market) and the market for factors of production (factor market).
	SS.Econ2.b.h Differentiate between supply and demand and the resulting impact on equilibrium prices and quantities produced. Compare and contrast various degrees of competition in markets (e.g., perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, monopoly) and how the extent of competition in various markets can affect price, quantity, and variety.
	SS.Econ2.c.h Calculate the costs of production and explain their role in firm decision making. Differentiate between and calculate revenue and profit for a given firm.
Economic Indicators, Money, & Economic fluctuations and business cycles	SS.Econ3.a.h Assess how decisions about spending and production made by households, businesses, and governments determine the country's levels of income, employment, and prices. Analyze why unemployment rates differ for people of different ages, races, and genders. Use economic indicators to analyze the current and future state of the economy.
	SS.Econ3.b.h Evaluate the structure and functions of money in the United States, including the role of interest rates.
	SS.Econ3.c.h Connect the components of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to different parts of an economy and differentiate between real and nominal GDP. Compare and contrast the parts of a business cycle of an economy (i.e., expansion/prosperity, peak, contraction or recession, trough).
Economic systems and allocation of resources, institutions, role of government, impact of government interventions, & specialization, trade, and interdependence	SS.Econ4.a.h Evaluate how values and beliefs (e.g., economic freedom, economic efficiency, equity, full employment, price stability, security, efficiency and growth) help to form different types of economic systems and analyze how they have been affected by specific political and social systems and important events. Analyze how the allocation of resources can impact the distribution of wealth and income equality or inequality.
	SS.Econ4.b.h Analyze the impact economic institutions (such as the Federal Reserve, property rights, legal systems or rule of law, corporations, minimum wage, regulations) have on our country. Analyze the impact of institutions (e.g., corporations, labor unions, civil service system, government, associations) on wages, benefits, living standards, and a local community's economy. Assess how property rights are defined, protected, enforced, and limited by government (e. g., zoning laws, copyright laws, patents, intellectual property).
	SS.Econ4.c.h Evaluate types of taxes (i.e., progressive, regressive) and earned benefits with eligibility criteria (e.g., Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid). Justify the selection of fiscal and monetary policies in expanding or contracting the economy.
	SS.Econ4.d.h Evaluate the intended and unintended costs and benefits (i.e., externalities) of government policies to improve market outcomes and standards of living. Analyze the effectiveness of how people, government policies, and economic systems have attempted to address income inequality and working conditions both now and in the past.
	SS.Econ4.e.h Draw conclusions of the effect of specialization and trade on production and consumption of goods and services upon individuals, businesses, and societies Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade of goods and services.

History	
Cause & Effect	SS.Hist1.a.h Evaluate multiple events from different perspectives using primary and secondary sources and analyze intended and unintended causes from both long- and short-term perspectives. Evaluate how different groups and individuals contributed to the event or cause.
	SS.Hist1.b.h Evaluate multiple events from different perspectives using primary and secondary sources and analyze intended and unintended effects from both long- and short-term perspectives. Evaluate how different groups and individuals contributed to the effect.
Patterns stay the same over a period of time, patterns change over a period of time, and contextualization	SS.Hist2.a.h Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to apply knowledge of major eras, enduring themes, turning points, and historical influences to analyze the patterns of continuity in the community, the state, the United States, and the world.
	SS.Hist2.b.h Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to apply knowledge of major eras, enduring themes, turning points, and historical influences to analyze the patterns of change in the community, the state, the United States and the world.
	SS.Hist2.c.h Evaluate how the historical context influenced the process or nature of the continuity or change that took place.
Connections, perspective, & current implications	SS.Hist3.a.h Analyze significant historical periods and their relationship to present issues and events.
	SS.Hist3.b.h Evaluate historical perspectives to create arguments with evidence concerning current events.
	SS.Hist3.c.h Evaluate and justify predictions of potential outcomes of current events based on the past.
Historical context, intended audience, purpose, & point of view (POV)	SS.Hist4.a.h Analyze how the historical context (situation) influences a primary or secondary source.
	SS.Hist4.b.h Analyze how the intended audience influences a primary or secondary source.
	SS.Hist4.c.h Analyze the intended purpose of a specific primary or secondary source.
	SS.Hist4.d.h Analyze how the POV of the author can influence the content and intent of a primary or secondary source and identify whose voices may be left out.
Geography	
Tools of geography, spatial thinking (map interpretation), & mental mapping and maps from memory.	SS.Geog1.a.h Use printed and digital maps to ask and answer geographic questions (e.g., Where are there patterns? Why there? So what?) and evaluate the appropriateness of geographic data and representations to understand real-world problems. Explain how current geospatial technologies (e.g., Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), satellite images, remote sensing) are used for personal, business, and government purposes.
	SS.Geog1.b.h Interpret maps and images (e.g., political, physical, relief, thematic, virtual or electronic) to analyze geographic problems and changes over time.
	SS.Geog1.c.h Compare and contrast a mental map before and after an event to see if perception reshaped their perspectives. Explain how using a virtual or electronic mapping application can aid in the development of a more complete and accurate mental map of places and region.
Population and place, reasons people move, impact of movement, & urbanization	SS.Geog2.a.h Evaluate population policies by analyzing how governments affect population change. Analyze population compositions (e.g., age, gender, ethnicity) and the different implications each has on countries or regions throughout the world.
	SS.Geog2.b.h Evaluate the impact of major international migrations, both past and present, on physical and human systems.
	SS.Geog2.c.h Analyze the social impact of movement of people to different locations in a variety of time periods and locations throughout the world.
	SS.Geog2.d.h Evaluate the impact of spatial inequality as a result of urbanization and develop various solutions to address these inequalities. Analyze the impact of rural decline and urbanization on a place.

Distribution of resources & Networks	SS.Geog3.a.h Evaluate, in both current and historical context, how the prospect of gaining access to resources in contested zones creates competition among countries. Assess how and why consumption of resources (e.g., petroleum, coal, electricity, steel, water, food) differs between developed and developing countries now and in the past.
	SS.Geog3.b.h Analyze the evolution of the global economy to its present state and the role it plays in the economic development of world regions. Analyze the role of supranational organizations (e.g., NAFTA, NATO, UN).
Characteristics of a place	SS.Geog4.a.h Evaluate the effect of culture on a place over time. Analyze how physical and human characteristics interact to give a place meaning and significance (e.g., Panama Canal, Chunnel) and shape culture. Explain how and why placebased identities can shape events at various scales (e.g., neighborhood, regional identity). Explain how and why people view places and regions differently as a function of their ideology, race, ethnicity, language, gender, age, religion, politics, social class, and economic status.
Human environment interaction & Interdependence	SS.Geog5.a.h Analyze the intentional and unintentional spatial consequences of human actions on the environment at the local, state, tribal, regional, country, and world levels.
	SS.Geog5.b.h Hypothesize how changes in human behavior (e.g., organic agriculture, Genetically Modified Organisms, ecotourism) can result in changes that have effects on a global scale.
Political Science	
Values and principles of American constitutional democracy & Origins and foundation of the government of the United States	SS.PS1.a.h Analyze how constitutionalism attempts to preserve fundamental societal values, protects individual freedoms and rights, promotes the general welfare, and responds to changing circumstances and beliefs by defining and limiting the powers of government. Analyze sources of governmental authority.
	SS.PS1.b.h Evaluate the work and actions of historically significant people and their contributions to the founding principles of the United States. Analyze the foundational ideas of United States government that are embedded in founding era documents. Analyze landmark Supreme Court decisions regarding how the Constitution and the Bill of Rights limit the government, protect individual rights, support the principle of majority rule while protecting the rights of the minority, and promotes the general welfare. Analyze the meaning and importance of rights in the Wisconsin Constitution, and compare or contrast to the United States Constitution.
Civil rights and civil liberties, fundamentals of citizenship, & asserting and reaffirming of human rights	SS.PS2.a.h Critique the struggle for suffrage and citizenship since the founding period. Analyze the constitutional tension between protecting individual rights and promoting the general welfare and security of the country, as well as between majority rule and minority rights. Assess the impact of individuals, groups, and movements on the development of civil rights for different groups.
	SS.PS2.b.h Assess the difference in constitutional and legal protections for citizens vs. noncitizens. Demonstrate the skills necessary to participate in the election process (i.e., registering to vote, identifying and evaluating candidates and issues, and casting a ballot).
	SS.PS2.c.h Analyze how the U.S. Supreme Court has allowed the restriction and enabled the expansion of rights for groups. Evaluate different goals and methods of groups who have advocated for access to greater rights (e.g., women, religious groups, civil rights groups, indigenous peoples, LGBTQ). Analyze the role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and nongovernment organizations (NGOs such as Save the Children or the Red Cross) in how human rights have been addressed in different countries.
Political participation, linkage institutions, power in government, & public policy	SS.PS3.a.h Create and evaluate solutions to increase voter participation. Evaluate their role in government at the local, state, tribal, and federal levels.
	SS.PS3.b.h Evaluate the role of various types of media in elections and functions of government. Analyze how the United States political system is shaped by political parties, elections and the election process, including the caucus and primary systems and procedures involved in voting. Evaluate civic institutions and explain how competing interests impact societal change (e.g., lobbying, citizens groups, special interest groups).
	SS.PS3.c.h Evaluate the structure and functions of governments at the local, state, tribal, national, and global levels. Evaluate the purpose of political institutions at the local, state, tribal, national, global, and supranational or non-government organization (NGO) levels distinguishing their roles, powers, and limitations.
	SS.PS3.d.h Evaluate the effectiveness of public policy actions and processes.

Argumentation & Compromise, diplomacy, and consensus building	SS.PS4.a.h Create arguments by researching and interpreting claims and counterclaims.
	SS.PS4.b.h Analyze the effects of a political compromise with major historical impact.