

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies





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Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies



Eric G. Mackey
State Superintendent of Education

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION’S MESSAGE

Dear Alabama Educator,

To be truly prepared to participate in society as engaged, informed, and responsible citizens, students must have a rich education in civics, economics, geography, and history. This course of study incorporates essential knowledge in these disciplines while also communicating the story of liberty.

It is imperative that we teach our students to appreciate the fragility of liberty and to recognize the story of America as a journey toward freedom – a journey marked by struggle and sacrifice.

Alabama teachers must focus on teaching social studies as a way of *doing* as well as *knowing*, emphasizing both disciplinary knowledge and disciplinary thinking in their instruction. The standards in the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* are written to support innovative, creative, and impactful teaching that builds towards these goals.

Well-rounded instructional programs based on these standards and delivered to “Every Child, Every Chance, Every Day” will foster the development of well-informed citizens who appreciate and recognize their obligation to uphold America’s guiding values as they enter college, career, and civic life.

Eric G. Mackey
State Superintendent of Education

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PREFACE

The 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* provides the framework for Kindergarten - Grade 12 Social Studies programs in Alabama's public schools. Content standards in this document are minimum and required (*Code of Alabama*, 1975, §16-35-4). They are fundamental and specific, but not exhaustive. When developing local curriculum, school systems may include additional content standards to reflect local needs and philosophies. Systems are encouraged to add implementation guidelines, resources, and activities based upon the content standards in the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*.

The 2024 Alabama Course of Study Committee and Task Force conducted extensive research during the development of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*, analyzing social studies standards and curricula from other states, previous versions of Alabama's courses of study, and national standards. The Committee and Task Force also listened to and read comments from interested individuals and groups throughout the state, considered suggestions from independent reviewers, sought input from advisory councils, and thoroughly discussed each issue and standard among themselves. The Committee and Task Force reached consensus and developed what members believe to be the best social studies course of study for students in Alabama's public schools.

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document was developed by the 2024 Alabama State Social Studies Committee and Task Force, composed of Grades K-12 and college educators appointed by the Alabama State Board of Education and business and professional persons appointed by the Governor (*Code of Alabama*, 1975, §16-35-1). The Committee and Task Force began work in January of 2024 and submitted the document to the Alabama State Board of Education for adoption at its December 2024 meeting.

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Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Social studies education in Alabama aims to prepare students to become knowledgeable, engaged, and responsible citizens. Social studies reflects the achievements, struggles, interactions, and endeavors that have characterized human society as it has changed over time and place to shape the world today. The disciplines of social studies include, but are not limited to:

- Anthropology
- Archaeology
- Civics
- Economics
- Geography
- Government
- History
- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Religion
- Sociology

These disciplines provide insights into the development of civic and social institutions, including culture, family, and community. Together, they foster inquiry, connection, and understanding about the world across time and space.

The analytical study of yesterday and today contributes to developing informed, productive, and responsible citizens. Social studies education prepares Alabama students to apply disciplinary thinking practices and content knowledge to uphold and enhance the constitutional republic to which they belong.

The 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* defines what Alabama students should know and be able to accomplish after each grade level or course so that upon graduation from high school they can be citizens who are able to fulfill the responsibilities of citizenship. These are citizens committed to:

- Discovering the historical and contemporary world in which they live, from local through international levels
- Reflecting on the achievements and challenges of the past
- Understanding the political, geographic, and economic systems that surround them
- Championing and exercising their rights and responsibilities as citizens
- Examining and resolving the issues of today and tomorrow
- Upholding the principles and values of their constitutional republic

The Alabama Course of Study Committee and Task Force consulted multiple reports and perused other states' standards, closely examining courses of study from states recognized as having high-performance standards. The authors sought to emphasize clarity and meaningful content knowledge in order to create high-quality social studies standards and construct a course of study best suited for Alabama.

The 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* strives to deliver a balance of academic knowledge and skills development that guides students' growth. This balance is achieved by grounding individual courses in social studies' disciplinary knowledge and concepts coupled with the skills framework preceding each grade's content standards. The skills framework emphasizes disciplinary skills, such as historical thinking and inquiry learning, including the evaluation of evidence. This framework derives much of its content and structure from the social studies courses of study of more than thirty other states and the Department of Defense which have embraced disciplinary practices and inquiry thinking. This emphasis on disciplinary skills and inquiry learning provides a means to elevate student critical thinking and establish connections among concepts as well as among disciplines.

Beyond the work completed by other states and organizations, the development of this document was greatly influenced by input from Alabamians from different regions, vocations, racial and ethnic groups, political orientations, and religious affiliations. The Committee and Task Force sought to engage many stakeholders to ensure that all Alabamians had a voice in this process. The Alabama State Department of Education made extensive efforts to reach out to stakeholders, seeking and receiving public comments on several occasions. All submitted input was carefully considered by authors of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*. The Committee and Task Force members are grateful to the individuals and organizations that took the time to submit their thoughts, inquiries, and suggestions.

Effective implementation of this course of study requires local education agencies to research and adopt curriculum that will address the minimum required content set forth in this document. Local systems may include additional content, but no standards may be omitted. Systems should also adopt implementation guides, resources, and activities which not only fulfill the requirements of the standards but also provide opportunities to go beyond them.

Professional learning is required to ensure that teachers become familiar with the standards, dimensions, structure, and organization of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*. Familiarity with the document will aid in the selection of curricular materials and with planning for effective instruction.

By embracing these commitments, Alabama educators can more effectively prepare their students to be successful in college, career, and civic life as engaged citizens, fulfilling the purpose embodied in the first phrase of the Constitution, “We the People.”

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework on the preceding page is a graphic representation of the goals and structure of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*. The course of study is designed to present standards and progressions which will guide students toward becoming knowledgeable, civically engaged citizens. Such citizens have a foundation of social studies knowledge across many disciplines, a curiosity about the world around them, a structured approach to critical thinking, the ability to communicate their thoughts and beliefs, and a commitment to promoting the common good.

The framework illustrates the relationship among these aspects of a social studies education by highlighting the central dimensions of their development within the course of study: the four key disciplines, the contexts in which these disciplines are studied, and the uniqueness of this course of study to Alabama.

Four key disciplines are purposefully highlighted throughout the course of study: civics, economics, geography, and history. These disciplines help frame the imagery of the conceptual framework.

The imagery above the circle illustrates the overlapping domains addressed by the course of study. The Alabama flag and the U.S. flag flanking the globe reflect the document's emphasis on learning about Alabama, the United States of America, and the world. Each of these contexts is emphasized in the course of study by a three-year sequence of courses.

At the center of the framework is the central image from the Great Seal of Alabama, indicating that the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* is unique to the state – created by and for Alabamians. This course of study was written by educators as well as business and civic leaders from throughout the state to serve Alabama teachers and Alabama students. Its creation and content were influenced by the voices of many Alabamians and Alabama organizations. The inclusion of this image recognizes the united effort which has produced a course of study to shape the future citizenry of the state.

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* defines the minimum content of social studies instruction from Kindergarten through Grade 12 in terms of what students should know and be able to do at the end of each course or grade. Educators and leaders at school and district levels must engage with the standards and utilize them systematically to create a rich social studies education program that meets the needs of their students.

Certain fundamental understandings are integral to educators' comprehension and application of the course of study. The committee and task force present the guiding principles below to elaborate upon these expectations under which local education agencies should work as they select and write the curriculum and other materials they will use to implement the course of study. The statements below express what the authors consider to be foundational to social studies instruction as embodied in the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*.

Citizenship requires critical thinking.

Engaged and responsible citizenship requires critical thinking about issues facing the public, policies established by governments, and solutions proposed by policymakers. To prepare students for their roles as citizens, social studies education should repeatedly engage students in higher-order thinking.

Citizenship requires processing information in deep, insightful ways. This includes applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating content. While memorization and recall are important means of acquiring basic content knowledge, higher-order thinking moves students toward the application of content knowledge and the production of new knowledge.

Students must formulate and consider compelling questions.

Inquiry fuels the innate curiosity of citizens who frequently reflect on why society is the way it is at a specific time and place. The consideration of compelling questions in a social studies classroom reflects the issues and dilemmas that citizens encounter as they weigh public policy issues. The use of inquiry, with both teachers and students asking compelling questions, should guide social studies education in all grade levels. Constructing an answer to a compelling question necessitates higher-order thinking as inquiry brings together skills and content in a unique response.

Social studies education connects content learning to the present day.

Informed citizens engage in critical thinking when they apply knowledge from social studies disciplines to reflect on compelling questions and issues facing them today. Whether considering how the Founders may have approached a complex, twenty-first century constitutional question, or reflecting on how geography may shape a modern-day conflict, content knowledge introduced in social studies classes can help students understand the world surrounding them. The relevance of social studies education is enhanced through the development of connections between disciplinary content and issues of today.

Social studies education should foster disciplinary and media literacy.

Social studies education fosters the growth of general and discipline-specific literacy. In striving to develop an informed response to an inquiry, students and citizens turn to a wide array of sources to identify relevant

evidence. This begins as early as Kindergarten through engaging students with children’s literature that explores social studies themes. As students read both primary and secondary sources, they develop skills including analyzing the source, corroborating accounts, identifying main ideas, and questioning an author's claims. Constructing a response to an inquiry frequently requires interpreting evidence and information from multiple sources.

Additionally, citizens must be prepared to question and analyze the information presented through sources beyond traditional written text. In the age of the Internet, social media, and artificial intelligence, the concept of literacy has expanded to include media. Media literacy skills help students to become engaged citizens who thoughtfully analyze the messages presented to them from televised campaign commercials to online product advertisements. Becoming a thoughtful consumer necessitates learning how to consume social media information carefully and use digital communication responsibly to ensure that they remain informed and thoughtful citizens in an increasingly complex media landscape.

Today’s social studies classroom serves as a place in which these skills can be developed, practiced, and refined to prepare students to be literate and responsible citizens.

Primary sources are essential for social studies disciplines.

Primary sources aid in the development of contextualization and historical empathy, thus connecting students to the past and to other places and perspectives. Ranging in variety from physical objects to written documents, these original sources from history provide direct evidence of the past for students to analyze. The incorporation of primary sources is one avenue for literacy development in social studies education. Students apply discipline-specific literacy skills to the analysis of these sources as a means of generating understanding, going beyond textbook summations, and intensifying their engagement. Procuring and analyzing primary sources introduces students to the practices utilized by experts in their fields of study.

Discovering and exploring multiple perspectives creates well-informed citizens.

E pluribus unum – “out of many, one” – long served as a motto of the United States. In preparation for living in a diverse, democratic society, students must be able to consider differing viewpoints on issues and experiences. A meaningful social studies education explores the range of human experiences in one’s community, country, and the world at large. By exploring other communities, students learn to value the commonalities shared across many groups of people while also respecting the differences among them. Utilizing primary sources from many voices brings students into contact with multiple perspectives, which serve as springboards for deliberation and discussion in the classroom.

Citizenship requires research and the construction of informed positions.

Citizens corroborate evidence obtained from multiple sources to build an informed understanding or position on a compelling question. Students should engage in similar exercises inside their social studies classroom through the development of research skills and completion of research. This should go beyond the study of the written word to include analysis of data in charts, graphs, illustrations, infographics, and maps. The presentation of research findings offers opportunities to develop digital skills, like the building of a multimedia presentation, and sharpening one’s public speaking ability. Both skills are essential for citizens in the twenty-first century.

Writing is an indispensable civic tool.

Writing is a critical tool for citizens to communicate their beliefs, concerns, and positions regarding the issues facing society. The classroom serves as a laboratory for this civic development, in which students can hone their communication skills and develop a voice of their own.

From short responses to lengthy essays, from creative writing to formal compositions, students should be offered frequent opportunities to express themselves through writing. Classroom instruction should include learning to write, writing to learn, and writing to be creative. Because citizens are expected to construct informed positions, writing in the social studies classroom should be supported by evidence, responsive to multiple formats and purposes, and reflective of students' understanding of content.

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

DIRECTIONS FOR INTERPRETING STANDARDS

The illustrations below are guides for interpreting the Grades K-12 minimum required content outlining what students should know and be able to do at the end of a grade or course.

<<IMAGE>>

[Include note explaining asterisks in half-credit courses]

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

OVERVIEW

Courses in the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* are organized into four different **grade bands**: Kindergarten to Grade 2, Grades 3-5, Grades 6-8, and Grades 9-12 followed by high school elective courses. Each grade band has an overview page that previews the courses within it.

Each course for Kindergarten through Grade 2 incorporates all four key disciplines – civics, economics, geography, and history. Each required course in Grades 3-12 focuses on one specific discipline while incorporating and connecting to the remaining three disciplines in an interdisciplinary approach. Color coding and icons identify content standards that build connections between the key discipline of the course and other disciplines. Standards that contain Alabama-related content are marked with an Alabama icon. Because K-2 courses incorporate all four disciplines, they do not have the discipline icons and color coding found in later courses.

Skills standards organized as **social studies practices** precede the content standards in each course. These six skills standards are not designed to be taught independently; they are to be integrated into the teaching of the content standards. Two of the social studies practices, “Evaluating Evidence” and “Communicating Conclusions,” are included in every course from Kindergarten through Grade 12. Grades 3 through 12 also address the other four practices, which are built around the disciplinary themes of the course of study: “Civic Thinking,” “Economic Thinking,” “Geographic Thinking,” and “Historical Thinking.” These skills standards increase in rigor and complexity from one grade band to the next.

Content Standards contain the minimum required content and define what students should know or be able to do at the conclusion of a grade or course. Some have **sub-standards**, indicated with a, b, c..., which are extensions of the content standards and are also required. When “including” appears in standards, it should be construed as “including but not limited to.” The items listed after “including” must be taught; other items not listed may also be included in instruction.

Some standards are followed by italicized **examples** that represent options that might prove useful in instruction of the standard. Examples are not intended to be exhaustive lists, and the suggestions listed are not required to be taught, but are encouraged as a means of ensuring meaningful instruction. Examples are provided as a means of guiding teachers as they make instructional decisions.

Standards are thematically grouped into **topics**. For example, standards in history-based courses are organized by historical periods or eras. Topics help teachers identify standards that are similar in subject matter. Topics should not be interpreted as required instructional units, although a teacher may choose to utilize them as such.

Course of study standards represent the minimum required content and are not intended to be the course curriculum. LEAs and local schools should use these standards to create a curriculum that utilizes available resources to meet the specific needs and interests of the local community. The Committee and Task Force have composed **Guiding Principles** (page 5) to offer suggestions regarding the creation of this curriculum.

KINDERGARTEN-GRADE 2 OVERVIEW

The K-2 grade band introduces the four major social studies disciplines: civics; economics; geography; and history. Through a thematic approach to each grade's standards, students begin to develop an appreciation for their community, state, and nation while broadening their perspectives regarding the lives of others. Kindergarten content addresses living and working together in family and community; Grade 1 content focuses on living and working together in community and in state. Grade 2 content expands on the theme to focus on state and nation. Throughout the grade band, students are challenged to develop a sense of their place in the world, including ways to excel both as private individuals and as public citizens.

Within each course, connections are made between the key disciplines of the course and the state of Alabama. These standards are indicated by an icon, as seen below:



ALABAMA CONNECTION: The map icon indicates a standard that focuses on Alabama content.

Standards in each course are organized into topics related to the four key discipline areas of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*.

Each course's standards are preceded by a skills framework. For the K-2 grade band, this framework includes a set of skills organized by two social studies practices: "Evaluating Evidence" and "Communicating Conclusions."

Living and Working Together in Family and Community Kindergarten

Living and Working Together in Family and Community introduces Kindergarten students to the world beyond family and home. As kindergartners become acquainted with new classmates and their own responsibilities as students, they develop an awareness of the similarities and differences among individuals in the classroom, the school, and the local community. Interacting with a variety of sources, including maps, stories, and other primary sources, helps Kindergarten students gain a sense of purpose regarding their role in the community and the role of civics, economics, geography, and history in shaping their world.

Course Topics:

- 1. Civics
- 2. Economics
- 3. Geography
- 4. History

LOOKING AHEAD: Kindergarten marks the first formal year of social studies education. Students receive a basic introduction to key social studies concepts as they study family, school, and community, which will prepare them for future grade levels. **First grade** expands this introduction with a wider focus on community and state. **Second grade** completes this introduction to key social studies concepts as students learn more about Alabama and expand their focus to the United States.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The social studies practices listed below develop students’ ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom. These practices help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in future courses as well as in college, career, and civic life.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Identify and use maps, globes, and satellite and digital images.● Identify the point of view shared in a story.● Utilize primary sources to help understand sequence of events.
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COMMUNICATING
CONCLUSIONS

- Construct explanations using correct sequence and relevant information.
- Restate the order of events as described in a story.
- Ask and answer questions about differences of opinion.

LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER IN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

CIVICS	
1	Describe rights and responsibilities of citizens and individuals within the home, school, and community.
1a	Differentiate between rights and responsibilities of citizens and individuals.
1b	Explain how rules meet needs and provide order, security, and safety in the home, school, and community.
2	Describe roles of community helpers and leaders. <i>Examples: custodians, fire and rescue workers, local business owners, police officers, principals, teachers</i>
3	Identify and explain symbols, customs, influential individuals, and celebrations associated with the home, school, community, state, and nation. <i>Examples: symbols - Alabama and United States flags; individuals - mayor, governor, president; celebrations - Independence Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Thanksgiving, Veterans Day</i>
3a	Describe the purpose of the national anthem (“The Star-Spangled Banner”) and Pledge of Allegiance.

ECONOMICS	
4	Explain the process of earning, saving, and spending money.
5	Describe the concept of exchange and how money is used to purchase goods and services.
5a	Differentiate between coin, paper, and digital currency in respect to value.

5b	Differentiate between goods and services.
6	Differentiate between needs and wants.

GEOGRAPHY

7	Explain the purpose and use of maps. <i>Examples: to follow directions, to locate places, showing sizes and shapes of places</i>
8	Identify landforms and bodies of water on maps, globes, and satellite and digital images.
9	Give and follow directions, using terminology that indicates position and direction. <i>Examples: locating objects and places to the right or left, up and down, in or out, above or below</i>

HISTORY

10	Sequence events using schedules, calendars, and timelines.
10a	Differentiate among broad categories of time, including <i>long ago, yesterday, today, and tomorrow</i> .
11	Identify a primary source. <i>Examples: art, artifacts, diaries, letters, maps, photographs</i>
11a	Compare daily life in homes, schools, and communities of the past and present using primary sources. <i>Examples: communication, education, jobs, recreation, technology, transportation</i>

Living and Working Together in Community and State Grade 1

Living and Working Together in Community and State helps first grade students acquire knowledge regarding their place in the local community as well as in Alabama. Students develop a deeper sense of their basic rights and responsibilities as citizens, the role of producers and consumers in the economy, the geographic features that surround them, and ways history shapes their culture and state. Students develop an understanding of the past and present by studying different types of evidence, including primary sources and maps.

Course Topics:

1. Civics
2. Economics
3. Geography
4. History

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: **First grade** builds upon the basic concepts introduced in **kindergarten**, adding the State of Alabama to the study of family, school, and community. This prepares students for **second grade**, which explores these concepts with an expanding focus on both Alabama and the United States.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The social studies practices listed below develop students’ ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom. These practices help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in future courses as well as in college, career, and civic life.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”

<div> EVALUATING EVIDENCE </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use map skills to identify the features of the community, state, and nation. • Gather relevant information from sources to compare and contrast the way people lived long ago and today. • Use primary and secondary sources to understand the sequence of events.
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**COMMUNICATING
CONCLUSIONS**

- Construct an explanation using correct sequence and relevant information.
- Present a summary using print, oral, or digital technologies.
- Identify evidence that supports an argument.
- Ask and answer questions about explanations.
- Use listening, consensus-building, and voting procedures to decide on and take action in their classroom.

**LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER IN COMMUNITY AND STATE
CONTENT STANDARDS**

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”


CIVICS	
1	Identify rights and responsibilities of citizens and individuals within the local community and the state.
1a	Explain ways in which responsible citizens contribute to the common good of the community and state. <i>Examples: advocating for people in need, community improvement projects, job opportunities, military service, paying taxes, voting</i>
1b	Explain how voting enables communities to make choices and decisions.
2	Identify public offices in the community and state and the duties associated with them. <i>Examples: city council, governor, mayor, state legislature, tribal chair, tribal council</i>








ECONOMICS	
3	Explain the role of commercial institutions within the local community, including banks, grocery stores, and other businesses.
3a	Explain the concept of using money to acquire goods and services to satisfy needs and wants.
4	Describe ways occupational and recreational opportunities in the local community and state are affected by the physical environment. <i>Examples: agricultural production, industry, tourism</i>
5	Define natural resources and identify examples in their community and state. <i>Examples: coal, cotton, fish, forests, marble</i>
6	Explain how farmers produce food and manufacturers turn raw materials into products.



	<i>Examples: car manufacturing, dairy farming, paper production, peach production</i>
6a	Explain how products are distributed from producers to sellers to consumers.

GEOGRAPHY	
7	Name and locate their local community, county, state, and state capital on a political map. 
8	Describe the features of political and physical maps. <i>Examples: political - symbols for capitals, county seats; physical - river, mountain</i>
8a	Identify map features, including title, cardinal directions, and key.
8b	Construct maps of familiar places. <i>Examples: their room, their home, their school, their community</i>
9	Differentiate among landforms, bodies of water, and other physical features on maps, globes, and satellite and digital images. <i>Examples: lake, mountain, plain, river</i>

HISTORY	
10	Construct calendars, timelines, and daily schedules.
11	Differentiate between primary and secondary sources. <i>Examples: primary – art, artifacts, interviews, letters, photographs, speeches; secondary – biographies, encyclopedias, interpretive local museums, textbooks</i>
12	Utilize primary sources to examine the significance of individuals, cultures, celebrations, and historical events within the community and state. 
12a	Summarize historical events that have shaped the community and state. <i>Examples: building of Moundville, Battle of Mobile, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Birmingham Children's Crusade, Space Race, Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill</i> 
12b	Identify and describe the contributions of significant individuals associated with the community and state in the past and the present. <i>Examples: Booker T. Washington, Hank Williams, Helen Keller, Jan Davis, Jesse Owens, Rosa Parks</i> 
12c	Identify festivals and observances celebrated in the community and state, and describe their historical origins. <i>Examples: Bridge Crossing Jubilee, Mardi Gras, National Peanut Festival, Poarch Creek Thanksgiving Pow Wow, Trail of Tears Commemorative Motorcycle Ride,</i> 

	<i>W.C. Handy Music Festival</i>	
12d	Identify sites of historical importance in the community and describe their significance. <i>Examples: archives, cemeteries, libraries, monuments, museums, state capitol</i>	
13	Utilize primary sources to compare and contrast conditions in their community and state over time. <i>Examples: architecture, city growth, recreational spaces, technology, transportation</i>	

Living and Working Together in State and Nation Grade 2

Living and Working Together in State and Nation introduces second grade students to major historical events, figures, and symbols related to the principles and history of Alabama and the United States. Content standards for second grade address the disciplines of civics, economics, geography, and history within the state and nation. The content encourages students to develop an appreciation of shared values that promote respect for the United States’ government, its people, and the diverse cultures, places, and histories that define the nation.

Course Topics:

1. Civics
2. Economics
3. Geography
4. History

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: Kindergarten and **first grade** introduced basic concepts of civics, economics, geography, and history as students applied these understandings to a study of family, school, community, and state. **Second grade** provides greater depth, expanding the focus of these concepts to both Alabama and the United States, thus preparing students for Alabama and United States history from **third grade** through **fifth grade**.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The social studies practices listed below develop students’ ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom. These practices help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in future courses as well as in college, career, and civic life.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize primary and secondary sources to explain the roles of a citizen within the state and nation. Evaluate a map to gain information. Use primary and secondary sources to explain historical events.
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**COMMUNICATING
CONCLUSIONS**

- Construct an explanation using correct sequence and relevant information.
- Present a summary using print, oral, or digital technologies.
- Ask and answer questions about arguments.
- Ask and answer questions about explanations.
- Identify and explain a range of local and regional problems and some ways in which people are trying to address these problems.
- Use listening, consensus-building, and voting procedures to decide on and take action in their classroom.

**LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER IN STATE AND NATION
CONTENT STANDARDS**


Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

CIVICS	
1	Explain how rights and responsibilities for citizens are part of the American system of government.
1a	Describe the reasons for the settlement of the American colonies. <i>Examples: economic opportunities, political liberty, religious freedom</i>
1b	Identify American principles found within the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. <i>Examples: equality, freedom of religion, independence, individual rights, liberty, limited government</i>
2	Identify the three branches of government and describe their roles.
2a	Compare the state and national governments in respect to their powers, roles, and leaders.
3	Explain the voting process.

ECONOMICS	
4	Explain the economic processes of production and distribution, including the roles of producers, consumers, goods, and services. <i>Examples: forest to building supply store, impounded water to electricity, milk supply from farm to consumer</i>
4a	Identify examples of imported and exported goods, including those produced within Alabama. <i>Examples: imports - fruit, oil; exports - cars, cotton, soybeans</i>





5	Explain how scarcity influences supply and demand.	
6	Explain how Alabama's natural resources are utilized in its economy. <i>Examples: cotton and clothing production, food production, pulpwood harvesting, paper manufacturing</i>	

GEOGRAPHY

7	Identify the seven continents, the five oceans, and the Equator shown on maps, globes, and satellite and digital images.
8	Differentiate between the features of a physical map and a political map, and explain how these features contribute to the map's purpose. <i>Examples: physical – mountains, rivers; political – capital symbols, state lines</i>
9	Compare the physical characteristics of regions throughout the United States, including landforms. <i>Examples: differences in desert, mountain, and tropical regions</i>
9a	Describe regions of the state and nation, using vocabulary associated with geographical features of Earth, including bay, hill, island, mountain range, peninsula, plateau, and valley.
10	Identify cardinal and intermediate directions.
10a	Utilize gridlines to find locations on a map.

HISTORY

11	Describe segments of time, including <i>year</i> , <i>decade</i> , and <i>century</i> .
12	Describe historical events and celebrations within the state and nation using primary and secondary sources. <i>Examples: calendars, newspapers, photographs, timelines</i>
13	Explain how national historical figures and celebrations relate to fundamental democratic principles.
13a	Research and explain the importance of individual founders and significant figures who shaped the nation. <i>Examples: Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, James Madison, Mary Katherine Goddard, Molly Pitcher, Thomas Jefferson</i>
13b	Describe the purpose and significance of commonly observed holidays, commemorations, and celebrations. <i>Examples: Flag Day, Independence Day, Juneteenth, Labor Day, Patriot Day, Thanksgiving</i>

13c	Describe the Alabama connections to national holidays, including Veterans Day and Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.	
13d	Explain the history and significance of American symbols and monuments. <i>Examples: bald eagle, Liberty Bell, Lincoln Memorial, Statue of Liberty, United States flag, White House</i>	
14	Explain how and why people have moved into and within the United States. <i>Examples: how - travel via ship, foot, plane, automobile; why - desire for better quality of life, economic and religious freedom and opportunities; family connections; disasters</i>	
14a	Describe the experiences of groups that have migrated to and within the United States throughout history. <i>Examples: Dust Bowl migration, Ellis and Angel Islands, Great Migration, Irish Potato Famine migration, South Vietnamese refugees, Trail of Tears and involuntary migration</i>	
15	Identify and summarize legends, stories, and songs that contributed to the cultural fabric of the United States. <i>Examples: Black American stories, Indigenous oral tradition, state and national songs, stories of folk heroes, tall tales</i>	

GRADES 3-5 OVERVIEW

Students in Grades 3 through 5 complete a three-year sequence studying Alabama history, geography, economics, and government. The state is not studied in isolation, but contextualized through the introduction of major events in United States history. Grade 3 begins with an examination of Alabama geography and concludes with a study of Indigenous peoples in Alabama and European exploration. In Grade 4, students learn about the formation of both the United States and Alabama, tracing their growth through the late 1800s. Grade 5 outlines the experiences of Alabama and the United States through the trials and achievements of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, including the Progressive Era, two World Wars, and the Civil Rights Movement.

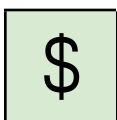
Within each course, connections are made between the key discipline of the course and the other relevant themes and disciplines reflected in the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*. Connecting standards are indicated by icons that link the content knowledge of the primary standard with content knowledge of a related discipline or with Alabama-specific content. Connections with related disciplines are also color coded.



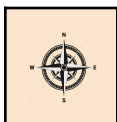
ALABAMA CONNECTION: The map icon indicates a standard that focuses on Alabama content.



CIVICS CONNECTION: The capitol dome icon identifies a standard that connects civics, government, or political science content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



ECONOMICS CONNECTION: The dollar sign indicates a standard that connects economics content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION: The compass rose indicates a standard that connects geography content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



HISTORY CONNECTION: This circular icon representing the passage of time identifies a standard that connects history content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.

Standards in each course are organized into topics. Each grade's standards are preceded by a skills framework that aligns relevant skills with the disciplinary thinking practices reflective of the four key content areas of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*.

Alabama in American History and Government I: Geography and Settlement

Grade 3

Alabama in American History and Government I: Geography and Settlement begins a three-year sequence in which students focus on the study of Alabama within the broader context of both the United States and the world. While the course integrates civics, economics, geography, and history, particular focus is placed on geography as students expand their foundational knowledge from earlier grades. Third grade students refine their skills to investigate Alabama’s geographic diversity, begin to grasp essential economic principles influencing their world, and explore the histories of Indigenous peoples along with the initial contact between them and European explorers.

In this course, students will develop and utilize disciplinary skills in civics, economics, geography, and history outlined in the social studies practices below. Additionally, students will use reading and analysis skills to investigate Alabama’s roles in United States history from prehistory through the early 1700s and communicate their conclusions through writing and speaking.

Course Topics:

1. Geography
2. People and the Environment
3. Indigenous Alabama and European Exploration
4. Early Colonization

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: **Third grade** serves as a bridge between the introduction of social studies concepts and the deeper study of these concepts through Alabama’s history and geography. In **second grade**, students explored significant historical events, influential figures, and important symbols representing American democratic principles in state and national contexts. In **third grade**, the focus shifts to understanding Alabama, the United States, and global regions and introducing Indigenous history and the exploration of North America. Students will continue their historical study of Alabama and the United States as they examine history from the colonial era through the late nineteenth century in **fourth grade** and from 1900 to the present in **fifth grade**.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their environmental features. ● Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify examples of the variety of resources (human capital, physical capital, and natural resources) that are used to produce goods and services. ● Explain why individuals and businesses specialize and trade.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compare life in specific historical time periods to life today. ● Create and use a chronological sequence of related events to compare developments that happened at the same time. ● Explain probable causes and effects of events and developments.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how groups of people make rules to create responsibilities and protect freedoms. ● Explain how rules and laws change society and how people change rules and laws.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.



Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"






EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use distinctions among fact and opinion to determine the credibility of multiple sources. • Use primary and secondary sources to explain historical events. • Use evidence from primary and secondary sources to develop claims in response to compelling questions.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources. • Construct explanations using reasoning, correct sequence, examples, and details with relevant information and data.

**ALABAMA IN AMERICAN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT I:
GEOGRAPHY AND SETTLEMENT
CONTENT STANDARDS**


Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”


GEOGRAPHY	
1	Locate map features, using geographic terminology to describe them. <i>Examples: compass rose, elevation, legend or key, lines of latitude and longitude, scale, title</i>
1a	Identify the Equator, International Date Line, Prime Meridian, Tropic of Capricorn, and Tropic of Cancer, using cardinal and intermediate directions.
1b	Locate points on a grid using latitude and longitude coordinates.
1c	Use the map scale to calculate the distance between two locations.
2	Explain how geographic features, including land regions and river systems, connect Alabama to other states. 
2a	Interpret thematic maps to compare and contrast Alabama to other states. <i>Examples: climate, growing zones, population, use of irrigation, vegetation</i> 



2b	Describe the geographic features and natural resources of Alabama regions, including the Alabama Ridge and Valley, Black Belt, Cumberland Plateau, Highland Rim, Lower Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Upper Coastal Plain.	
2c	Identify major river systems of Alabama and their points of origin, including the Alabama, Black Warrior, Cahaba, Chattahoochee, Coosa, Mobile, Perdido, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, and Tombigbee Rivers.	
3	Research and share information on the development of the state and national park systems and the benefits parks provide.	
3a	Locate state and national parks within Alabama and explain their historical and economic significance. <i>Examples: Horseshoe Bend National Military Park and historic preservation, Little River Canyon National Preserve and outdoor recreation, Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and memorialization</i>	
4	Locate and describe the significance of state and national symbols, landmarks, and monuments. <i>Examples: symbols - flower, mineral, rock, state and national bird; landmarks - Edmund Pettus Bridge, Gateway Arch, National Mall, Rickwood Field, USS Alabama, U.S. Space and Rocket Center; monuments - Freedom Riders National Monument, Mount Rushmore, Russell Cave National Monument</i>	

PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT




5	Explain the economic, geographic, and social impact of natural disasters over time. <i>Examples: effects - erosion, farming production, increased migration, outbreaks of disease, shaping of coastal ecology, tourism; types of disasters - drought, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes</i>	\$
6	Describe how Alabama's environment has been positively and negatively affected by human activity over time. <i>Examples: conservation, deforestation and reforestation, land management, misuse of natural resources, pollution, restocking fish in lakes</i>	

INDIGENOUS ALABAMA AND EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

7	Compare and contrast the roles of anthropologists, archaeologists, and paleontologists.	
8	Describe Indigenous cultures, governments, and economies in the Southeast prior to European colonization. <i>Examples: arts and crafts, Moundbuilders, trading</i>	
8a	Identify changes that took place in prehistoric/pre-contact cultures in the Southeast between the Paleo,	

	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. <i>Examples: modifications in architecture, art, foodways, and tools</i>	
8b	Describe key characteristics of different tribes in Alabama in the Mississippian Period, contrasting social customs, political organization, and religious practices. <i>Examples: Alabama, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Coushatta, Muscogee Creek, Shawnee, Yuchi</i>	
9	Explain reasons for European expeditions and the establishment of early settlements and colonies in North America during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. <i>Examples: Jamestown, Plymouth, Roanoke, St. Augustine, Williamsburg</i>	
9a	Trace and compare routes of early explorers of North and South America. <i>Examples: Alonso Álvarez de Pineda (Alabama), Christopher Columbus, Francisco Pizarro, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, Hernando Cortez, Juan Ponce de León, Leif Erikson</i>	
9b	Describe key parts of Hernando de Soto's expedition through Alabama and explain its effects on Alabama's Indigenous peoples.	

EARLY COLONIZATION

10	Explain why interactions and conflicts occurred between Europeans and Indigenous peoples in the Southeast from 1519 to the early 1700s, including differing beliefs regarding culture, land use and ownership, religion, and trade.	
11	Describe French expeditions and colonization of Alabama, including the efforts of the LeMoyne brothers (Iberville and Bienville), establishment of forts, relationships with Indigenous peoples, and fur trade.	
11a	Locate on maps the French settlements in early Alabama, including Mobile (1702), Fort Toulouse (1717), and Fort Condé (1723), and describe their significance.	

Alabama in American History and Government II: Colonies to 1900

Grade 4

Alabama in American History and Government II: Colonies to 1900 continues the exploration of United States and Alabama history. Fourth grade content begins with the colonial period and the development of both the United States and Alabama, then follows their history through the late nineteenth century. Students survey major events from the American Revolution, Westward Expansion, Civil War, and Reconstruction periods while following Alabama’s own formation and challenges during these events.

In this course, students will develop and utilize disciplinary skills in civics, economics, geography, and history outlined in the social studies practices below. Additionally, students will use reading and analysis skills to investigate Alabama’s role in United States history from the Revolutionary era through the end of the nineteenth century and communicate their conclusions through writing and speaking.

Course Topics:

1. Colonial Regions
2. American Revolution and Early Republic
3. Early Westward Expansion
4. Civil War and Reconstruction
5. Post-Civil War Westward Expansion

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: Students in **third grade** through **fifth grade** learn the story of United States history with a focus on Alabama history. **Third grade** students began their study of Alabama and United States history with prehistoric cultures and through the colonial era. **Fourth grade** students continue from the colonial era through the latter part of the nineteenth century. In **fifth grade**, students will continue to journey through the history of Alabama and the United States from the beginning of the twentieth century through the present day.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

<div> <div> GEOGRAPHIC THINKING </div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their environmental characteristics. • Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas. • Explain how human settlements and movements relate to the locations and uses of various natural resources.
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ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe why people in one country or region trade goods and services with people in other countries or regions. Identify positive and negative incentives that influence the decisions people make.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infer the intended audience and purpose of a historical source from information within the source itself. Explain why individuals and groups during the same historical period differed in their perspectives.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe ways in which people benefit from and are challenged by working together, including through government, workplaces, voluntary organizations, and families. Explain how rules and laws change society and how people change rules and laws. Examine the origins and purposes of rules, laws, and key United States constitutional provisions.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use distinctions between fact and opinion to determine the credibility of multiple sources. Use primary and secondary sources to explain historical events. Use evidence from primary and secondary sources to develop claims in response to compelling questions.
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**COMMUNICATING
CONCLUSIONS**

- Construct written arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources.
- Present a summary of arguments and explanations to others using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, and reports) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet and digital documentary).








**ALABAMA IN AMERICAN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT II:
COLONIES TO 1900
CONTENT STANDARDS**

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”










COLONIAL REGIONS		
1	Describe cooperation and conflict between the English, French, and Spanish colonists and Indigenous people over the fur trade, slave trade, and land claims.	\$
1a	Map the locations of significant European settlements and major Indigenous nations in North America and Alabama.	
2	Compare and contrast the physical geography of the Northern, Middle, and Southern colonies, including geographic features and differences in climate, and explain how geography impacted settlement.	
3	Explain the reasons for the establishment of the labor systems used in colonial America, including apprenticeship, indentured servitude, and slavery, and describe the differences among them.	\$
3a	Describe the triangular trade system, including the Middle Passage of the transatlantic slave trade, and describe the experiences of West Africans before and after being kidnapped and forced into slavery.	\$
4	Describe how the contributions of various groups living in colonial North America helped colonies develop, including artisans, farmers, large landowners, tradespeople, women, children, Indigenous peoples, enslaved people, and indentured servants.	\$
4a	Describe the contributions of key individuals who established and developed early American colonies. <i>Examples: George Calvert, James Oglethorpe, Roger Williams, William Penn</i>	




AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND EARLY REPUBLIC

5	Summarize the causes of the French and Indian War and describe how its outcomes increased tensions that led to the American Revolution.	
5a	Explain how the French and Indian War affected power, trade, and claims to lands in Alabama for both Native Americans and European nations. <i>Examples: abandonment of Fort Toulouse, competing British and Spanish claims, Fort Condé becoming Fort Charlotte</i>	
5b	Describe key events that caused tension and led American colonists to protest against Great Britain, including the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Boston Massacre, Tea Act, Boston Tea Party, and Intolerable Acts.	
6	Identify and describe key events of the American Revolution, including the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown.	
6a	Summarize the contributions of different groups and individuals to the American Revolution. <i>Examples: leaders - Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson; citizens - Abigail Adams, James Armistead Lafayette, Molly Pitcher, Phillis Wheatley, Peter Salem; groups - Loyalists, minutemen, Patriots</i>	
6b	Describe events that took place in Alabama during the Revolution, including the Spanish seizure of Mobile and the Battle of Fort Charlotte, and explain the involvement of Native Americans.	
6c	Summarize the principles of the Declaration of Independence.	
6d	Explain how the Treaty of Paris (1783) and Pinckney's Treaty helped set the boundaries of the United States, including the area that would become Alabama.	
7	Summarize the key factors leading to the ratification of the Constitution, including the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, Shays' Rebellion, and the Constitutional Convention with its compromises.	
7a	Describe the system of government established by the Constitution, including the three branches of government and their functions.	
7b	Explain why the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution and how the amendment process allows changes to protect or expand rights.	



EARLY WESTWARD EXPANSION








8	Explain how the Louisiana Purchase and the actions of the Corps of Discovery accelerated westward expansion of the United States.	
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	<i>Examples: Meriwether Lewis, Sacagawea, William Clark, York</i>	
8a	Summarize how the Federal Road increased access to Creek Territory for settlers and enslaved persons, and explain how their arrival affected Native Americans. <i>Examples: Benjamin Hawkins and “Plan of Civilization,” development of inns and taverns, establishment of Fort Stoddert, Treaty of Washington (1805)</i>	
9	Outline the major causes and events of the War of 1812. <i>Examples: impressment, invasion of Canada, burning of the White House, Battle of Fort McHenry and “The Star-Spangled Banner,” Battle of New Orleans</i>	
9a	Describe the causes of the Creek War within the context of the War of 1812 and explain the social, political, and economic effects on Alabama and the nation. <i>Examples: Andrew Jackson’s legacy, forcing Native Americans to relocate, Native Americans assimilating to European culture, opening Alabama land for settlers, United States acquiring tribal lands in Alabama</i>	
9b	Identify significant battles and leaders of the Creek War. <i>Examples: battles - Burnt Corn Creek, Fort Mims, Horseshoe Bend; leaders - Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Hawkins, Chief Menewa, Pushmataha, William McIntosh, William Weatherford</i>	
10	Explain how “Alabama fever” influenced Alabama's settlement, economic growth, and political development, leading to statehood and the 1819 constitution.	
10a	Identify contributions of Alabama’s early political leaders, including William Wyatt Bibb, Thomas Bibb, Israel Pickens, William Rufus King, and John W. Walker.	
10b	Outline political and geographic reasons for changing the location of Alabama’s state capital. <i>Examples: St. Stephens, Huntsville, Cahaba, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery</i>	
11	Describe events and factors that led to the United States' expansion prior to the Civil War, including conflicts, technological developments, trails, and the Gold Rush of 1849. <i>Examples: technology - Conestoga wagon, cotton gin, steamboat, steam locomotive, telegraph; trails - Oregon Trail, Mormon Trail, Santa Fe Trail; conflicts - Texas Revolution (1835), Mexican-American War (1846-1848)</i>	
11a	Locate states admitted to the United States between 1812 and 1860 and categorize these states as either “free” or “slave” states.	
12	Explain how the growth of the United States from 1812 to 1860 changed economic and social life in Alabama.	
12a	Identify different trades and occupations of Alabamians in the period from 1812 to 1860. <i>Examples: blacksmiths, cotton trade, manufacturing, yeoman farmers</i>	

12b	Describe the living and working conditions and the cultural practices of enslaved persons engaged in skilled trades, domestic roles, and agricultural production, including effects of the domestic slave trade on their lives. <i>Examples: skilled trades - blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers; domestic roles - cooks, housemaids, seamstresses; agriculture - cotton, timber; effects of slave trade - relocation, family separations; cultural practices - folktales, foodways, religious traditions</i>	
12c	Explain how the Indian Removal Act (1830), Second Creek War (1836) and economic policies affected the lives, rights, and territories of the Muscogee Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole tribes.	
12d	Describe the development of educational institutions in Alabama from statehood through 1860. <i>Examples: University of Alabama (1820), Spring Hill College (1830), Judson College (1838), Barton Academy (1852), Tuskegee Female College (1854), East Alabama Male College (1856)</i>	





CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

13	Describe how slavery contributed to sectional disagreements, divisions over states' rights, and economic disputes resulting in the Civil War.	
13a	Identify and describe how key events from the Missouri Compromise (1820) to the election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) contributed to growing sectional divisions. <i>Examples: Nat Turner's Rebellion, Compromise of 1850, Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857), John Brown's Raid</i>	
13b	Describe the influence of abolitionists, including enslaved persons and self-liberated Black Americans, on efforts to end slavery in the United States. <i>Examples: Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Tubman, Peter Still (Alabama), Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison</i>	
13c	Describe the significance of the Clotilda's delivery of kidnapped people to Mobile Bay as an effort to expand slavery.	
13d	Summarize Alabama's role in the formation of the Confederate States of America, including the pivotal events that took place in Montgomery and the division over secession in the northern part of the state. <i>Examples: Free State of Winston, Jefferson Davis's inauguration, Nickajack region's statehood efforts, Unionist meeting at Looney's Tavern</i>	
14	Evaluate how key figures contributed to events that shaped the United States' victory in the Civil War. <i>Examples: leadership - Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation, Ulysses S. Grant and victory at Vicksburg/capture of the Mississippi River; William Tecumseh Sherman and the March to the Sea, Robert E. Lee and surrender at Appomattox Court House; citizens -</i>	

	<i>Clara Barton and medical treatment, Harriet Tubman and role as a spy, guide, and soldier, Elizabeth Van Lew and espionage efforts, Robert Smalls and naval actions</i>	
14a	Identify Alabama's economic and military contributions to the Civil War, including weapons manufacturing, soldiers, and the use of and resistance to conscripted enslaved labor. <i>Examples: economic - Clarke County salt production, Selma Ordnance and Naval Foundry; military - Joseph Wheeler (CSA), Ralph Semmes (CSA), First Alabama Cavalry (USA), First Alabama Volunteer Infantry Regiment/55th United States Colored Infantry Regiment (USA)</i>	
14b	Locate and describe the impact of significant Civil War battles, including those affecting Alabama, and identify the location of Confederate states, states remaining loyal to the United States, and capital cities of the Confederacy and United States. <i>Examples: major battles - Fort Sumter, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg; Alabama battles - Sack of Athens (1862), Mobile Bay (1864), Fort Henderson (1864), Fort Blakely (1865), Selma (1865); capital cities - Washington, D.C., Montgomery, Richmond</i>	
14c	Describe how the Civil War affected the people of Alabama, including the end of slavery, destruction of transportation systems, collapse of the economy, and the role of women on the home front. <i>Examples: casualty rates, conscription, Mobile bread riots, Wilson's Raid; women - Augusta Wilson and Confederate literature, Juliet Opie Hopkins and establishment of hospitals, Kate Cumming and nursing</i>	
14d	Summarize events that marked the conclusion of the Civil War, including the assassination of President Lincoln, the surrender of Confederate armies, the spread of emancipation, and Emancipation and Juneteenth celebrations in Alabama and other states.	
15	Identify major events of Reconstruction and evaluate the outcomes of Reconstruction policies.	
15a	Explain political changes in Alabama during Reconstruction, including new state constitutions, Black Codes, changes in political parties, voting rights, and citizenship rights for Black Americans. <i>Examples: military rule, presence of Freedmen's Bureau, Alabama's readmittance to the United States, 1868 and 1875 Constitutions, Thirteenth (1865), Fourteenth (1868), and Fifteenth (1870) Amendments</i>	
15b	Describe the effects of Reconstruction on education and social institutions in Alabama. <i>Examples: educational reform, establishment of additional Black churches, establishment of segregated schools, Morrill Land Grant Act and expansion of higher education, opening of normal schools</i>	
15c	Explain how Africatown was established, describing the challenges its founders overcame and the ways they built community. <i>Examples: Charles Lewis, Charlie Poteet, Cudjoe Kazoola Lewis, Jabez</i>	

15d	<p>Recount the contributions of Alabamians who helped shape their state during Reconstruction.</p> <p><i>Examples: Benjamin Turner and extension of rights to former Confederates, Horace King and infrastructure development, James Rapier and Civil Rights Act of 1875, Maria Fearing and Talladega College, Noah Cloud and public education</i></p>	
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POST-CIVIL WAR DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPANSION

16	<p>Describe how political and social changes of the late 1870s to 1900 affected Black and white Alabamians, including the introduction of Jim Crow laws, sharecropping, voting restrictions, and violence.</p> <p><i>Examples: Election Day Riots of 1874, John Hollis Bankhead and expansion of convict-leasing system, Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</i></p>	
16a	<p>Describe how industry, trade, farming, and the rise of Populism changed Alabama after the Civil War and shaped its economy and communities in the late 1800s.</p> <p><i>Examples: changes in trade practices; demands from small farmers (yeoman) for reform; growth of industries like cotton, lumber, turpentine, and iron production; shift to small-scale farming and crop diversification</i></p>	
17	Describe the social, political, and economic impacts of the conflicts, legislation, and treaties that led to the United States acquiring additional territory after the Civil War.	
17a	<p>Explain how territorial expansion and the construction of the transcontinental railroad affected immigrants and Native Americans, including how it led to the loss of land in Indian Territory where Alabama tribes had been relocated.</p> <p><i>Examples: employment opportunities for immigrants, mistreatment of immigrants, Chinese Exclusion Act (1882), Dawes Act (1887), Oklahoma Land Rush (1889), Ghost Dance Movement and Wounded Knee Massacre (1890)</i></p>	
17b	<p>Locate states admitted to and territories acquired by the United States between 1865 and 1900, and describe how these additional territories were acquired.</p> <p><i>Examples: states - Nebraska (1867), Colorado (1876), Utah (1896); territories - Puerto Rico (1898), Guam (1898), Alaska District (1867), Hawaii Territory (1898)</i></p>	

Alabama in American History and Government III: Twentieth Century to Present Grade 5

Alabama in American History and Government III: Twentieth Century to Present focuses on the history of the United States from the Progressive Era to present day, emphasizing Alabama’s contributions to and impact on this period. The course explores historical topics from the Progressive Era, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Civil Rights Movement, and Cold War into the present. Standards are designed to help students acquire a deeper understanding of cultures, perspectives, and experiences that are both similar to and different from their own.

In this course, students will develop and utilize disciplinary skills in civics, economics, geography, and history outlined in the social studies practices below. Additionally, students will use reading and analysis skills to investigate Alabama’s role in United States’ history during the twentieth century and communicate their conclusions through writing and speaking.

Course Topics:

1. Progressive Era and World War I
2. Roaring Twenties, Great Depression, and New Deal
3. World War II
4. Mid-Twentieth Century, National Effects of World War II
5. Mid-Twentieth Century, International Effects of World War II
6. 1970s to Today

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: **Fifth grade** concludes the three-year study of Alabama and United States history and geography with a survey of the twentieth century to the present. In **third grade**, students began this sequence with the physical and political geography of the United States and Indigenous history of Alabama. In **fourth grade**, students learned about the establishment of both the United States and Alabama, as well as the challenges they both encountered during the nineteenth century. In **sixth grade**, students will revisit in greater depth the history of the colonization and founding of the United States and receive an introduction to basic government principles through a civics lens.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their environmental characteristics. • Explain how human settlements and movements relate to the locations and uses of various natural resources. • Describe how environmental and cultural characteristics influence population distribution in specific places or regions.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the meaning of inflation, deflation, and unemployment. • Explain the ways in which the government pays for the goods and services it provides. • Explain the effects of increasing economic interdependence on different groups within participating nations.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity. • Generate questions about individuals and groups who have shaped significant historical changes. • Compare life in specific historical time periods to life today. • Explain why individuals and groups during the same historical period differed in their perspectives.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify core civic virtues and democratic principles that guide government, society, and communities. • Examine the origins and purposes of rules, laws, and key United States constitutional provisions. • Explain how groups of people make rules to create responsibilities and protect freedoms. • Explain how policies are developed to address public problems.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.




Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"










EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate a source by distinguishing between fact and opinion. • Gather relevant information from multiple sources, using their origin, structure, and context to guide the selection. • Use evidence from primary and secondary sources to develop claims in response to compelling questions.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer questions about arguments. • Construct written arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources. • Draw on disciplinary concepts to explain the challenges people have faced and opportunities they have created, in addressing local, regional, and national problems at various times and places. • Present a summary of arguments and explanations to others using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, and reports) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet and digital documentary).




ALABAMA IN AMERICAN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT 3: TWENTIETH CENTURY - PRESENT CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.






Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”


PROGRESSIVE ERA AND WORLD WAR I		
1	Explain how industry and agriculture expanded during the early twentieth century.	\$
1a	Summarize how important entrepreneurs and inventors shaped American society, and identify Alabamians who contributed to these innovations. <i>Examples: national - Andrew Carnegie, Henry T. Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Julius Rosenwald, Lewis Latimer, Madame C.J. Walker; Alabama - George Washington Carver, Ida Brandon Mathis, Mary Anderson</i>	
1b	Describe the emergence of new forms of economic activity in Alabama at the turn of the twentieth century, including the iron, steel, textile, and timber industries.	
1c	Outline reasons for the growth of urban areas at the turn of the twentieth century, including Birmingham. <i>Examples: Good Roads Movement, increased immigration, industrialization, improved transportation</i>	

2	Describe Progressive Era political reforms in both the United States and Alabama.	
2a	Summarize how women in Alabama participated in the suffrage movement prior to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. <i>Examples: Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, Marie Bankhead Owen, Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Women's Anti-Ratification League of Alabama</i>	
2b	Describe how the Populist Movement influenced the creation of the 1901 Alabama Constitution and explain the effects of its adoption, including disenfranchisement of voters through literacy tests and poll taxes that affected both Black and white male small farmers and laborers.	
2c	Identify and describe examples of prison reform, including the abolition of the convict-lease system and leadership of Julia Tutwiler.	
3	Describe Progressive Era social reforms in both the United States and Alabama.	
3a	Explain how legislation, individuals, and groups extended educational opportunities in Alabama. <i>Examples: Anna T. Jeanes Fund, Booker T. Washington and Rosenwald Schools, expansion of historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs), Governor Braxton Bragg Comer and compulsory education, Maud Lindsay's free kindergarten</i>	
3b	Summarize the role of labor unions and reformers in changing laws governing working conditions. <i>Examples: national - child labor laws, eight-hour workday, safety reforms, workers' compensation laws; Alabama - Alabama Child Labor Committee, Birmingham District Coal Strike (1908), Loraine Bedsole Tunstall and Alabama Department of Child Welfare, United Mine Workers (Birmingham)</i>	
3c	Summarize Helen Keller's life and her contributions to disability rights.	
4	Analyze the reasons for increased immigration to, and migration within, the United States and Alabama in the early twentieth century.	
4a	Compare the experiences of immigrants who entered the United States through various ports of entry, including Ellis Island, Angel Island, and the southern border.	
4b	Identify the economic and social conditions that led to the start of the Great Migration.	
5	Summarize the primary causes and consequences of World War I.	
5a	Identify and explain international events that led to the United States' entry into World War I.	






	<i>Examples: Sinking of the Lusitania, Zimmermann Telegram</i>	
5b	Identify the countries of the Triple Entente and Central Powers during World War I and locate them on a map.	
5c	Describe the roles and contributions of Alabamians, including the 167th Infantry Regiment (4th Alabama), to the war effort during World War I. <i>Examples: Anne Mae Beddow, James Reese Europe, Osmond Kelly Ingram, Robert Moton, Robert Lee Bullard, Sister Chrysostom Moynahan</i>	
5d	Locate Alabama military training camps, ammunition depots, and the Port of Mobile on a map and explain their role in World War I efforts. <i>Examples: Camp McClellan, Camp Sheridan, Maxwell Field, Taylor Field</i>	

ROARING TWENTIES, GREAT DEPRESSION, AND NEW DEAL








6	Identify the contributions of Alabamians to sports, film, and the arts during the early twentieth century, the Harlem Renaissance, and the Jazz Age. <i>Examples: Joe Louis, Negro Southern League, Tallulah Bankhead, W. C. Handy, Zelda and F. Scott Fitzgerald, Zora Neale Hurston</i>	
6a	Explain how overcropping, the boll weevil, and low cotton prices affected farmers in Alabama.	
7	Describe the economic developments in the United States during the Roaring Twenties that caused the 1929 stock market crash. <i>Examples: bull market, decline in money supply, post-war economic growth, speculative trading</i>	\$
7a	Explain how the Great Depression impacted Alabamians and the nation, including increased labor tensions. <i>Examples: nationwide - Hooverilles, mass unemployment, soup kitchens; Alabama - Alabama Sharecroppers' Union, General Textile Strike of 1934, tenant farming, union organizing</i>	
7b	Identify key characteristics of the Dust Bowl and the regions affected by it. <i>Examples: drought, erosion, farm relief, migration, soil erosion</i>	
8	Analyze how the government-funded New Deal programs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt impacted American society.	\$
8a	Identify the contributions of reformers during the New Deal, including Alabama political and civic leaders. <i>Examples: national - Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, Mary McLeod Bethune; Alabama - Pauline Fletcher and Camp Margaret Murray Washington, Representative</i>	

	<i>Henry Steagall and the Glass-Steagall Act, Senator Hugo Black and the Fair Labor Standards Act, Speaker of the House William Bankhead and the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act, Southern Conference for Human Welfare</i>	
8b	Identify and describe New Deal projects that helped bring relief to Alabama. <i>Examples: Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), Social Security Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Works Progress Administration (WPA)</i>	

WORLD WAR II




9	Describe the reasons for the United States' entry into World War II and identify its contributions toward the defeat of the Axis powers.	
9a	Compare totalitarianism and democracy as represented in the Axis and Allied powers prior to war in Europe.	
9b	Explain the military contributions of Americans during World War II, including the achievements of the Tuskegee Airmen and Alabama Medal of Honor recipients. <i>Examples: 442nd Infantry Regiment, 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, Native American Code Talkers, Women's Army Corps (WAC); Medal of Honor recipients - Charles Thomas, Henry "Red" Erwin, Howard Gilmore, Paul Bolden</i>	
9c	Explain the significance of major events in the war, including Pearl Harbor, internment of Japanese-Americans, D-Day, the Holocaust, Victory in Europe (VE) Day, the development and use of the atomic bomb, and Victory over Japan (VJ) Day.	
10	Describe how Alabamians contributed to the war effort during World War II.	
10a	Explain Alabama's contributions to military production during World War II. <i>Examples: aluminum production, Birmingham steel industry, Huntsville Arsenal, Percy Julian and firefighting foam, Port of Mobile, cotton and textile production</i>	
10b	Locate military installations in Alabama during World War II on a map, including Redstone Arsenal, Camp Rucker (Fort Novosel), Fort McClellan, Craig Army Air Base, Brookley Field, Tuskegee Army Air Field, and major POW camps in Alabama.	
10c	Explain how women and Black Alabamians sought and received new employment opportunities during World War II that were not previously available. <i>Examples: Bess Bolden Walcott as Field Director for the Red Cross, Executive Order 8802, Nancy Batson and the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs), women welders of ADDSCO in Mobile</i>	

MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY, NATIONAL EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II



11	Describe how the United States' economy grew and American culture changed after World War II. <i>Examples: consumerism, G.I. Bill, growth of suburbs, Interstate Highway System, rock and roll, television</i>	
11a	Identify Alabamians who contributed to the growth of American culture post-World War II into the 1970s. <i>Examples: Bear Bryant, Hank Aaron, Hank Williams, Harper Lee, Nat King Cole, Tammy Wynette</i>	
11b	Describe the decline of farming and the growth of urban areas in Alabama after World War II.	
12	Outline key events and campaigns of the Civil Rights Movement and identify significant organizations and their contributions within the Movement. <i>Examples: events - Greensboro Sit-In, March on Washington, Freedom Summer, Fair Housing Act of 1968; organizations - John Lewis and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference</i>	
12a	Describe ways in which the Civil Rights Movement sought to create change. <i>Examples: boycotts, church meetings, school desegregation, sit-ins, tenant farmers' strike, voting rights protests</i>	
12b	Trace the chronology of civil rights events in Alabama and across the nation, and summarize how they impacted one another. <i>Examples: Brown v. Board of Education (1954) and school desegregation, Boynton v. Virginia (1960) and the Freedom Rides, Birmingham Movement and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Selma-to-Montgomery Marches and Voting Rights Act of 1965</i>	
12c	Describe the contributions of Alabama leaders and foot soldiers of the Civil Rights Movement as well as other Alabamian supporters who aided their efforts. <i>Examples: leaders - Fred Shuttlesworth, Charles Gomillion, John LeFlore, Marie Foster, Rosa Parks, T.Y. Rogers; foot soldiers - Autherine Lucy, Freedom Quilting Bee, Georgia Gilmore, Gwendolyn Webb, Sonnie Hereford III; supporters - A.G. Gaston, Frank Johnson, Fred Gray, Charles Morgan, Juliette Hampton Morgan, Virginia Foster Durr</i>	
12d	Summarize how opponents of the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama sought to limit its success. <i>Examples: Bloody Sunday, Bloody Tuesday, bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church, Dynamite Hill, Massive Resistance, Stand in the Schoolhouse Door</i>	
12e	Identify Alabamians who contributed to concurrent civil rights movements in the United States during the decades following World War II. <i>Examples: Jack Daughtry and school desegregation for Native American children, Nina Gail Thrower and Native American education, Nina Miglionico and women's</i>	

rights, Yolande Betbeze and women's rights

MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY, INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II

13	Summarize why the United States sought to contain communism during the Cold War, and locate major communist countries from the Cold War era on a map. <i>Examples: China, Cuba, North Korea, North Vietnam, Soviet Union</i>	
14	Describe how the United States' involvement in the Cold War influenced domestic and international events.	
14a	Explain reasons for the United States' involvement in the Korean War and Vietnam War and describe the involvement of Alabamians in these conflicts. <i>Examples: anti-war protests, helicopter pilot training at Fort Rucker (Novesel), Jeremiah Denton and POWs, Medal of Honor recipients, migration of Vietnamese refugees to Alabama, training of Air Force leaders at Maxwell Air Force Base</i>	
14b	Describe how technological innovations boosted space exploration during the Space Race, including the role of Redstone Arsenal and the Marshall Space Flight Center. <i>Examples: Operation Paperclip and Werhner von Braun, Jupiter-C, Saturn V, Skylab</i>	

1970s TO TODAY

15	Trace the United States' military involvement in international conflicts since 1980, including those following the September 11 attacks. <i>Examples: First and Second Gulf War, Global War on Terror</i>	
16	Research and report on Alabama's economic contributions and participation in global markets from the mid-twentieth through twenty-first centuries. <i>Examples: decline of textiles; growth of aerospace, automobile manufacturing, and aviation</i>	
17	State and defend a position regarding the benefits and drawbacks of technological advancements in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. <i>Examples: artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, cell phones, CT scans, Internet, robotics</i>	\$
18	Identify political achievements and legislation nationally and within Alabama that have furthered the modern civil rights movement since 1970. <i>Examples: Condoleezza Rice as first Black female Secretary of State and first female National Security Advisor; election of Barack Obama, election of female officeholders, federal recognition of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act securing equal pay for women, Wyatt Standards for individuals with mental illness or developmental disabilities</i>	

GRADES 6-8 OVERVIEW

Students in Grades 6-8 explore social studies content in greater depth than in elementary grades. Grade 6 offers the first year of the three-part secondary sequence studying United States history. Students explore how the United States of America was formed, including deeper study of the civic foundations of the country. In Grades 7 and 8, students complete the first two years of a three-year world history sequence that includes an introduction to key geographic principles and concepts.

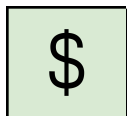
Within each course, connections are made between the key discipline of the course and the other relevant themes and disciplines reflected in the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*. Connecting standards are indicated by icons that link the content knowledge of the primary standard with content knowledge of a related discipline or with Alabama-specific content. Connections with related disciplines are also color coded.



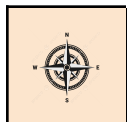
ALABAMA CONNECTION: The map icon indicates a standard that focuses on Alabama content.



CIVICS CONNECTION: The capitol dome icon identifies a standard that connects civics, government, or political science content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



ECONOMICS CONNECTION: The dollar sign indicates a standard that connects economics content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION: The compass rose indicates a standard that connects geography content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



HISTORY CONNECTION: This circular icon representing the passage of time identifies a standard that connects history content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.

Standards in each course are organized into topics. Each grade's standards are preceded by a skills framework that aligns relevant skills with the disciplinary thinking practices reflective of the four key content areas of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*.

Making A New Nation: United States Beginnings and Civic Foundations

Grade 6

Making a New Nation: United States Beginnings and Civic Foundations is an in-depth study of the formation of the United States and its civic foundations. Students investigate the fundamental values and principles of the events, philosophies, and individuals that shaped the United States of America. Incorporating colonization and the American Revolution, standards address the United States’ government, civic responsibilities, and individual rights and freedoms. Standards provide opportunities to apply civic knowledge to learning experiences that foster increased personal responsibility and civic engagement.

Standards and the accompanying skills framework emphasize the development of critical thinking skills through analyzing historical documents, constructing and defending arguments, and engaging in problem-solving. Students are encouraged to explore historical topics through a civics lens and begin thinking like historians while studying key events, people, and ideas in this period of American history. Process skills serve as an important component of this course. Through both content and skills standards, students grasp the significance of learning history and gain a deeper understanding of civic engagement.

Course Topics:

1. Colonization of North America
2. The American Revolution
3. Creating a Government
4. Foundations of American Government
5. Government in a New Nation

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: Grades 3-5 presented the history of Alabama contextualized within United States history. **Third grade** provided a brief overview of Indigenous history, exploration, and colonization. **Fourth grade** introduced a historical study of the American Revolution, setting the framework for the government. These two grades provided an introduction to what will be studied in **sixth grade**.

Seventh grade begins a three-year sequence of world history and geography. The American Revolution and the founding principles of the United States will be revisited in **tenth grade**, with a more in-depth study of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in **tenth** and **eleventh grades**. **Twelfth grade** focuses on the political process, the functions of government, and the fundamentals of economics.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how the characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and cultures. ● Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement. ● Explain how cultural patterns and economic decisions influence environments and the daily lives of people in both nearby and distant places.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals and society. ● Identify the benefits and costs of making various personal decisions. ● Evaluate alternative approaches or solutions to economic issues in terms of benefits and costs for different groups and society as a whole.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity. ● Use questions generated about individuals and groups to analyze why they and the developments they shaped are seen as historically significant. ● Analyze multiple factors that influenced the perspectives of people during different historical eras. ● Explain how and why people’s perspectives have changed over time.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the specific roles played by citizens (such as voters, jurors, taxpayers, members of the armed forces, petitioners, protesters, and officeholders). ● Examine the origins, purposes, and impact of constitutions, laws, and treaties. ● Describe the roles of political, civil, and economic organizations in shaping people’s lives. ● Explain the relevance of personal interests and perspectives, civic virtues, and democratic principles when people address issues and problems in government and civil society.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students’ ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.



Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”






EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate a source by distinguishing between fact and opinion. • Gather relevant information from multiple sources, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. • Evaluate the credibility of a source by determining its relevance and intended use. • Identify evidence that draws information from multiple sources to support claims, noting evidentiary limitations. • Develop claims and counterclaims and identify the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer questions about arguments. • Critique arguments for credibility. • Construct written arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources, acknowledging the strengths and limitations of the arguments. • Assess individual and collective capacities to take action to address local, regional, and national problems, taking into account a range of possible levers of power, strategies, and potential outcomes.


**MAKING A NEW NATION:
UNITED STATES BEGINNINGS AND CIVIC FOUNDATIONS
CONTENT STANDARDS**

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.


Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”




COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA	
1	Describe major Indigenous societies in North America prior to European contact.
1a	<p>Compare the political and social structures of Southeastern Woodland Indigenous peoples and those of another region of North America.</p> <p><i>Examples: California, Northeastern Woodlands, Great Plains, Northwest Plateau, Southwest</i></p> 
2	<p>Compare and contrast the reasons for British, French, and Spanish colonization in North America as well as why individuals migrated to the colonies, including mercantilism, religious persecution, poverty, oppression, and new opportunities.</p> <p><i>Examples: French Huguenots and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Jamestown and the Virginia Company, Jesuit missionaries and conversion, overpopulation and English colonization, silver mining and Spain’s economic growth</i></p> 
2a	Summarize how the Crusades, Reformation, and Renaissance influenced European exploration and

	describe how individuals contributed to these movements. <i>Examples: Johannes Gutenberg, John Calvin, Martin Luther, Prince Henry the Navigator</i>	
2b	Trace the routes of key European expeditions in North America and describe their effects on colonization in the New World. <i>Examples: expeditions - Francisco Vásquez de Coronado (Southwest), Henry Hudson (Northeast), Hernando de Soto (Southeast); effects - documenting new cultures and natural resources, establishing trade routes and outposts, mapping territories</i>	
2c	Locate on a map of North America the areas of European colonization, including colonies of England, France, Russia, and Spain.	
3	Describe the effects of European expeditions and colonization on the economic, geographic, and social conditions of Indigenous peoples during the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries in North America. <i>Examples: Columbian Exchange, disease, ecological disruption, fur trade</i>	\$
3a	Summarize how interactions between colonists and Indigenous peoples resulted in both conflict and cooperation, including economic and military alliances. <i>Examples: Indigenous slave trade, King Philip's War, Pocahontas and John Smith, Powhatan War, Pueblo Revolt, Thanksgiving</i>	\$
4	Compare and contrast the key characteristics, including political structures, of the New England, Middle, Chesapeake, and Southern colonies. <i>Examples: characteristics - Georgia as a buffer against Spanish Florida, Virginia and tobacco production; political structures - charter, proprietary, provincial (royal)</i>	
4a	Explain how climate and geography shaped the economic identities of the colonial regions. <i>Examples: plantation agriculture in Lower South, production of foodstuffs in Middle Colonies, rocky New England and shipping</i>	
4b	Differentiate among the various forms of colonial governments and identify examples of self-government in the colonies, including the Mayflower Compact, New England town meetings, and the Virginia House of Burgesses.	
4c	Identify individuals in colonial America who sought change for their communities, and describe how their efforts led to shifts in society. <i>Examples: Chief Powhatan (Wahunsenacawh), James Oglethorpe, Nathaniel Bacon</i>	
5	Explain how the desire for religious freedom served as a motivation for establishing colonies. <i>Examples: John Winthrop and "A Model of Christian Charity," Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert) and Maryland, Moravians, William Penn and Pennsylvania</i>	
5a	Summarize efforts to limit religious freedom in the colonies. <i>Examples: established churches, Maryland Toleration Act, Requerimiento, Rhode Island and religious exile, Salem Witch Trials</i>	









5b	Describe the contributions of colonists in bringing about religious change in colonial society. <i>Examples: Anne Hutchinson, Bartolomé de Las Casas, John Winthrop, Roger Williams</i>	
5c	Explain the influence of the Great Awakening on colonial society, including how it shaped the political beliefs of colonists. <i>Examples: emotion v. reason, George Whitefield, Jonathan Edwards, New Lights v. Old Lights, religious liberty, revivals</i>	
6	Trace the economic and cultural interactions across continents and the colonies resulting from the triangular trade routes, including the forced migration of Africans through the transatlantic slave trade and experiences of the Middle Passage.	\$
6a	Compare and contrast the institution of slavery in different colonial regions. <i>Examples: agricultural v. urban slavery, gang v. task system, rice v. sugar harvesting</i>	
6b	Summarize the purpose of slave codes in colonial society and explain how they demonstrated that laws can be discriminatory and unfair.	
6c	Describe how enslaved people and abolitionists sought to oppose slavery in colonial America. <i>Examples: Anthony Benezet, Benjamin Lay, Francisco Menéndez, Maroons, Olaudah Equiano, Stono Rebellion</i>	

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION


7	Identify causes and events leading to the War for Independence, including salutary neglect, the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the Intolerable Acts, Virginia Convention (1775), and the Declaration of Independence, and describe how these events escalated tension between the colonies and Great Britain.	
7a	Develop an argument defending the belief that the French and Indian War served as a defining event in the relationship between the American colonies and British government. <i>Examples: Albany Plan of Union, British war debt, Proclamation of 1763, territorial gains and land speculation</i>	
7b	Compare and contrast methods of colonial activism and protest against British policies, including boycotts, craftwork, letters, petitions, poems, public oration, and speeches. <i>Examples: Committees of Correspondence and intercolonial coordination, Daughters of Liberty and boycotts, First Continental Congress and political declarations, Penelope Barker and the Edenton Tea Party, Sons of Liberty, tarring and feathering</i>	
7c	Describe the positive and negative effects of taxation and trade on the economic livelihood of American colonies in the 1760s and 1770s and explain how this issue violated colonists' expectations of representative government.	\$
7d	Summarize the arguments put forth by Patriots and Loyalists regarding the question of independence	














	<p>from Great Britain, and describe efforts to compromise. <i>Examples: Olive Branch Petition, Samuel Seabury's "Farmer's Letters," Thomas Paine's Common Sense</i></p>	
7e	<p>Define the key principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, including inalienable rights, equality, and social contract, and explain how they have been presented in significant statements of belief throughout United States history to the present. <i>Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton's "Declaration of Sentiments," Fredrick Douglass's "What to the Slave is the Fourth of July?" speech, Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech</i></p>	
8	<p>Differentiate among the outcomes of major events and campaigns of the War for Independence, including the northern, middle, southern, and western theaters. <i>Examples: northern theater - Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Fort Ticonderoga, Saratoga; middle theater - New York, Trenton, Monmouth; southern theater - Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Yorktown; western theater - Gulf Coast Campaign, Siege of Vincennes</i></p>	
8a	<p>Explain how the War for Independence created hardship and required sacrifice by colonists on the home front as well as by soldiers. <i>Examples: food and clothing shortages, smallpox, Valley Forge</i></p>	
8b	<p>Research and report on the contributions to victory in the War for Independence from women, Black Americans, and supporters from other countries. <i>Examples: colonists - Crispus Attucks, Deborah Sampson, Haym Solomon, James Armistead Lafayette, Mercy Otis Warren, Peter Salem, Phillis Wheatley, Salem Poor, Sybil Ludington; supporters from other countries - Bernardo de Gálvez, Baron von Steuben, Johann de Kalb, Marquis de Lafayette</i></p>	
8c	<p>Explain the involvement of Indigenous peoples in the War for Independence and the effects of the war on Indigenous societies. <i>Examples: Cherokee Nation, Joseph Brant, Molly Brant, Oneida Nation, Sullivan Expedition</i></p>	
8d	<p>Explain why Loyalists and other colonists sided with the British during the War for Independence and how Great Britain's defeat and withdrawal impacted their lives. <i>Examples: reasons - Dunmore's Proclamation and freedom, economic connections; effects - loss of property, founding of Sierra Leone, migration, neighbor v. neighbor violence</i></p>	
9	Summarize the reasons for the colonies' victory in the War for Independence.	
9a	<p>Evaluate the political and military contributions to the American Revolution of Founding Fathers, including their efforts to mobilize support, develop military strategy, and conduct foreign diplomacy. <i>Examples: Henry Knox and artillery, John Adams and negotiating peace, Robert Morris and financial contributions</i></p>	
9b	Analyze how the Treaty of Paris of 1783 affected the development of the United States, including the establishment of its boundaries.	









CREATING A GOVERNMENT

10	<p>Explain how events and issues of the Critical Period (1783-1789) exposed limitations of the Articles of Confederation and contributed to calls for a stronger national government.</p> <p><i>Examples: debt, diplomatic difficulties with foreign powers, interstate conflicts over trade and taxation, Shay's Rebellion</i></p>	
10a	<p>Compare and contrast the division of power among levels of government in unitary, federal, and confederate styles of governance.</p>	
10b	<p>Describe how the Northwest Land Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 established a foundation for future territorial growth of the United States and restricted the growth of slavery.</p>	
10c	<p>Identify innovative ideas for democratic governance and the expansion of citizen rights that were included in state constitutions during the Critical Period.</p> <p><i>Examples: New Hampshire (educational provisions), New Jersey and New York (separation of powers and right to assemble and petition), Pennsylvania (universal male suffrage), Vermont (abolition), Virginia and Massachusetts (bills of rights)</i></p>	
11	<p>Analyze how collaboration and compromise were employed to address key issues during the Constitutional Convention, including representation in Congress (Great Compromise and bicameral legislature), balance of power between national and state governments (establishment of the system of federalism), limiting government power (establishment of the three branches), and slavery (Three-Fifths Compromise).</p>	
11a	<p>Describe the role of Founding Fathers at the Constitutional Convention and explain how they contributed to the development of the Constitution.</p> <p><i>Examples: Benjamin Franklin and compromise, George Washington as presiding officer, Gouverneur Morris and authorship, James Madison and the Virginia Plan</i></p>	
11b	<p>Summarize the arguments favoring and opposing ratification of the Constitution of the United States.</p> <p><i>Examples: Anti-Federalists, Federalists, Federalist Papers, state conventions</i></p>	
11c	<p>Assess the arguments made by groups and individuals seeking greater inclusion and advancement of fundamental values in the late 1700s, including women and Black Americans, who were excluded from early American political participation.</p> <p><i>Examples: Abigail Adams, Absalom Jones, Judith Sargent Murray, Lemuel Haynes, Prince Hall</i></p>	


FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



12	<p>Explain how forms of governments established prior to the founding of the United States influenced the formation of the new nation's system of government.</p>	
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12a	Describe how the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, and English Bill of Rights contributed to the development of limited government.	
12b	Compare and contrast how Enlightenment thinkers interpreted the purpose of government and the relationship between government and citizens. <i>Examples: Adam Smith, Jean Jacques Rousseau, John Locke, Montesquieu, Thomas Hobbes, Voltaire</i>	
12c	Develop an argument supporting the idea that the Iroquois Confederacy's form of representative government influenced attempts of the colonies to unite as one nation.	
13	Describe major ideas, concepts, and limitations of the Constitution of the United States.	
13a	Explain how a written constitution aids in establishing limited government and the rule of law.	
13b	Describe how the authors of the Constitution viewed the primary functions of government, based on the wording of the Preamble.	
13c	Analyze key elements of the Constitution that deal with citizenship and civic participation, including the path to citizenship and the process for amending the Constitution.	
14	Outline the process of selecting political leaders of the United States as established in the Constitution and its amendments. <i>Examples: Article III, congressional redistricting, Electoral College, Seventeenth Amendment, Twenty-Fifth Amendment</i>	
15	Explain how the system of federalism in the United States divides power between national and state governments as well as between state and local governments.	
15a	Summarize how federalism balances concerns regarding limiting a powerful national government, securing regional interests, and sharing power across the United States.	
16	Compare duties and functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches at various levels of government. <i>Examples: compare roles of president and governor, state courts and federal courts, state legislatures and city councils</i>	
16a	Illustrate and explain the relationship among the three branches, including checks and balances and separation of powers.	
16b	Identify key positions in each branch and describe their responsibilities. <i>Examples: Cabinet members, President, Speaker of the House, Supreme Court Justices</i>	

17	Explain key rights included in the Bill of Rights and provide examples of how citizens exercise these rights in today's society. <i>Examples: freedom of speech, religion, and assembly; right to counsel</i>	
17a	Trace the origins of rights contained in the Bill of Rights to issues leading to the American Revolution and the concerns of colonists about unlimited government power. <i>Examples: Freedom of the press and the Zenger Trial, Third Amendment and the Quartering Acts, Fourth Amendment and writs of assistance, Sixth Amendment and vice-admiralty courts</i>	
17b	Explain the significance of <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803) in establishing judicial review by the Supreme Court.	
17c	Identify constitutional amendments that expanded political rights for citizens and describe the efforts of citizens to secure these rights. <i>Examples: Reconstruction Amendments (Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth), Seventeenth Amendment, Nineteenth Amendment, Twenty-Third Amendment, Twenty-Fourth Amendment, Twenty-Sixth Amendment</i>	
18	Analyze how an individual's civic participation can influence government, politics, and society.	
18a	Identify and describe ways citizens work together to influence the government and solve problems.	
18b	Differentiate between the requirements, responsibilities, and rights for citizenship in the United States. <i>Examples: jury duty, participating in local government, paying taxes, voting</i>	
18c	Explain how an individual becomes a citizen of the United States, including birthright citizenship and naturalization, and identify moments in history in which citizenship has been extended to individuals not previously considered citizens. <i>Examples: Naturalization Act of 1790, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Fourteenth Amendment, United States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898), Indian Citizenship Act of 1924</i>	

GOVERNMENT IN A NEW NATION

19	Analyze the election and presidency of George Washington for its impact on establishing the role of president in the United States, including the creation of the first Cabinet, establishment of the District of Columbia, commitment to religious freedom (Letter to the Hebrew Congregation at Newport), and the two-term precedent.	
19a	Formulate and defend a position on the use of federal authority by Washington and his administration in response to the Whiskey Rebellion.	
19b	Summarize the views Washington expressed in his Farewell Address regarding political factions,	

	international relations, and civic virtue.	
20	Trace the development of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican political parties in the 1790s, and describe the role of political parties in the American political system.	
20a	Describe Alexander Hamilton’s economic plan for the new United States and explain how this became the foundation of capitalism in the country.	\$
20b	Compare the arguments for and against the establishment of the National Bank as represented by differing interpretations of the Constitution.	\$
20c	Compare Alexander Hamilton’s vision for an industrial United States to Thomas Jefferson’s agricultural vision.	\$
20d	Describe the significance of the Election of 1800 as setting the precedent for a peaceful transition of power and the electoral reform the election produced. <i>Examples: Aaron Burr, John Adams v. Thomas Jefferson, Twelfth Amendment</i>	

World History and Geography: Geographic Principles and Ancient Civilizations

Grade 7

World History and Geography: Geographic Principles and Ancient Civilizations is the first course in a three-course world history and geography sequence comprised of the study of prehistory through the Roman Empire, with an emphasis on the development of Western civilization. This broad survey of ancient civilizations and cultures is viewed through a variety of disciplinary lenses, including civics and economics.

Because geography encompasses the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments, studying geography increases students’ comprehension of global connections and helps them expand their knowledge and understanding of a wide variety of cultures. The analytical study of other cultures enables students to develop necessary skills to be knowledgeable, responsible, and engaged citizens, as well as providing a foundation for students to think critically about the forces that combined to shape the world today.

Course Topics:

- 1. Five Themes of Geography and Map Skills
- 2. Pre-History and the Neolithic Revolution
- 3. Ancient Civilizations in the Greater Mediterranean
- 4. Ancient Civilizations in the Americas and Africa
- 5. Ancient and Classical Civilizations in Asia
- 6. Classical Greece and Rome

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: Students in **sixth grade** began their study of United States history with a focus on civics and responsible citizenship, which created a foundation for further study of world and United States history through a civics lens. **Seventh grade** focuses on geography and the beginnings of human history, which will continue in **eighth** and **ninth grades**. **Eighth grade** students study the Fall of the Western Roman Empire to the Enlightenment. In **ninth grade**, students conclude this three-year sequence, studying the Age of Revolution to the present day.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and changes in their environmental characteristics. • Explain how cultural patterns and economic decisions influence environments and the daily lives of people in both nearby and distant places. • Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places. • Analyze the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions of the world. • Analyze how relationships between humans and environments expand or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain factors which cause standards of living to increase and productivity to improve. • Explain barriers to trade and how they influence trade among societies. • Explain how changes in supply and demand cause changes in prices and quantities of goods, services, and labor. • Analyze the role of innovation in a society.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts. • Analyze multiple factors that influenced the perspectives of people during different historical eras. • Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources. • Evaluate the relative influence of various causes of events and developments in the past. • Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument about the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain specific roles played by citizens in their respective societies. • Assess specific rules and laws (both actual and proposed) as means of addressing public problems. • Compare historical and contemporary means of changing societies and promoting the common good.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.





Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”



EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gather relevant information from multiple sources, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. ● Evaluate the credibility of a source by determining its relevance and intended use. ● Identify evidence that draws information from multiple sources to support claims, noting evidentiary limitations. ● Develop claims and counterclaims while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct written arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources and acknowledge the strengths and limitations of the arguments. ● Construct written explanations using reasoning, correct sequence, examples, and details with relevant information and data, and acknowledge the strengths and weaknesses of the explanations. ● Critique arguments for credibility.

**WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:
GEOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES AND ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS
CONTENT STANDARDS**


Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”





FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY AND MAP SKILLS		
1	Describe the world in spatial terms, using maps and other geographic representations, tools, and geospatial technologies.	
1a	Explain and demonstrate the use of map essentials, including direction, distance, legend, latitude, longitude, map type, projection, scale, and symbols. <i>Examples: conic, Gall-Peters, Mercator, Robinson map projections</i>	
1b	Use physical, political, and special-purpose maps to identify the distribution of people, location of places, and classification of physical features.	
1c	Utilize maps to explain relationships among people and places, including governmental alliances, immigration patterns, and trade patterns.	

1d	Describe how geographic features and political entities are organized and labeled, including continents, countries, and oceans.	
2	Analyze how human interaction with the environment, location, movement, place, and region affect cultural, economic, and social conditions for those living in a geographic area.	

PRE-HISTORY AND THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION




3	Analyze how historians organize human history and events, including the use of calendars. <i>Examples: Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar, Mayan calendar</i>	
3a	Describe multiple methods for organizing and labeling periods of time, including differentiating between the BC/AD and BCE/CE notations. <i>Examples: century, circa, decade, Industrial Age, Neolithic era</i>	
4	Explain how artifacts and other archaeological findings provide evidence of the nature and movement of prehistoric groups of people. <i>Examples: Göbekli Tepe, Lascaux cave paintings, Lucy, Ötzi the Iceman, Stonehenge</i>	
4a	Differentiate among primary, secondary, and tertiary sources in how they are used to study both history and geography. <i>Examples: primary - artifacts, fossils, photographs, written accounts; secondary - biographies, written critiques; tertiary - atlases, encyclopedias, guidebooks</i>	
4b	Use maps to identify how climate and weather patterns, including the Ice Ages, affect the ways humans adapt within different geographic locations.	
4c	Predict causes and consequences of human migration, including push and pull factors.	
5	Explain common patterns that emerged in the shift from hunter-gatherer societies to permanent settlements in different regions of the world, including types and sizes of settlements.	
5a	Analyze the influence of physical geography on the locations of the early agrarian societies, including the early river valleys settlements. <i>Examples: Huang He River, Indus River, Nile River, Tigris and Euphrates Rivers</i>	
5b	Describe the settlement patterns, shift in gender roles, and job specialization associated with the development of agrarian societies.	
5c	Describe the agricultural innovations that developed as a result of the Neolithic Revolution, including the domestication of plants and animals.	

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS IN THE GREATER MEDITERRANEAN


6	Explain how technological innovations and the geographic features of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers contributed to the development of civilization in the Fertile Crescent.	
6a	Describe how agriculture, domestication of animals, inventions, irrigation, metalsmithing, and mining contributed to the settlement and growth of Mesopotamian civilizations. <i>Examples: the plow, the sail, the wheel</i>	
6b	Analyze how advancements in agriculture in Sumer led to economic growth, expansion of trade and transportation, and the emergence of independent city-states.	
6c	Summarize the cultural and political innovations of Mesopotamia, including <i>The Epic of Gilgamesh</i> and Hammurabi's Code.	
7	Analyze the economic, political, and social structures of ancient Egypt.	
7a	Describe the role of the Nile River and Mediterranean Sea in supporting the economic and cultural growth of ancient Egypt.	
7b	Identify major technological and artistic achievements of ancient Egypt. <i>Examples: calendar, engineering, hieroglyphics, mummification, pyramids, tomb of Tutankhamun</i>	
7c	Summarize the social structure and religious beliefs of ancient Egypt.	
7d	Describe the achievement of key leaders of ancient Egypt and how these achievements helped grow the kingdom. <i>Examples: Amenhotep IV, Hatshepsut, Khufu, Nubian Dynasty, Ramses II</i>	
8	Explain the geographic and cultural development of ancient Israel.	
8a	Identify the central tenets of Judaism, and compare Judaism to the polytheistic religions of other Mediterranean ancient civilizations.	
8b	Describe the establishment of a unified Israel under Kings Saul, David, and Solomon.	
8c	Outline the multiple exiles of the Jewish people and their return to Israel, from the establishment of the nation through the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD/CE. <i>Examples: Assyrian Exile, Babylonian Captivity</i>	

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS IN THE AMERICAS AND AFRICA

9	Compare and contrast the economic and cultural structures of early African societies. <i>Examples: regions - Khoesan, Niger-Congo, Nubia; kingdoms - Aksum, Carthage, Meroe</i>	
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9a	Explain how physical geography, including natural resources, contributed to the economic and cultural practices of early African societies. <i>Examples: impact of tsetse fly, Nile River, Nok society and terracotta pottery, pastoralism</i>	
9b	Describe common tenets of indigenous religion practiced in Africa, including the beliefs of the Ashanti, Dogon, and Igbo religious traditions. <i>Examples: ancestor worship, animism, oral tradition, theism</i>	
9c	Describe how trade, including silent barter, facilitated exchange of economic practices, language, and culture across Africa from prehistory through the Iron Age.	\$
10	Describe cultural and economic characteristics of early Indigenous peoples in North and South America, including civilizations in Mesoamerica, the Andes, and the Mississippi River Valley.	
10a	Identify locations and migration patterns of early Indigenous peoples on a map, including the Olmec and Woodland Period civilizations. <i>Examples: Hopewell, Poverty Point, San Lorenzo Tenochtitlán</i>	
10b	Compare and contrast the development of agriculture in the Americas with agricultural practices in other early civilizations. <i>Examples: irrigation, swidden agriculture (slash-and-burn), terrace farming, three sisters farming</i>	
10c	Describe how religion, architecture, and politics intersected in early Indigenous civilizations, including the Maya civilization.	




ANCIENT AND CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS IN ASIA

11	Trace the development and growth of societies in Southwest Asia, including the Assyrians, Phoenicians, and Persian Empire. <i>Examples: emergence of Zoroastrianism, reign of Ashurbanipal, ruin and rebuilding of Babylon</i>	
12	Analyze the development of civilization in South Asia from the settling of the Indus River Valley to the beginning of the Gupta Empire.	
12a	Summarize how Hinduism as well as a caste system emerged from different religious beliefs and schools of philosophy.	
12b	Describe how geographic conditions in South Asia, including monsoons, and trade with neighboring regions contributed to the growth of civilization in the region.	
12c	Trace the development of Buddhism, including the contributions of Emperor Ashoka, and explain how Buddhism influenced society in Classical India. <i>Examples: Buddhist missionaries, construction of stupas</i>	

13	Explain the emergence and consolidation of China from the Xia Dynasty along the Huang He River Valley through the fall of the Han Dynasty.	
13a	Compare and contrast the philosophies of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism and explain how they influenced dynastic cycles, politics, and society in China. <i>Examples: Confucius and government morality, Han Fei and government realism, Mandate of Heaven (tianming)</i>	
13b	Trace the reunification of China from the Warring States period and the Qin Dynasty which led to China's Golden Age under the Han Dynasty. <i>Examples: beginning of the Great Wall of China, introduction of new military technology, rise of Qin, technological improvements</i>	
13c	Describe the significance of Chinese technological advancements, including paper, gunpowder, the compass, and the seismograph.	
13d	Analyze how the establishment of the Silk Road fostered economic and cultural development across multiple continents. <i>Examples: cultural exchange, dissemination of religion, Mogao Caves, monopoly</i>	\$

CLASSICAL GREECE AND ROME

14	Summarize cultural contributions and legacies of Classical Greece, including architecture, arts, intellectual life, literature, politics, and science. <i>Examples: Doric and Ionic architecture; Greek epics and tragedies; Hippocrates and modern medicine; Olympics</i>	
14a	Explain the development of the polis and analyze how geography affected the process, including Athens and Sparta.	
14b	Trace the development of Greek city-states' political systems, including democracy, that influenced the governments of modern nations. <i>Examples: Cleisthenes' democratic reforms in Athens, Plato's critique of democracy, statesmanship of Pericles</i>	
14c	Explain the influence of philosophers on Greek society, culture, and politics as well as their influence on modern thought. <i>Examples: Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Zeno</i>	
14d	Analyze the internal and external conflicts that played a role in Classical Greek society. <i>Examples: Delian League, Peloponnesian League, Peloponnesian War, Persian Wars</i>	
14e	Describe the influence of Alexander the Great's empire, including the establishment of Hellenistic kingdoms, the diffusion of Greek culture, and its role in shaping Rome.	
15	Outline the key geographic, political, economic, and cultural elements of the Roman Republic.	

	<i>Examples: Conflict of the Orders/Plebeian Revolt, Roman architecture and engineering</i>	
15a	Trace the growth of the Roman Republic, using a variety of thematic and political maps. <i>Examples: territorial expansion during Macedonian Wars, Punic Wars, and Pyrrhic War</i>	
15b	Explain the social and cultural outcomes of economic activities within the Mediterranean region, including the establishment of colonies that influenced each other culturally.	\$
15c	Analyze the social, political, and economic effects of the Punic Wars. <i>Examples: Cato the Elder's political philosophies, Hannibal Barca's military strategies</i>	
15d	Summarize the influence of Roman legal and political systems on later societies. <i>Example: Latin terminology, Roman Senate, Roman Republic, Twelve Tables</i>	
15e	Describe the internal and external factors that led to the eventual collapse of the Roman Republic. <i>Examples: "bread and circuses," political reforms of the Gracchi brothers, slave revolts</i>	
16	Trace the development of the Roman Empire, including the actions of Julius Caesar and the reigns of Augustus Caesar and the Five Good Emperors.	
16a	Explain Rome's shift from Republic to Empire, including economic, political, and geographic causes. <i>Examples: latifundia, law of nations, rule of law</i>	
16b	Describe the founding and development of Christianity, including the roles of Jesus of Nazareth and Paul of Tarsus, and how its spread was directly and indirectly influenced by the Roman Empire. <i>Examples: Emperor Constantine, Roman roads, Seven Churches of Asia</i>	
16c	Summarize the economic, political, and social factors that led to the split and eventual fall of the Western Roman Empire. <i>Examples: Diocletian's Tetrarchy, invasions by external groups, Odoacer's coup</i>	

World History and Geography: Middle Ages to the Enlightenment

Grade 8

World History and Geography: Middle Ages to the Enlightenment continues the world history and geography sequence with study of the period from the fall of the Western Roman Empire to the Enlightenment. This course focuses on the study of the early modern world through a variety of disciplinary lenses, including civics and economics, with an emphasis on the development of Western civilization. Geographic concepts embedded in the course seek to increase students' understanding of global interconnectedness.

Because geography encompasses both the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments, studying geography increases students' comprehension of global connections and helps them expand their knowledge and understanding of a wide variety of cultures. The analytical study of the various people, events, ideas, and innovations within this period enables students to develop necessary skills to be knowledgeable, responsible, and engaged citizens and to reflect critically on the forces that shape the modern world.

Course Topics:

1. Effects of the Fall of Rome
2. Medieval Societies
3. Renaissance and Reformation
4. Age of Exploration and Colonization in the Americas
5. Rise of Absolutism
6. Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: **Seventh grade** inaugurated the study of world history and geography from prehistory to the Roman Empire. Content in **eighth grade** is designed to help students build a deeper knowledge of Indigenous history as well as the history of North American exploration and settlement that was introduced in **third grade**. The three-part world history and geography sequence will conclude in **ninth grade** with the period from the Age of Revolution to the present day. This **eighth grade** study of exploration and colonization provides a foundation for **tenth grade** United States history.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions, and changes in their environmental characteristics. • Explain how cultural patterns and economic decisions influence environments and the daily lives of people in both nearby and distant places. • Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places. • Analyze the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among regions of the world. • Explain how the characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and culture.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why standards of living increase and productivity improves. • Explain barriers to trade and how those barriers influence trade among societies. • Explain how external benefits and costs influence market outcomes.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts. • Analyze multiple factors that influenced the perspectives of people during different historical eras. • Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources. • Evaluate the relative influence of various causes of events and developments in the past. • Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument about the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain specific roles played by citizens in their respective societies. • Examine the origins, purposes, and impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements. • Assess specific rules and laws as means of addressing public problems. • Compare historical and contemporary means of changing societies and promoting the common good.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students’ ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”


EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gather relevant information from multiple sources, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. ● Evaluate the credibility of a source by determining its relevance and intended use. ● Identify evidence that draws information from multiple sources to support claims, noting evidentiary limitations. ● Develop claims and counterclaims while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct written arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging the strengths and limitations of the arguments. ● Construct written explanations using reasoning, correct sequence, examples, and details with relevant information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanations. ● Critique arguments for credibility.

**WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:
MIDDLE AGES TO AGE OF REVOLUTION
CONTENT STANDARDS**


Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.




Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”



EFFECTS OF THE FALL OF ROME	
1	Analyze the economic, political, and social consequences of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.
1a	Trace the spread of Christianity in Europe and the wider Mediterranean region and outline the organizational structure of the early Catholic Church, including the roles of the Bishop of Rome and Councils of Carthage. <i>Examples: influence of Saint Patrick and Saint Benedict on Europe, monastic schools, Saint Anthony of Egypt, Scholasticism</i>
1b	Explain the rise of Germanic kingdoms, the migration of their peoples, and the effect on political boundaries in Europe. <i>Examples: Clovis I and the Franks, Theodoric the Great, Visigoths</i>
2	Describe the Byzantine Empire, its institutions, and its legacy. <i>Examples: Constantinople, contributions of Emperor Justinian and Empress Theodora</i>

2a	Identify factors leading to the separation of Eastern Orthodoxy and Western Christianity and explain how the Orthodox Church influenced society and culture in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. <i>Examples: Filioque clause and the Holy Spirit, Great Schism (1054 CE), iconoclasm, spread to Russia</i>	
2b	Evaluate the cultural contributions of the Byzantines to art, religion, and architecture. <i>Examples: Cyrillic alphabet, Hagia Sophia, mosaics, preservation of ancient manuscripts</i>	
2c	Analyze the influence of the Code of Justinian on modern legal codes.	

MEDIEVAL SOCIETIES

3	Trace and analyze the spread of Islam through the Mediterranean region under the caliphs from 632 to 1258, including the consolidation of the Qur'an. <i>Examples: defeat of the Byzantine and Sasanian empires, Abbasid Caliphate and Islamic Golden Age, Umayyad Caliphate's expansion toward India and Spain</i>	
3a	Outline the founding and development of Islam under Muhammad. <i>Examples: Five Pillars of Islam, importance of Mecca and Medina, the Qur'an</i>	
3b	Differentiate among the Islamic sects that developed after the death of Muhammad. <i>Examples: Kharijites, Shi'ites, Sufism, Sunnis</i>	
3c	Analyze the influence of Islamic cultural, economic, and political systems in Africa, Arabia, and Europe. <i>Examples: architecture, development of algebra, expansion of trade in the Mediterranean region, popularity of poetry, translation of ancient texts</i>	
4	Compare and contrast the cultural, economic, geographic, and political structures of the civilizations of medieval Asia, including China, India, Japan, and Korea.	
4a	Explain China's influence on other civilizations in Asia. <i>Examples: Prince Shotoku's adoption of Chinese practices, travels of Zheng He</i>	
4b	Describe how the Mongols influenced the cultural, economic, and social landscape of Asia. <i>Examples: conquests of Genghis Khan, improvements to the Silk Road, Kublai Khan's establishment of the Yuan Dynasty, Pax Mongolica</i>	
4c	Analyze the evolution of religion in Asia, including the growth of Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, and Sikhism. <i>Examples: Bhakti movement; Delhi Sultanate and spread of Islam; intertwining of Buddhism and Shintoism (shinbutsu shūgō); Khmer Empire and spread of Hindu, Buddhist, and Shiva-Buddha traditions and their fusion with indigenous traditions</i>	
4d	Trace the development of the feudal structure of medieval Japan, including the establishment of the	



	Shogunate by Minamoto no Yoritomo. <i>Examples: samurai culture, social stratification</i>	
5	Compare the African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cultures, economic systems, geography, religions, and slave trade.	
5a	Describe how physical geography shaped the growth of medieval African kingdoms and trade with neighboring regions. <i>Examples: Great Zimbabwe and cattle, Mediterranean Sea and slave trade, Niger River and rise of Songhai, Swahili Coast and luxury goods trade with Asia</i>	
5b	Trace the spread of culture, language, and religion among African civilizations. <i>Examples: Ethiopia and Christianity, role of griots, trade with North Africa and spread of Islam and literacy</i>	
5c	Evaluate the economic and cultural contributions of key leaders and trade centers in African kingdoms, including Mansa Musa and the city of Timbuktu.	\$
6	Describe key aspects and figures of Indigenous societies during the Postclassic Period in Mesoamerica and the Andean region and the Mississippian Period in North America, including the Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations. <i>Examples: Atahualpa, Cahokia, Montezuma II, Moundville, Pacal</i>	
6a	Analyze how geographic and environmental factors led to the location and growth of Indigenous societies. <i>Examples: Incan road system, Lake Texcoco and Tenochtitlan, cliff dwellings</i>	
6b	Describe technological and engineering achievements of Indigenous societies. <i>Examples: irrigation, Mayan Calendar, Mesoamerican Codices</i>	\$
6c	Explain how religious beliefs and practices shaped culture in Indigenous societies.	
7	Outline the social, cultural, economic, and religious developments of early medieval Europe.	
7a	Compare and contrast the growth of medieval societies in different geographic regions of Europe. <i>Examples: Mediterranean, Northern Europe, the early Russian state, Viking societies in Scandinavia</i>	
7b	Analyze the relationship of the Catholic Church to economic, political, and social systems and rulers in medieval Europe. <i>Examples: King Henry IV, Pope Gregory VII, Pope Innocent III</i>	
7c	Explain the significant economic, political, and social aspects of European feudalism.	
7d	Analyze the effects of political events in Europe during the Middle Ages, including the coronation of Charlemagne, the Norman Conquest, and the Hundred Years' War.	

7e	Summarize the significance of the issuing of the Magna Carta in limiting royal power and establishing the rule of law.	
8	Analyze the social, political, and economic changes leading up to the Renaissance and Reformation in later medieval Europe and surrounding regions.	
8a	Explain the political and cultural consequences of the Crusades, the Reconquista, the Spanish Inquisition, and the establishment of the Ottoman Empire. <i>Examples: antisemitism, collapse of the Byzantine Empire, rise of the Christian kingdoms on the Iberian Peninsula, solidification of the Spanish kingdom</i>	
8b	Trace the spread of the bubonic plague from Asia to Europe and describe the resulting changes that occurred in Europe, including the rise of the middle class.	
8c	Describe the role of women in society and politics in medieval Europe, citing the contributions of significant women of the time. <i>Examples: Christine de Pizan, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Joan of Arc, Queen Isabella of Spain, Saint Hildegard of Bingen</i>	

RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION




9	Describe cultural and economic developments in Italy and Northern Europe during the Renaissance, including the influence of the Medici family.	
9a	Analyze humanism and the contributions of philosophers and artists during the Renaissance. <i>Examples: Erasmus, Leonardo da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Niccolo Machiavelli, Petrarch, Plautilla Nelli</i>	
9b	Summarize major scientific and technological advancements in the Renaissance, including the printing press, and evaluate their effects on society. <i>Examples: Hans Lippershey and the telescope, Zacharias Janssen and the microscope</i>	
10	Analyze the factors that contributed to the Reformation and explain how it affected the religious and political unity of Europe.	
10a	Summarize the policies and practices within the Roman Catholic Church that led to conflict with both religious reformers and secular authorities. <i>Examples: indulgences, Latin Bible and Mass, simony, Western Schism and conciliarism</i>	
10b	Describe the political, religious, and social contributions of reformers in Europe, including Martin Luther and John Calvin. <i>Examples: Jan Hus and the Bohemian Revolution, John Wyclif and translations of the Bible</i>	
10c	Summarize responses to the Reformation, including the Counter-Reformation, English Reformation, and religious conflicts, and cite the roles of central figures in these events. <i>Examples: Erasmus, King Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Thomas More, Teresa of Ávila</i>	

AGE OF EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION IN THE AMERICAS



11	Explain the motivations for exploration by European nations.	
11a	Summarize how expanding knowledge of geographical features and the development of navigational technology contributed to global exploration by Europeans. <i>Examples: astrolabe, caravel, magnetic compass, patronage of Henry the Navigator, voyages of Bartolomeu Dias and Vasco de Gama</i>	
11b	Explain the economic, political, and religious factors that fostered exploration, including mercantilism.	
11c	Analyze the consequences of initial contact between Europeans and Indigenous peoples in the Americas. <i>Examples: Chief Tuskaloosa, Christopher Columbus, Francisco Pizarro, Hernán Cortés, Hernando de Soto, Malinche, Taino</i>	
11d	Describe the Columbian Exchange and its contributions to cultural, demographic, economic, and environmental changes around the globe.	
12	Trace the cultural, economic, and political effects of European colonization on the populations of Africa, the Americas, and Europe.	
12a	Explain how the desire for cheap labor led to the enslavement and decline of the Indigenous populations in the Americas. <i>Examples: encomienda system, disease, repartimiento system, silver mining, Yamasee War</i>	
13	Analyze the economic, political, and social effects of the transatlantic slave trade on African societies and American colonies. <i>Examples: development of new culture, increased warfare, plantation system, population decline, trade patterns</i>	
13a	Describe the conditions and treatment of enslaved Africans during the Middle Passage and in the Americas.	

RISE OF ABSOLUTISM

14	Summarize the rise of absolutism and explain how absolute monarchy differed from governing practices in Europe before the seventeenth century.	
14a	Explain how the Thirty Years' War and the Peace of Westphalia led to the rise of absolutism.	
14b	Analyze the rise of absolutism in France under Louis XIV, including the divine right of kings. <i>Examples: construction of the Palace of Versailles, revocation of Edict of Nantes</i>	
14c	Describe how the development of absolutism affected governments in Russia and Prussia under the reigns of Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, and Catherine the Great.	

14d	Summarize the influence of the Ottoman Empire on the political landscape of European monarchies. <i>Examples: Suleiman and conquest of central Europe, beginning conflicts with Russia</i>	
15	Analyze the development of parliamentary and constitutional government in England. <i>Examples: English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, Act of Union (1707)</i>	
15a	Compare and contrast the political philosophies of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke.	
15b	Summarize how major provisions in the Petition of Right and the English Bill of Rights influenced early forms of constitutional government.	
16	Describe the governing policies in East Asia during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including those of China and Japan.	
16a	Trace the rise of militarism in Japan and explain how it led to the invasion of Korea. <i>Examples: introduction of Portuguese firearms, desire for East Asian empire, Oda Nobunaga and unification of Japan</i>	
16b	Explain the effects of religion on Japanese society and politics. <i>Examples: acceptance and suppression of Christianity, emergence of Confucian Shinto, influence of Zen Buddhism</i>	
16c	Compare the policies of absolutism and social structures of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan to European monarchies. <i>Examples: daimyo, feudalism, isolation policy (sakoku)</i>	
16d	Describe how political changes in China led to the decline of imperial power from the Ming Dynasty to the end of the Qing Dynasty. <i>Examples: Manchu invasion, natural disasters, peasant revolts, Seven Grievances</i>	

ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

17	Analyze the influence of the Scientific Revolution on European religion and society, including the astronomical theories of Nicolaus Copernicus and Galileo Galilei.	
17a	Explain the significance of the development of the scientific method and its implications for new discoveries and ideas.	
18	Summarize the main ideas of the Enlightenment and describe their emergence in European society.	
18a	Trace the origins of Enlightenment ideas to earlier eras and movements, including Classical Greece and Rome, Christianity, the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Scientific Revolution.	

GRADES 9-12 OVERVIEW

Students in Grades 9 through 11 continue the sequences of world and United States history begun in the middle grades. Grade 9 offers the final year of the three-part secondary sequence studying world history and geography. In Grades 10 and 11, students complete the final two years of the three-year United States history sequence that began in Grade 6. In Grade 12, students complete two half-credit courses that provide introductions to United States government and economics, including micro- and macroeconomics principles. Several elective courses are provided for additional study in social studies disciplines (Psychology, Sociology, Contemporary World Issues, Human Geography, Historical Studies, Holocaust Studies, and Alabama Studies). Standards for these optional high school courses follow the Grade 12 courses.

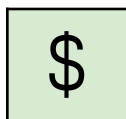
Within each course, connections are made between the key discipline of the course and the other relevant themes and disciplines reflected in the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*. Connecting standards are indicated by icons that link the content knowledge of the primary standard with content knowledge of a related discipline or with Alabama-specific content. Connections with related disciplines are also color coded.



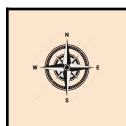
ALABAMA CONNECTION: The map icon indicates a standard that focuses on Alabama content.



CIVICS CONNECTION: The capitol dome icon identifies a standard that connects civics, government, or political science content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



ECONOMICS CONNECTION: The dollar sign indicates a standard that connects economics content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION: The compass rose indicates a standard that connects geography content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.



HISTORY CONNECTION: This circular icon representing the passage of time identifies a standard that connects history content with the key disciplinary focus of the course.

Standards in each course are organized into topics. Each grade's standards are preceded by a skills framework that aligns relevant skills with the disciplinary thinking practices reflective of the four key content areas of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies*.

World History and Geography: Age of Revolution to Present

Grade 9

World History and Geography: Age of Revolution to Present is a one-credit course that concludes the three-course world history and geography sequence, covering the period from the Age of Revolution to the present day with an emphasis on Western civilization. It examines the Modern Era through a variety of disciplinary lenses, including civics and economics.

Geographic concepts are included to help students comprehend contemporary globalization. Because geography encompasses both the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments, learning about it increases students' comprehension of global connections and helps them expand their knowledge and understanding of a wide variety of cultures. The analytical study of the various people, events, ideas, and developments that occurred during this period enables students to develop necessary skills to become informed, productive, and responsible citizens. This culminating course in the world history and geography sequence requires students to reflect on the past as a means of understanding the political, geographic, and economic systems that surround them.

Course Topics:

1. The Age of Revolution
2. Rise of Imperialism and World War I
3. Interwar Years and World War II
4. The Cold War Era
5. Globalization and the Modern World

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: In **seventh** and **eighth grades**, students began their study of world history and geography. **Seventh grade** standards covered prehistory to the Roman Empire; **eighth grade** standards covered the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Enlightenment. Students will study the history of the United States from pre-American Revolution to the present day in **tenth** and **eleventh grades**, which covers the same time period as the world history studied in **ninth grade**.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics. • Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales. • Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions. • Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes for trade, politics, and human migration.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups. • Explain why advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living. • Use benefits and costs to evaluate the effectiveness of government policies to improve market outcomes. • Describe the possible consequences, both intended and unintended, of government policies intended to improve market outcomes.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. • Analyze complex and interacting factors that influenced the perspectives of people during different historical eras. • Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to pursue further inquiry and investigate additional sources. • Analyze multiple complex causes and effects of events in the past. • Integrate evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations into a reasoned argument about the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements on the maintenance of national and international order. • Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets. • Analyze the impact and the appropriate roles of personal interests and perspectives on the application of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights. • Analyze how people use and challenge local, state, national, and international laws to address a variety of public issues. • Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.




Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”


EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. ● Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source. ● Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims. ● Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge they convey while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct written arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses. ● Construct written explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence, examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanation, given its purpose. ● Critique claims and evidence in arguments for credibility. ● Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of regional and global problems, instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address these problems over times and places.

**WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:
AGE OF REVOLUTION TO PRESENT
CONTENT STANDARDS**

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.



Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION	
1	Explain how the Enlightenment influenced societies and inspired revolutions in Europe and the Americas.
1a	Compare and contrast the emerging ideas of Adam Smith, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, John Locke, Mary Wollstonecraft, Montesquieu, and Voltaire. 
1b	Summarize the influence of the Enlightenment on the American Revolution. 
2	Assess the causes and consequences of the French Revolution.
2a	Explain how the American Revolution influenced the French Revolution. <i>Examples: Declaration of Independence and Declaration of the Rights of Man, French veterans of the American Revolution, issue of war debt</i> 
2b	Identify the objectives of different factions in the French Revolution.


	<i>Examples: émigrés, Girondins, Jacobins, monarchy, sans-culottes, the three Estates</i>	
2c	Explain how the Reign of Terror affected the French Revolution, including Robespierre and the guillotine. <i>Examples: anticlericalism, Committee of Public Safety, Law of 22 Prairial, Thermidorian Reaction, War of the First Coalition</i>	
2d	Describe the effects of the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Napoleonic Wars, and the Congress of Vienna on the geography, politics, and society of Europe. <i>Examples: Concert of Europe, Pax Britannica, suppression of revolutionary movements</i>	
3	Explain the causes and outcomes of the revolutions of Latin America and the Caribbean. <i>Examples: establishment of Gran Colombia, Haitian Revolution, Malê Revolt, Mexican War of Independence, Tacky's Revolt</i>	
3a	Identify the locations of colonial empires and post-revolutionary countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.	
3b	Analyze the leadership of revolutionary leaders, including Simón Bolívar and Toussaint Louverture. <i>Examples: Agustín de Iturbide, José de San Martín, Miguel Hidalgo, Tacky</i>	
4	Explain how changes associated with the Industrial Revolution affected the economies, societies, and politics of Europe.	
4a	Describe the technological inventions and labor conditions that characterized the Industrial Revolution in Europe. <i>Examples: coal power and steam engines, creation of labor unions, development of the factory system, low wages, poor safety, scientific research</i>	\$
4b	Compare the theories of capitalism, utilitarianism, socialism, and Marxism, including the philosophies of John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, and Robert Owen. <i>Examples: anarchism, Christian socialism, The Communist Manifesto, David Ricardo and labor theory of value, Friedrich Engels, utopian socialism</i>	\$
4c	Describe the effects of urbanization on Europe during the nineteenth century, including the evolution of the middle and working classes. <i>Examples: growth of the bourgeoisie, leisure, overcrowding, pollution, transportation improvements</i>	


RISE OF IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I

5	Explain how nationalism fostered global transformation from 1848 to 1914.
5a	Evaluate the influence of the Revolutions of 1848 on European politics and society. <i>Examples: abolition of serfdom, liberal constitutions, Romanticism v. Realism, unification of Italy (Risorgimento)</i>




5b	Analyze how the international balance of power shifted as a result of the unification of Germany, the decline of the Ottoman Empire, and the emergence of international rivalries. <i>Examples: Crimean War, Franco-Prussian War, Franco-Russian Alliance (1894)</i>
5c	Analyze the rise of Japan's power in East Asia beginning with the Meiji Restoration. <i>Examples: Commodore Matthew Perry and Convention of Kanagawa, industrialization, military reforms, Russo-Japanese War</i>
6	Explain how imperialism fostered global transformation.
6a	Trace the origins of late nineteenth century imperialism, imperialist ideology, and colonialism. <i>Examples: Berlin Conference, economic expansion, government paternalism, missionaries and religious conversion, nationalism, Social Darwinism</i>
6b	Summarize how the actions of imperialist nations affected cultures and peoples of Africa and Asia, and explain how these peoples resisted imperialization. <i>Examples: Anglo-Zulu War, Boxer Rebellion, First Italo-Ethiopian War, Indian Rebellion of 1857, Opium Wars, Taiping Rebellion</i>
6c	Identify Western nations' spheres of influence in Africa, Asia, and Latin America that resulted from nineteenth and twentieth century imperialism. 
7	Explain causes and consequences of World War I, including imperialism, militarism, nationalism, and the alliance system.
7a	Assess the effects of trench warfare and new military technologies on combat during World War I. <i>Examples: airplane, machine gun, mustard gas, shell shock, tanks, U-boats</i>
7b	Describe the rise of the Bolsheviks and Soviet ideology in Russia during and after World War I. <i>Examples: February and October Revolutions, Russian Civil War, Vladimir Lenin</i>
7c	Explain the consequences of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, including political and boundary changes. 

INTERWAR YEARS AND WORLD WAR II



8	Analyze the global cultural, economic, and political developments immediately following World War I.
8a	Compare and contrast political ideologies that emerged in Europe following World War I, including communism, fascism, and social democracy. 
8b	Summarize the effects of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, including the rise of Arab nationalism and the European Mandate System. <i>Examples: Balfour Declaration of 1917, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the founding of Türkiye, Sykes-Picot Agreement</i>


9	Summarize the conditions of the global Great Depression and explain how they led to the rise of totalitarian states and the weakening of democratic nations.	\$
9a	Describe how Joseph Stalin sought to consolidate his own rule and strengthen socialism in the Soviet Union from 1927 to 1939. <i>Examples: collectivization, five-year plans, Great Purge, Holodomor</i>	
9b	Trace Adolf Hitler's rise to power, describing Nazi ideology and the use of propaganda to advance his political and racial goals.	
9c	Analyze the rise of militarism in Germany, Italy, and Japan in the 1930s and explain how it led to war.	
10	Evaluate the economic, global, political, and social consequences of World War II.	
10a	Analyze the role of major Axis and Allied leaders during World War II, including both political and military leaders. <i>Examples: Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Charles de Gaulle, Isoroku Yamamoto, Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill</i>	
10b	Describe major turning points of World War II in the European, North Africa, and Pacific theaters and identify the locations of these events. <i>Examples: Nanjing Massacre, Battle of Stalingrad, Operation Torch, Battle of Guadalcanal, Operation Overlord, Battle of Iwo Jima</i>	
10c	Compare the experiences of civilians in different countries involved in conflict during World War II. <i>Examples: Chinese civilians, collaborators, comfort women (ianfu), conscripted labor in Eastern Europe (Fremdarbeiter), Operation Pied Piper and child relocation, resisters</i>	
11	Explain the Holocaust as the state-sponsored, systematic persecution and mass murder of Europe's Jews and other minorities by Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1945.	
11a	Describe how the Nazis built upon historical antisemitism to dehumanize Jewish people and frame them as the enemy of the German people.	
11b	Trace how the Nazis' plan for the European Jews evolved from 1933 to the Final Solution. <i>Examples: economic boycotts, establishment of ghettos and camps, mobile killing squads (einsatzgruppen), November Pogroms (Kristallnacht), Nuremberg Laws, Wannsee Conference</i>	
11c	Explain the roles of different types of camps in the Holocaust, including slave labor, transit, concentration camps, and killing centers. <i>Examples: concentration camps - Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau; forced-labor camps - Dora-Mittelbau; killing centers - Auschwitz, Treblinka; transit camps - Drancy, Westerbork</i>	
12	Trace the events that led to Victory in Europe (VE) Day, and explain how the use of atomic bombs ended the war in the Pacific Theater.	
12a	Explain the origins, conduct, and outcomes of the Nuremberg Trials and Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal.	

THE COLD WAR ERA

13	<p>Explain the origins of the Cold War as they relate to the economic, global, political, and social consequences of World War II.</p> <p><i>Examples: division of Germany, Greek Civil War, Potsdam Conference, Truman Doctrine</i></p>	
13a	<p>Identify major international organizations and the spheres of influence that developed as the result of World War II and the emergence of Cold War hostilities, including North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), United Nations (UN), and Warsaw Pact.</p> <p><i>Examples: Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Rio Treaty, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)</i></p>	
13b	<p>Compare political ideologies that existed within the United States, the Soviet Union, and People's Republic of China after World War II.</p> <p><i>Examples: democracy and capitalism, Stalinism, Maoism</i></p>	
13c	<p>Describe the development and conclusion of the Chinese Civil War, including the formation of Taiwan, and how the Chinese Communist Party sought to impose its vision under the rule of Mao Zedong.</p> <p><i>Examples: Anti-Rightist Campaign, Chiang Kai-Shek and Kuomintang, Cultural Revolution, Great Leap Forward</i></p>	
14	<p>Explain realignment and reconstruction in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America after World War II, including the decline of colonial empires.</p>	
14a	<p>Describe the efforts of people under colonial rule to establish their independence and resistance to these efforts, including the Zionist movement.</p> <p><i>Examples: Algerian War, David Ben-Gurion, Ho Chi Minh, Mahatma Gandhi, Mau Mau Rebellion, Suez Crisis</i></p>	
14b	<p>Analyze how economic aid expanded spheres of influence, including the Marshall Plan and Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON).</p>	\$
15	<p>Trace the progression of the Cold War from the end of World War II to the collapse of the Soviet Union.</p>	
15a	<p>Explain the development of new technologies and their significance in the nuclear arms race and space race.</p> <p><i>Examples: military spending, NASA, nuclear proliferation, Sputnik, Tsar bomba</i></p>	
15b	<p>Evaluate the extent to which efforts to contain or spread communism contributed to global conflict.</p> <p><i>Examples: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Cuba, North and South Korea, Vietnam</i></p>	
15c	<p>Describe the collapse of the Soviet Empire; Russia's struggle for democracy, free markets, and economic recovery; and the roles of Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan, and Boris Yeltsin in bringing the Cold War to a conclusion.</p> <p><i>Examples: Chernobyl, fall of the Berlin Wall, Glasnost and Perestroika, Solidarity Movement</i></p>	

GLOBALIZATION AND THE MODERN WORLD

16	Analyze the causes and effects of both regional and internal conflicts in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.	
16a	Critique the response of the world community to mass atrocities and violations of human rights and civil liberties in various nations and regions. <i>Examples: Balkans, Cambodia, Darfur, Rwanda, Tiananmen Square</i>	
16b	Trace the origin of the Arab-Israeli conflict following the establishment of the State of Israel and explain its impact on the global community. <i>Examples: Lebanese Civil War, Munich Olympics, Six-Day War, Yom Kippur War</i>	
16c	Evaluate the causes of terrorist movements from the 1970s into the 2000s, including the September 11 attacks, and government responses to them. <i>Examples: broader Middle East region, Chechnya, Iran Hostage Crisis, Ireland, Peru</i>	
16d	Assess the consequences of modern conflicts on populations, including famine, refugee crises, and the use of child soldiers.	
16e	Describe the influence of internal conflict, nationalism, and factional enmity in various nations and regions. <i>Examples: Chile, the Middle East, Myanmar, Northern Ireland, Somalia, South Africa</i>	
17	Analyze the effects of economic interdependence and globalization on places and their populations.	\$
17a	Explain motivations for countries to enter into global trade agreements. <i>Examples: African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA), European Union (EU), the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)</i>	\$
17b	Describe how economic challenges confronting least developed and developing countries impact their political system and society. <i>Examples: North Korean famine (1994-1998), rise of Taliban after the Soviet-Afghan War, child labor and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</i>	\$
18	Describe the interrelationship between people and the environment in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.	
18a	Research major natural disasters and evaluate the effects of changes in weather, climate, and natural resource usage on regional identity. <i>Examples: 1991 Bangladesh cyclone, 2003 European heatwave, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, 2010 Haiti earthquake, 2011 Tōhoku earthquake</i>	

18b	Compare and contrast the current consumption of natural resources in various countries across the world. <i>Examples: deforestation, fossil fuels, renewable energy resources</i>	
18c	Explain problems and opportunities involving science, technology, and worldwide communication, including the Internet, in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. <i>Examples: artificial intelligence, creation of social media platforms, development of vaccines, digital privacy and security concerns, Human Genome Project, news media</i>	

United States History I: Revolution to Progressive Era Grade 10

United States History I: Revolution to Progressive Era is a one-credit course that explores the ideological origins and key events of United States history from the American Revolution through the Progressive Era. The course traces the development and evolution of the United States through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, illustrating the growth of the American nation and the challenges it faced as viewed from both national and Alabama perspectives.

The course emphasizes the skills needed to analyze this period of history. Students will develop critical thinking skills, analyze primary and secondary sources, and evaluate different historical perspectives. Content is designed to increase students' understanding of how this period shaped the United States and their ability to connect historical events to current events.

Course Topics:

1. A New Nation
2. National Expansion and Reform
3. A Nation Divided
4. American Expansion Post-Civil War
5. The Development of Industrial America

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: In **third, fourth, and fifth grades**, students studied Alabama history within the context of United States history. Students in **sixth grade** completed an in-depth study of colonization and the American Revolution. **Tenth grade** builds upon these previous introductions to the time period of the American Revolution to the Progressive Era. This follows a three-year survey of world history and geography from **seventh grade to ninth grade**, which helped provide context for United States history. In **eleventh grade**, students will continue their study of United States history, focusing on the twentieth century and the early twenty-first century. Students will finish their high school social studies education in **twelfth grade** with an introduction to economics and the United States government.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics. • Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions. • Evaluate how changes in the environmental and cultural characteristics of a place or region influence spatial patterns of trade and land use.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups. • Generate possible explanations for a government role in markets when market inefficiencies exist. • Use benefits and costs to evaluate the effectiveness of government policies intended to improve market outcomes.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. • Analyze complex and interacting factors that influenced the perspectives of people during different historical eras. • Explain how the perspectives of people in the present shape interpretations of the past. • Analyze multiple causes and effects of events in the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the role of citizens in the United States political system, with attention to various theories of democracy and changes in Americans' civic participation over time. • Explain how the Constitution establishes a system of government that has powers, responsibilities, and limits that have changed over time and are still being contested. • Evaluate policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes and related consequences. • Evaluate social and political systems, in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.


Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"





EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. ● Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source. ● Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims. ● Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge they convey while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct written arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses. ● Construct written explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence (linear or non-linear), examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanation given its purpose (e.g. cause and effect, chronological, procedural, technical). ● Present arguments and explanations that feature ideas and perspectives on historical issues and topics to reach a range of audiences using print, oral, and digital technologies. ● Critique the use of claims and evidence in arguments for credibility and critique the use of reasoning, sequencing, and supporting details of explanations.


UNITED STATES HISTORY I: REVOLUTION TO PROGRESSIVE ERA CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.





Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”





A NEW NATION	
1	Trace the events from 1754 to 1783 that led to the independence of the United States of America.
1a	Explain how British policies and actions from 1754 to 1775 created political and economic disagreements with American colonists. <i>Examples: French and Indian War; mercantilism, salutary neglect, taxation</i>
1b	Analyze the means by which colonists protested British policies and the ideas communicated through colonists’ speeches and written pamphlets. <i>Examples: homespun movement, Sons of Liberty, Thomas Paine’s Common Sense</i>
1c	Summarize the main arguments within the Declaration of Independence, its rationale for separation from Great Britain, and its ideas of equality, liberty, natural rights, and the rule of law. 

1d	Evaluate the contributions of colonial leaders, including George Washington; military strategy; and the support of foreign nations to significant victories in the War for Independence. <i>Examples: Marquis de Lafayette and Yorktown, Nathanael Greene and Guilford Court House</i>	
1e	Compare and contrast the contributions of different groups in colonial America to the War for Independence and the effects of the war on members of these groups, including free and enslaved Black Americans, Loyalists, Native Americans, and women. <i>Examples: Abigail Adams, Baron Von Steuben, Crispus Attucks, James Armistead Lafayette, Mary Ludwig Hays ("Molly Pitcher"), Oneida Nation</i>	
2	Evaluate how events and issues from the signing of the Treaty of Paris (1783) to the ratification of the Constitution of the United States affected the development of the political system of the United States.	
2a	Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, and describe how Shays' Rebellion generated sentiment favoring a strong central government.	
2b	Describe the major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention and analyze the solutions produced, including: the distribution of political power among states and within the federal government; the conduct of foreign affairs, commerce, and trade; the election of the executive; and slavery as a regional and federal issue. <i>Examples: Electoral College, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise</i>	
2c	Compare the arguments of Federalists and Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the United States Constitution, and explain how the Bill of Rights represented a compromise between fundamental liberties and the powers of government.	
3	Analyze the major policies and political developments of the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe.	
3a	Identify and explain factors leading to the development of political parties, including the conflicting views of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, George Washington's Farewell Address, and the election of 1800.	
3b	Analyze the development of economic infrastructure during the Early Republic, including the effects of Alexander Hamilton's economic policies. <i>Examples: excise tax and Whiskey Rebellion, Federal Road, National Bank</i>	\$
3c	Explain the establishment of a national judiciary and its power, including the institution of judicial review in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803).	
3d	Describe relations of the United States with Britain, France, and Native American nations from 1789 to 1812. <i>Examples: Little Turtle's War, Jay's Treaty, XYZ Affair, Quasi-War, impressment, Tecumseh's efforts to stop encroachment by settlers</i>	
3e	Analyze the political and economic causes and consequences of the War of 1812, including the impact on Native Americans.	

	<i>Examples: Creek War, decline of Federalist Party, Era of Good Feelings, transatlantic trade, War Hawks</i>	
4	Assess how the American Revolution and its rhetoric affected the status of slavery in the newly formed United States. <i>Examples: resumption and eventual ban on transatlantic slave trade, rise of manumission</i>	
4a	Describe the growth of an anti-slavery movement in northern states through the founding of the first abolitionist societies, passage of gradual emancipation laws, court cases, and actions of individuals. <i>Examples: Benjamin Franklin and the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, Lemuel Haynes, Mum Bett (Elizabeth Freeman), Quakers</i>	
4b	Explain why the Northwest Ordinance's ban on slavery in new states north of the Ohio River (1787) was significant.	

NATIONAL EXPANSION AND REFORM




5	Explain causes, courses, and consequences of United States' expansionism and the rise of Manifest Destiny ideology prior to 1848.	
5a	Describe how the Treaty of Paris of 1783, Northwest Ordinance of 1785, Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and the Louisiana Purchase affected American territorial expansion.	
5b	Summarize the effects of the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears on Native Americans, and describe the efforts by different nations to oppose removal. <i>Examples: assimilation, Black Hawk War, Worcester v. Georgia (1832), Seminole Wars</i>	
5c	Describe how scientific and technological advances helped facilitate expansion prior to 1848. <i>Examples: canal systems, railroads, steam engines, turnpikes, westward expeditions</i>	
5d	Analyze reasons for migration via the western trails and the consequences of the rapid settlement of California, Oregon, Texas, and Utah on those migrating, those residing in these regions, and on the United States as a whole. <i>Examples: California Gold Rush and economic opportunity, Mormon Trail and religious freedom, Oregon Trail and the fur trade, Santa Fe Trail and trade with Mexico</i>	
5e	Compare major events in Alabama from 1781 to 1823, including statehood as part of the expanding nation, acquisition of land, settlement, and the Creek War, to events occurring elsewhere in the developing nation.	
6	Evaluate the influence of American social and political reform on the emergence of a national identity from the early to mid-nineteenth century.	


6a	Describe the changes in political culture during the Age of Reform, including the concept of Jacksonian democracy. <i>Examples: Electoral College reforms, expansion of suffrage, new political parties, penny press</i>	
6b	Investigate and share information on the influence of individuals and movements of art, religion, education, and literature on the emergence of a national identity. <i>Examples: American Gothic literature, Horace Mann and public education, Hudson River School, Mormonism, Second Great Awakening, Transcendentalism</i>	
7	Assess how women challenged their societal roles under the Cult of Domesticity through their participation in social movements prior to the Civil War. <i>Examples: abolitionism, prison reform, Seneca Falls Convention, temperance movement, women's suffrage</i>	
7a	Summarize the contributions of women reformers in the early to mid-nineteenth century who sought to expand political and educational opportunities for women. <i>Examples: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Emma Willard, Lucretia Mott, Maria W. Stewart, Mary Lyon, Susan B. Anthony</i>	
8	Explain how the acquisition of new land in the South and the invention of the cotton gin contributed to the growth of the cotton economy and increased demand for enslaved labor.	\$
8a	Analyze the domestic slave trade/forced migration, labor, and variations in the practice of slavery in different areas of the United States. <i>Examples: the Clotilda, Second Middle Passage, slave codes</i>	
8b	Describe how enslaved people maintained African traditions and created their own unique culture, including foodways, spiritual beliefs, and ceremonies. <i>Examples: Gullah, hush harbors, jumping the broom, spirituals</i>	
9	Explain how economic and social divisions led to heightened sectionalism between the North and the South, examining their geographical and economic distinctions and the disparities between agrarian and industrial interests.	
9a	Explain how the Market Revolution fostered economic, cultural, and demographic changes in northern states. <i>Examples: factory system, immigration, mechanized agriculture, textiles</i>	\$
9b	Describe the central ideas of Henry Clay's American System, and explain how the implementation of these concepts contributed to the growth of the American economy and sectionalism.	\$
9c	Compare and contrast political and sectional views on economic policies, and explain how these views led to political conflict during the early to mid-nineteenth century. <i>Examples: Nullification Crisis, John C. Calhoun's "Exposition and Protest," Jackson's Bank War</i>	\$

A NATION DIVIDED





10	Trace the evolution and expansion of abolitionism, examining the contributions of key abolitionist figures and analyzing the reactions of both southern and northern communities to this campaign.
10a	Describe forms of resistance to slavery demonstrated by enslaved and free Black Americans, and assess the impact of resistance on southern states' slave codes. <i>Examples: Amistad Mutiny, breaking tools, German Coast Uprising, invisible church, Nat Turner's Rebellion, self-emancipation</i>
10b	Describe the rise of religious opposition to slavery during the Second Great Awakening, including the objections of Quakers, and how this fostered schisms within American churches. <i>Examples: African Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptist and Methodist sectional splits</i>
10c	Identify leading abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison, and summarize the arguments they made in opposition to slavery and in rebuttal to pro-slavery rhetoric. <i>Examples: abolitionists - Angelina and Sarah Grimké, Charles Sumner, Henry Highland Garnet, Sojourner Truth; pro-slavery advocates - James Henry Hammond, Thomas Dew</i>
10d	Evaluate how the Underground Railroad and its leaders shaped the national discussion over slavery, including the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act and publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> . <i>Examples: Anthony Burns, Harriet Tubman, personal liberty laws, Prigg v. Pennsylvania (1842), vigilance committees</i>
11	Analyze how government policies and events related to slavery led to increased sectionalism throughout the United States prior to the Civil War.
11a	Summarize major legislation and court decisions from 1820 to 1861 that sought to address the issue of slavery, and describe the sectional responses to these government actions. <i>Examples: Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and death of Whig Party, Kansas-Nebraska Act and Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857), Crittenden Compromises</i>
11b	Develop an argument to show how the causes and consequences of the Texas Revolution and Mexican-American War escalated sectional tension in the debate over slavery and expansion. <i>Examples: Spot Resolutions and Abraham Lincoln, Wilmot Proviso, popular sovereignty, Free Soil Party, Henry David Thoreau and "Civil Disobedience," Compromise of 1850</i>
11c	Describe how Alabamians were impacted by growing sectionalism from 1832 to 1861, including the reliance on cotton and slave labor, the Second Creek War, and secession. <i>Examples: Peter Still and slave narratives, William Lowndes Yancey and the Alabama Platform</i>
11d	Analyze the effect of sectionalism and debate over slavery on United States political parties in the





	1850s and how this led to Abraham Lincoln's 1860 election and the secession of southern states.	
12	Explain the progression of the Civil War, analyzing the events and the decisions by key figures that led to United States victory and the abolition of slavery.	
12a	Compare the military strategy, leadership, and resources of the United States and the Confederate States of America, and evaluate how these factors shaped the outcomes of key battles. <i>Examples: Anaconda Plan, Fort Sumter, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Appomattox Court House</i>	
12b	Summarize the political, social, and economic role that Alabama played in the Civil War. <i>Examples: Battle of Mobile, conscription, first capital of the Confederacy, Selma Arsenal, supplying nurses</i>	
12c	Describe the social, economic, and political conditions that affected citizens during the Civil War and explain how both citizens and enslaved people contributed to the war effort. <i>Examples: conscription, guerilla warfare, martial law, New York Draft Riots, U.S. Sanitary Commission, war bonds</i>	
12d	Summarize the effects of technological and scientific advancements of the mid-1800s on the strategy, battlefield tactics, and consequences of the Civil War. <i>Examples: anesthesia, Minié ball, prosthetics, railroad, telegraph</i>	
12e	Trace the progression of emancipation during and after the Civil War, including the effects of self-emancipation, the Emancipation Proclamation, Juneteenth, and the Thirteenth Amendment. <i>Examples: Confiscation Acts, contraband camps, Robert Smalls, United States Colored Troops (USCT), Wallace Turnage</i>	
13	Evaluate how Reconstruction affected the economic, political, and social landscape of the South.	
13a	Describe the roles of key groups in seeking to influence or resist economic, political, and social change throughout the Reconstruction era in the United States. <i>Examples: Freedmen's Bureau, Ku Klux Klan, Radical Republicans, Redeemer Democrats, Union Leagues</i>	
13b	Compare congressional and presidential Reconstruction plans, including the legislation and constitutional amendments each plan proposed and passed. <i>Examples: Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address; Military Reconstruction Acts; proposals of Andrew Johnson, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant; Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments</i>	
13c	Explain how ownership of one's own labor and land were equated with freedom by freedpeople, and describe emerging labor systems that sought to limit this freedom in the former Confederacy. <i>Examples: Black Codes, convict-lease labor, labor contracts, Southern Homestead Act of 1866, Special Field Order No. 15, tenant farming and sharecropping</i>	




13d	Describe how Black Americans in the former Confederacy established new institutions and organizations to mobilize grassroots support for political participation and elect Black politicians to office. <i>Examples: Africatown, churches, Colored Convention Movement, community schools, fraternal orders, mutual aid societies</i>	
13e	Develop an argument regarding how national and regional events and trends brought Reconstruction to an end. <i>Examples: Panic of 1873, Redemption, Compromise of 1877, political violence</i>	

AMERICAN EXPANSION POST-CIVIL WAR

14	Explain how westward expansion after the Civil War created economic growth in the West and affected the people living there as well as those migrating to the region.	
14a	Evaluate the contributions of the Homestead Act and the transcontinental railroad to increased migration to and settlement of the West. <i>Examples: boomtowns, Chinese and Irish immigration, Exodusters, traqueros</i>	
14b	Describe the economic and environmental impacts of new industries during the settlement of the West, including the mining and cattle industries. <i>Examples: conservation versus preservation, range wars, vaqueros and cattle drives</i>	\$
14c	Explain the effects of federal policies and military actions on Native Americans after the Civil War and describe Native American resistance to these actions. <i>Examples: boarding schools, Dawes Act (1887), Ghost Dance, Red River War, reservations</i>	
15	Evaluate the United States' efforts to increase engagement with Asia and the Pacific Islands in the late nineteenth century. <i>Examples: Christian missionaries, establishment of overseas markets, purchase of Alaska, Robert Shufeldt's treaties</i>	
15a	Describe the economic contributions of Asian immigrants in the second half of the nineteenth century and the hostility they faced in the United States. <i>Examples: Burlingame Treaty, Chinese Exclusion Act, contract labor system, railroad and mining industries, Rock Springs Massacre</i>	\$
15b	Summarize why the United States sought to acquire the Hawaiian Islands and describe native Hawaiians' efforts to resist annexation. <i>Examples: Bayonet Constitution, Queen Lili'uokalani, sugar industry, Wilcox Rebellion of 1889</i>	

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

16	Describe the transformation of American society and politics during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	
16a	Analyze how the growing awareness of economic and political corruption during the Gilded Age led to reform efforts on both state and national levels. <i>Examples: Australian ballot, Boss Tweed, Crédit Mobilier Scandal, patronage, Pendleton Act, Thomas Nast</i>	
16b	Describe the changes in American society that resulted from the inventions and innovations of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. <i>Examples: Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, George Washington Carver, John D. Rockefeller, Madame C.J. Walker, Thomas Edison</i>	\$
17	Analyze the push and pull factors contributing to the rapid growth of cities in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	
17a	Summarize social, economic, and cultural consequences of urbanization for American society, including changes in living and working conditions, the emergence of new social classes, and the growth of leisure opportunities.	
17b	Explain how various reform and reactionary movements emerged in response to the challenges of urbanization and immigration. <i>Examples: eugenics, efforts to address urban poverty, Jane Addams and the settlement house movement, nativism, Social Darwinism, Social Gospel movement</i>	
17c	Investigate and recount the experiences of immigrant communities in urban America, including patterns of settlement, cultural assimilation, and origins of migration. <i>Examples: being processed at Ellis Island and Angel Island, Chinese Exclusion Act, New Immigrant v. Old Immigrant, United States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898)</i>	
18	Describe the emergence of the Populist and Progressive movements and explain changes brought about by individual reformers and organizations.	
18a	Develop an argument supporting the significance of the National Farmers Alliance, Colored Farmers' National Alliance, and the Grange in shaping the life of farmers and promoting economic reform. <i>Examples: Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, Coxey's Army, Populist Party and 1896 election, candidacy of William Jennings Bryan</i>	
18b	Assess the effectiveness of muckrakers' use of literature, newspapers, photography, and other media to inspire change during the Progressive Era. <i>Examples: Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman, Florence Kelley, Ida Tarbell, Jacob Riis, Lincoln Steffens, Upton Sinclair</i>	

18c	Summarize the rise of labor unions and their efforts to improve working conditions in industrial America. <i>Examples: American Federation of Labor, Atlanta Washerwomen Strike, Homestead Strike, Industrial Workers of the World, Knights of Labor and the eight-hour day, Pullman Strike</i>	\$
18d	Analyze the roles and differing viewpoints of female reformers and women's organizations in guiding the women's suffrage and temperance movements. <i>Examples: Carrie Nation, Frances Willard, Mary Church Terrell, National American Woman Suffrage Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, women's club movement</i>	
19	Describe the emergence of the New South economy and Jim Crow era, and explain the corresponding efforts to secure civil rights by Black Americans after Reconstruction.	
19a	Explain how Jim Crow laws, <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896), and violence shaped the economic, political, and social structure of the New South after Reconstruction. <i>Examples: disenfranchisement, lynching, segregation</i>	
19b	Summarize political and social motives that influenced the writing of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, and explain its effect on politics and economics in Alabama.	
19c	Analyze the ideologies, efforts, and impacts of civil rights reformers, groups, and civic organizations that challenged Jim Crow laws and violence at the turn of the twentieth century. <i>Examples: Henry McNeal Turner, Ida B. Wells, National Urban League, Nannie Helen Burroughs, Niagara Movement, W.E.B. DuBois</i>	
19d	Describe the efforts of reformers to create greater educational and economic opportunities for Black Americans through the establishment of new institutions and organizations. <i>Examples: Booker T. Washington, Charles Clinton Spaulding, Halle Tanner Dillon Johnson, HBCUs, Maggie Walker, Rosenwald Schools</i>	
20	Compare and contrast the domestic agendas and accomplishments of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.	
20a	Critique the effectiveness of national legislation passed during the Progressive Era in addressing concerns regarding business practices, including the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act.	\$
20b	Describe the political reforms passed during the Progressive Era. <i>Examples: Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Amendments; initiative, recall, referendum</i>	

United States History II: World War I to Present
Grade 11

United States History II: World War I to Present is a one-credit course that focuses on the modern history of the country with a strong emphasis on expanding students’ understanding of American principles. The course begins with America’s entry into World War I as a recognized world power and offers a chronological study of major events, issues, movements, individuals, and groups in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, viewed from both national and Alabama perspectives.

The course emphasizes the skills needed to analyze this period of history. Standards challenge students to develop critical thinking skills, analyze primary and secondary sources, and evaluate different historical perspectives, leading to greater understanding of how this period shaped the United States and fostering the ability to connect historical events to current affairs.

Course Topics:

- 1. Rise to World Power
- 2. Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression
- 3. World War II
- 4. Post-World War II America
- 5. Late Twentieth-Century America
- 6. Contemporary America

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: In **fourth** and **fifth grades**, students studied Alabama history within the context of United States history. Students began a more in-depth study of United States history in **sixth grade** with a focus on civics. In high school, **tenth grade** history standards reviewed and reinforced the founding principles of the United States and concluded with the rise of industrialism and the Progressive movement. In **eleventh grade**, students continue the United States history timeline with World War I and progress to the present, building a deeper understanding of the twentieth century, which was studied through a world history lens in **ninth grade**. Students finish their high school social studies education in **twelfth grade** with an introduction to economics and the United States government.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions. ● Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions. ● Analyze the reciprocal nature of how historical events and the spatial diffusion of ideas, technologies, and cultural practices have influenced migration patterns and the distribution of human population.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use appropriate data to evaluate the state of employment, unemployment, and economic growth in the economy. ● Explain benefits and the costs of trade policies to individuals, businesses, and society. ● Explain why standards of living increase as productivity improves. ● Describe the possible consequences, both intended and unintended, of government policies to improve market outcomes.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. ● Evaluate the relative influence of various causes of events and developments in the past. ● Analyze the relationship between historical sources and secondary interpretations made from these sources. ● Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context. ● Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements on the maintenance of national and international order. ● Evaluate citizens' and institutions' effectiveness in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level. ● Analyze how people use and challenge local, state, national, and international laws to address a variety of public issues. ● Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes. ● Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.


Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"




EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. ● Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source. ● Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims. ● Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge conveyed through the claim while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct written arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses. ● Construct written explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence (linear or nonlinear), examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanation given its purpose (e.g., cause and effect, chronological, procedural, technical). ● Present arguments and explanations that feature ideas and perspectives on historical issues and topics to reach a range of audiences using print, oral, and digital technologies. ● Critique the use of claims and evidence in arguments for credibility. ● Critique the use of the reasoning, sequencing, and supporting details of explanations.

UNITED STATES HISTORY II: WORLD WAR I TO PRESENT CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.



Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

RISE TO WORLD POWER	
1	<p>Summarize conflicting viewpoints over the United States’ role in the world from the Spanish-American War to its entry into World War I.</p> <p><i>Examples: Alfred Thayer Mahan and naval power; Anna Julia Cooper and anti-colonialism, Frederick Jackson Turner’s “Frontier Thesis,” Jane Addams’ democratic critique of imperialism, Josiah Strong and the missionary impulse</i></p>
1a	<p>Explain how yellow journalism, jingoistic sentiments, and economic interests led to American entry into war with Spain.</p> <p><i>Examples: Cuban War of Independence, José Martí and the Cuban émigré community in Florida, Joseph Pulitzer, USS Maine, William Randolph Hearst</i></p>
1b	<p>Describe the consequences of the Spanish-American War, including the United States’ rise to global prominence, debate over territorial expansion, and military intervention in Cuba and the Philippines.</p> <p><i>Examples: American Anti-Imperialist League, Philippine-American War, Platt</i></p> 

	<i>Amendment</i>	
1c	Trace United States' interventions around the world under Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy, William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy. <i>Examples: Mexican Revolution, military occupation of Haiti, Panama Canal, Venezuelan Crisis</i>	
1d	Compare and contrast the arguments of those in the United States who advocated for preparedness and those who sought neutrality from 1914 to 1917.	
1e	Summarize the events and factors that led to the United States entry into World War I. <i>Examples: American economic interests, sinking of the Lusitania, unrestricted submarine warfare, Zimmerman Telegram</i>	
2	Trace United States military involvement in World War I and the contributions of the American Expeditionary Force to the victory of the Allied Powers. <i>Examples: 167th Infantry Regiment, Alvin York, John Pershing, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Second Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel</i>	
2a	Describe the roles of Black Americans as members of the military and on the home front during World War I, including the Harlem Hellfighters and the Great Migration. <i>Examples: James Reese Europe, labor battalions, Tuskegee and opening of first VA hospital for Black soldiers, W.E.B DuBois and The Crisis, William Henry Johnson</i>	
2b	Describe the changing roles and rights of women in the United States that resulted from their contributions to World War I and ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. <i>Examples: Alice Paul, Anne Mae Beddow, National American Woman Suffrage Association, National Association of Colored Women (NACW), National Woman's Party</i>	
2c	Analyze how government actions in the United States during World War I produced both economic growth and social division. <i>Examples: Committee on Public Information, Espionage and Sedition Acts, National War Labor Board, Schenck v. United States (1919), Selective Service, War Industries Board</i>	
2d	Compare the reasons given by opposing sides in the debate over whether the United States should ratify the Treaty of Versailles (1919). <i>Examples: Wilson's 14 Points, League of Nations, Lodge Reservations</i>	


ROARING TWENTIES AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION

3	Evaluate how key figures, events, and trends shaped United States society and culture from the conclusion of World War I through the 1920s. <i>Examples: Carrie Chapman Catt, flappers, Marcus Garvey, Spanish Flu Epidemic, William Monroe Trotter</i>
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3a	Describe how the automobile, cinema, print media, and radio contributed to the rise in mass culture, economic growth, and expansion of the middle class during the 1920s.	\$
3b	Explain how art, literature, and music, including that produced by Alabamians, influenced both the Harlem Renaissance and the broader culture of the 1920s. <i>Examples: Aaron Douglas, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald, Langston Hughes, W.C. Handy, Zora Neale Hurston</i>	
3c	Explain why the 1920s comprised a period of significant social conflict as manifested by the Scopes trial, growth of the Ku Klux Klan, rise of nativist thinking, the Red Scare, and antisemitism. <i>Examples: anarchists, Immigration Act of 1924, Palmer Raids, Sacco and Vanzetti trial, Wall Street bombing</i>	
3d	Summarize the debate over prohibition and describe how prohibition contributed to social and cultural changes of the 1920s.	
3e	Trace the causes and course of Red Summer and subsequent violence into the 1920s, including the Tulsa Race Massacre. <i>Examples: anti-lynching movement, demobilization of Black veterans, Chicago Race Riots, Elaine Massacre, emergence of the “New Negro” Movement, Rosewood Massacre</i>	
4	Analyze the causes of the Great Depression, including the effects of overproduction, stock market speculation, buying on credit, international trade policy, and restrictive monetary policies.	\$
4a	Differentiate between the ways Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt dealt with the Great Depression. <i>Examples: associationalism, Bonus Army, fireside chats, rugged individualism, support of government spending</i>	
4b	Critique the effectiveness of the New Deal in managing problems of the Great Depression through relief, recovery, and reform programs; expansion of the executive branch; and the application of Keynesian economic theory. <i>Examples: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Glass-Steagall Act, Social Security Act, Works Progress Administration (WPA)</i>	\$
5	Identify economic and social effects of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl on American society and describe how individuals addressed the challenges and sought to help others in need. <i>Examples: effects - Hoovervilles, labor unrest, migration; individuals - Dorothea Lange, Eleanor Roosevelt, John Steinbeck, Mary McLeod Bethune</i>	
5a	Describe the effects of New Deal programs on Alabama, outlining the problems they sought to address. <i>Examples: Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), expansion of electric power, Moundville Archaeological Park, Muscle Shoals Bill, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</i>	






5b	Analyze the impact of the Great Depression and the resulting social programs on the American family and minority groups. <i>Examples: Black Cabinet, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Indian Reorganization Act, National Housing Act of 1934, Scottsboro Boys, She-She-She Camps</i>
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WORLD WAR II	
6	Trace the progression of events and policies leading to World War II and the United States' entry into the war.
6a	Summarize the United States' foreign policies of isolationism and internationalism as World War II began and explain how the bombing of Pearl Harbor affected this approach. <i>Examples: American Committee for the Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, Destroyers for Bases Agreement, Lend-Lease Act, Neutrality Acts, Quarantine Speech</i>
6b	Critique the evolving United States policy and public attitudes toward Nazi Germany and the growing refugee crisis as the Holocaust began. <i>Examples: America First Committee (AFC), Evian Conference, Father Coughlin, MS St. Louis, Wagner-Rogers Bill</i>
7	Analyze how United States military involvement shaped major events of World War II.
7a	Develop an argument supporting the thesis that major battles of World War II in which the United States was involved were turning points of the war and outline the impact of these battles on territorial occupation by the Allied and Axis powers. <i>Examples: Battle of the Atlantic, Battle of the Coral Sea, Battle of Midway, Operation Overlord, Battle of the Bulge, Philippines campaign, Battle of Okinawa</i>
7b	Compare and contrast the roles and leadership of United States leaders in securing victory for the Allied powers during World War II. <i>Examples: Chester Nimitz, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Franklin Roosevelt, George S. Patton, Harry S. Truman</i>
7c	Evaluate the effectiveness of United States strategies in the war, including the decision to utilize atomic weapons on Japan. <i>Examples: Europe First, island hopping, Operation Overlord, participation of Native American Code Talkers, strategic bombing</i>
7d	Describe the role of the United States military in helping end the Holocaust, including the liberation of concentration camps and participation in the Nuremberg Trials. <i>Examples: Buchenwald, Dachau, Declaration on Atrocities, War Refugee Board</i>
7e	Explain how key consequences of World War II shaped United States foreign policy after the war. <i>Examples: American occupation of Europe and Japan, creation of the United Nations, Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe, Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>

8	Analyze the domestic, economic, and civil rights impact of World War II on United States society. <i>Examples: growth of the federal government, increased wealth in the Black American community, population shifts, wartime industrial organization</i>
8a	Describe Alabama's participation in World War II, including the role of the Tuskegee Airmen, housing prisoner of war (POW) camps, growth of the Port of Mobile, production of steel in Birmingham, and the establishment of military bases. 
8b	Explain how minority groups organized to gain access to wartime jobs and how they confronted discrimination, including the Bracero Program and Double V Campaign. <i>Examples: Lanham Act (1940) and childcare, March on Washington Movement and Executive Order 8802, Zoot Suit Riots, Detroit Race Riot of 1943, Port Chicago Mutiny, Longoria Affair</i>
8c	Describe the experiences of Japanese Americans in World War II, including their internment on the home front and military contributions in Europe to Allied victory. <i>Examples: 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Executive Order 9066, Korematsu v. United States (1944)</i>
8d	Describe how World War II led to advances in mass media, medicine, science, and technology. <i>Examples: blood transfusions, Manhattan Project, penicillin, radar, United States Office of War Information, Voice of America</i>

POST-WORLD WAR II AMERICA



9	Outline the foreign policy changes that led the United States into the Cold War and contributed to its emergence as a superpower.
9a	Develop an argument regarding the effectiveness of the United States policy of containment that resulted from its growing ideological and political tensions with the Soviet Union. <i>Examples: Berlin Airlift, Marshall Plan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Truman Doctrine, United Nations, Warsaw Pact</i>
9b	Compare the application of the United States' policy of containment to various areas of the world outside the Soviet Union in the late 1940s and 1950s. <i>Examples: Taiwan Straits Crisis of 1954-55, 1954 Guatemalan coup d'état, Suez Canal Crisis of 1956, Hungarian Revolution of 1956</i>
9c	Identify and explain the origins of the United States' involvement in the Korean War and the consequences of Harry Truman's limited war plan for Korea.
9d	Analyze the domestic responses to the Cold War, including the impact of McCarthyism. <i>Examples: amending the Pledge of Allegiance, Hiss and Rosenberg espionage cases, House Un-American Activities Committee, loyalty oaths, Second Red Scare</i>
10	Evaluate the influence of events, organizations, and individual actions on the expansion of the Civil Rights Movement nationally.


10a	<p>Identify and explain key events from 1945 to 1955 that brought about the emergence of a large-scale movement for civil rights.</p> <p><i>Examples: return of Black veterans from World War II, Journey of Reconciliation, Harry Truman and “To Secure these Rights,” Thurgood Marshall and NAACP litigation campaign, lynching of Emmett Till</i></p>	
10b	<p>Analyze the extent to which the actions and campaigns of civil rights activists and organizations from 1954 to 1965 prompted federal measures to advance civil and human rights.</p> <p><i>Examples: NAACP and Brown v. Board of Education (1954); Montgomery Bus Boycott and Browder v. Gayle (1956); desegregation of schools and use of military protection; Birmingham Campaign, March on Washington, and Civil Rights Act of 1964; Selma-to-Montgomery March and Voting Rights Act of 1965; attorney Fred Gray and Judge Frank M. Johnson</i></p>	
10c	<p>Compare and contrast the actions and philosophies of key civil rights leaders and organizations, including Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X.</p> <p><i>Examples: individuals - A. Philip Randolph, Diane Nash, Ella Baker, Dorothy Height, Joseph H. Jackson, Robert F. Williams; organizations - Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)</i></p>	
10d	<p>Summarize the political, economic, and physical means by which opponents of the Civil Rights Movement sought to limit its achievements.</p> <p><i>Examples: assassinations, blockbusting, bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church, congressional filibuster, employment termination, Massive Resistance</i></p>	
10e	<p>Describe how key Alabamians provided leadership, generated change, or demonstrated resistance to the Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p><i>Examples: leaders - Amelia Boynton, Fred Shuttlesworth, John Hulett, John Lewis, Rosa Parks, T.Y. Rogers; footsoldiers - Charles Bonner, Frederick Reese, Gwen Patton, James Hood, Robert Graetz, Vivian Malone; resistance - Eugene “Bull” Connor, George Wallace, National States’ Rights Party, White Citizens Council</i></p>	
11	<p>Analyze how cultural changes, economic growth, and government action during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations shaped the daily lives of Americans.</p> <p><i>Examples: Baby Boom, G.I. Bill of Rights, growth of the consumer-based middle class, impact of rock and roll, influence of television, implications of the National Defense Education Act</i></p>	
11a	<p>Evaluate the effects of the arms and space races on the growth of the military-industrial complex.</p> <p><i>Examples: NASA, National Interstate and Defense Highways Act, Project Apollo, Redstone Arsenal, U.S. Army Space and Missile Command</i></p>	

11b	Describe the demographic and political changes that occurred as some populations shifted from cities to suburbs. <i>Examples: growth of the Republican Party in the South, home ownership, Levittown, suburbanization, Sunbelt Theory</i>	
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LATE TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA




12	Compare and contrast major domestic initiatives of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and explain how Kennedy's assassination led to both change and continuity in these initiatives. <i>Examples: New Frontier - Equal Pay Act of 1963, Community Mental Health Act of 1963; Great Society - Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Fair Housing Act of 1968</i>	
12a	Investigate the major elements of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program and explain how it represents an attempt to expand the American social safety net, including the War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, and Head Start.	\$
13	Explain the evolution of America's Cold War policy to defend democracy and contain communism around the world and how this led to an escalation in armed conflict during the 1960s. <i>Example: Alliance for Progress, domino theory, flexible response, Johnson Doctrine</i>	
13a	Assess the effectiveness of John F. Kennedy's foreign policy toward Cuba, including the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.	
13b	Investigate and explain the effects of the domino theory and the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution on United States involvement in the Vietnam conflict.	
13c	Describe how significant events in the Vietnam War resulted in a decline of public support for American involvement in the conflict. <i>Examples: first televised war, Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre, secret bombings of Cambodia and Laos, Pentagon Papers, fall of Saigon</i>	
13d	Evaluate the relationship between domestic social movements, including the New Left and counterculture movements, and America's war in Vietnam and explain how the movements and the war each influenced public perception of the other. <i>Examples: Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) v. Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), Woodstock Music and Art Fair, "Silent Majority" speech, Kent State shooting, Hard Hat Riot</i>	
14	Explain shifts in the scope of the Civil Rights Movement from the mid-1960s into the 1970s, including geographic regions, issues of focus, and participation. <i>Examples: Watts Uprising, Chicago Freedom Movement, Black Power Movement, Black Panther Party, Poor People's Campaign, Memphis Sanitation Strike, Black Arts Movement</i>	
14a	Explain how the Civil Rights Movement inspired other movements for civil and human rights, and describe the contributions of groups and individuals to these movements. <i>Examples: Asian American Political Alliance and the Asian American Movement, Brown Berets and the Chicano Freedom Movement, Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers' Movement, Chief</i>	

	<i>Calvin McGhee and the American Indian Movement, Judith Huemann and the Disability Rights Movement</i>
14b	Evaluate the social and political significance of the women’s rights movement from the 1960s to the 1980s on the lives of women in the United States. <i>Examples: Betty Friedan and The Feminine Mystique, Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), Phyllis Schlafly, Title IX</i>
14c	Compare and contrast major Supreme Court decisions from the 1960s through the 1980s and explain how they reflect an ongoing national debate regarding the expansion and limits of civil liberties, civil rights, and constitutional protections. <i>Examples: Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), Miranda v. Arizona (1966), Lau v. Nichols (1974), Justice Earl Warren, Justice Warren Burger</i> 
15	Describe how significant domestic events during the presidencies of Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter shaped United States economics, politics, and society.
15a	Trace the events that fostered the emergence of the modern environmental movement and prompted government regulations as well as civic action. <i>Examples: Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring, Earth Day, passage of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Three Mile Island accident</i>
15b	Outline the events that led to the Watergate scandal and brought about the resignation of President Richard Nixon and the presidency of Gerald Ford.
15c	Identify the reasons for the economic fluctuations of the 1970s and evaluate the effectiveness of government action on the problem of stagflation. <i>Examples: Nixon - gas rationing, wage and price freezes; Ford - Whip Inflation Now (WIN); Carter - “Crisis of Confidence” speech, deregulation, energy conservation</i> 
16	Describe significant foreign policy events during the presidencies of Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter that decreased hostility in the Cold War. <i>Examples: normalization of relations with China, signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), Helsinki Accords</i>
16a	Analyze how America’s foreign policy decisions in the Vietnam War shaped Cold War actions in the 1970s, including détente and increased concern for human rights. <i>Examples: Nixon Doctrine, support of Chilean coup d’etat and Augusto Pinochet, War Powers Act, Church Committee, Executive Orders 11905 and 12036</i>
16b	Evaluate how the United States’ increasing involvement in the Middle East during the 1970s affected both the region and the United States itself. <i>Examples: Arab-Israeli War of 1973, 1973 OPEC oil embargo, Camp David Accords, Iran Hostage Crisis</i>
17	Analyze the conservative revolution in American politics and how this shaped Ronald Reagan’s domestic and foreign policies.

17a	Describe the growth and composition of movement conservatism beginning in the 1960s, and explain how this culminated in the formation of the Reagan Coalition and led to his election in 1980. <i>Examples: Barry Goldwater, conservative Democrats, Moral Majority, neoconservatives, think tanks, William F. Buckley, Jr.</i>
17b	Analyze how Reaganomics and deregulation affected the American economy and society. <i>Examples: influence of Milton Friedman, supply-side economics, welfare reform</i> 
17c	Trace the series of events during Reagan's presidency leading to the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the collapse of the Soviet Union. <i>Examples: Soviet-Afghan War, Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), invasion of Grenada, glasnost and perestroika, Iran-Contra Affair, Reagan's "Tear down this wall" speech</i>

CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

18	Analyze the shifts in United States foreign policy and challenges to it after the Cold War and into the twenty-first century.
18a	Investigate the role and influence of the United States in peacekeeping efforts around the world from the 1990s into the early twenty-first century. <i>Examples: Somalia, former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Good Friday Agreement</i> 
18b	Evaluate the effectiveness of the United States' response to the September 11 attacks, including the war in Afghanistan, creation of the Department of Homeland Security, and passage of the USA PATRIOT Act.
18c	Compare and contrast Operation Desert Storm and Operation Iraqi Freedom, including why they took place, the domestic political consequences of United States' involvement in these conflicts, and the international implications for these wars.
19	Evaluate how political developments and technology shaped economic trends and fluctuations from the 1990s into the early twenty-first century. <i>Examples: 1999 Seattle World Trade Organization protests, automation, dot-com boom and bust, globalization, Great Recession of 2008, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)</i> 
19a	Trace the evolution of the environmental movement and political debate over climate change from the 1980s to the present, including how environmental and natural disasters have shaped the discussion. <i>Examples: Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, Environmental Justice Movement, Exxon Valdez oil spill, Hurricane Katrina, Kyoto Protocol</i> 
19b	Assess the economic and political effects of immigration on the United States and explain how immigration policies have evolved in the post-Cold War era. <i>Examples: Haitian refugee crisis (1991-1994), Immigration Act of 1990, Operation Gatekeeper, "wet foot, dry foot" policy</i> 

20	Evaluate how federal policies and legislation have shaped American society since 1988. <i>Examples: Americans with Disabilities Act, debate concerning universal healthcare, No Child Left Behind Act, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act, Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act</i>	
20a	Assess how political events beginning with the Clinton presidency and into the early 2000s contributed to growing political polarization. <i>Examples: Clinton's impeachment trial, Contract with America, Whitewater scandal, Swift Boat Veterans for Truth and rise of 527 organizations</i>	
20b	Describe the significance of national elections from 1992 to the present, including the 2000 presidential recount in Florida and 2008 election of Barack Obama. <i>Examples: impact of Ross Perot as third-party candidate, 1994 Republican Revolution</i>	

United States Government Grade 12

United States Government is a required, half-credit course which pairs with another half-credit course, Economics, to provide twelfth grade students with a deeper understanding of the systems, processes, and institutions that shape the modern world. The goal of United States Government is to help students understand how the American government functions, the ideas and circumstances that shaped it, and its form today. Key elements of the course include the study of the Constitution, the three branches of government, the role of linkage institutions, and federalism. Mastering the knowledge and skills in this course enables students to better understand the issues being deliberated by today's state and national governments and to comprehend their own role as responsible citizens in this process.

Course Topics:

1. Foundations of American Government
2. Branches of Government
3. Key Institutions and Political Participation
4. Citizenship and Civic Responsibilities
5. Local and State Government

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: By **twelfth grade**, students have completed both their world history and geography sequence and their United States history sequence, taking these studies through the end of the twentieth and into the twenty-first century. Examining the historical forces that shaped government and economics prepares students to learn how these systems operate today.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*"

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions. • Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions. • Analyze spatial patterns of population distribution to make informed decisions about where to allocate resources for public services.
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ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate possible explanations for a government role in markets when market inefficiencies exist. • Use benefits and costs to evaluate the effectiveness of government policies intended to improve market outcomes. • Describe the possible consequences, both intended and unintended, of government policies to improve market outcomes.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze how historical contexts shaped and continue to shape policies in the United States. • Evaluate primary and secondary sources to understand different perspectives and interpretations of historical events and government actions. • Analyze the causes and effects of governmental decisions and policies throughout history.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the United States Constitution establishes a system of government with powers, responsibilities, and limits that have changed over time and that are still being contested. • Analyze the impact and the appropriate roles of personal interests and perspectives on the application of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights. • Evaluate multiple procedures for making governmental decisions at the local, state, national, and international levels in terms of the civic purposes achieved. • Analyze the role of citizens in the United States political system, with attention to various theories of democracy, changes in Americans' participation over time, and alternative models from other countries, past and present.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"



EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims. • Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge they convey while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
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COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Critique the use of claims and evidence in arguments for credibility. ● Apply a range of deliberative and democratic strategies and procedures. ● Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts; and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address these problems over time and place. ● Present arguments and explanations that feature ideas and perspectives on issues and topics to reach a range of audiences using print, oral, and digital technologies.
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.







Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT	
1	<p>Explain how Enlightenment principles informed the structure and principles of the United States government, its founding documents, its institutions, and the division of powers, as set forth in <i>Leviathan</i> (Thomas Hobbes, 1651), <i>Two Treatises of Government</i> (John Locke, 1689), <i>The Spirit of the Laws</i> (Montesquieu, 1748), <i>The Social Contract</i> (Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1762), and <i>Treatise on Tolerance</i> (Voltaire, 1763)</p> 
2	<p>Describe how the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and events of the American Revolution influenced the drafting and ratification of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><i>Examples: Federalist Papers, monarchy v. democracy v. republic</i></p> 
3	Analyze the major features and structural organization of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.
3a	Summarize and explain the underlying principles of the Constitution, including checks and balances, federalism, limited government, popular sovereignty, republicanism, and separation of powers.
3b	Summarize the formal process of amending the Constitution of the United States.
3c	<p>Explain how the Fourteenth Amendment extended rights to minority groups through the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses.</p> <p><i>Examples: United States v. Carolene Products Co. (1938), Hernandez v. Texas (1954), Browder v. Gayle (1956), Loving v. Virginia (1967), Reed v. Reed (1971), Tennessee v. Lane (2004)</i></p>

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT		
4	Describe the role and responsibilities of the legislative branch, including the process of lawmaking, the power of the purse, and the system of checks and balances within Congress.	\$
4a	Compare and contrast the leadership roles within Congress, including the Speaker of the House, the Senate President Pro Tempore, majority and minority leaders, and party whips.	
4b	Identify the types of congressional committees and explain their roles in policy-making. <i>Examples: conference, joint, select, standing</i>	
4c	Outline the process by which a bill becomes a law, including introduction, committee review, floor debate, lobbyist actions, voting in both chambers, and presidential action. <i>Examples: filibuster, logrolling, Rules Committee, veto</i>	
5	Analyze how the functions and authority of the executive branch evolve through changes in the scope of presidential powers, executive orders, executive agreements, and the role of the president in foreign and domestic policy.	
5a	Describe how the president of the United States utilizes formal powers to achieve policy goals, including veto power, addressing the nation in the State of the Union Address, and the authority to pardon.	
5b	Describe how the president of the United States uses informal powers to shape public opinion, including interaction with media and the public, head of party, and symbolic powers of the Oval Office.	
5c	Explain the role of the Cabinet and White House staff in the process of presidential decision-making.	
5d	Compare and contrast the structures of the federal bureaucracy, including cabinet departments, independent regulatory commissions, government corporations, and independent executive agencies.	
6	Summarize the functions and duties of the judicial branch, including the power of judicial review and interpretation of laws.	
6a	Explain the structure, jurisdiction, and processes of civil and criminal courts in the United States, including courts with original and appellate jurisdiction.	
6b	Outline and explain the process of appointing Supreme Court Justices and other federal judges.	
6c	Contrast strict and loose constructionist views of the Constitution of the United States.	
6d	Explain how landmark United States Supreme Court cases have shaped the constitutional interpretation and expansion of civil liberties and civil rights. <i>Examples: Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), Miranda v. Arizona (1966), Tinker v. Des Moines (1969), Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeir (1988), Reno v. American Civil Liberties Union (1997)</i>	🕒
6e	Describe the significance of Alabama landmark cases that impacted American society and	



	governance. <i>Examples: Powell v. Alabama (1932), NAACP v. Alabama (1958), Gomillion v. Lightfoot (1960), Lee v. Macon (1964), Reynolds v. Sims (1964), Williams v. Wallace (1965)</i>	
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KEY INSTITUTIONS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION




7	Analyze how the expansion of suffrage affected the political system of the United States, including the enfranchisement of non-property owners, women, Black Americans, and persons 18 to 20 years of age.	
7a	Explain how increases and shifts in political participation by minorities and other voting blocs shape political party coalitions, campaigns, and voter turnout.	
7b	Describe how Black Codes, Jim Crow laws, and the Selma-to-Montgomery March influenced the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.	
7c	Analyze historic and current barriers to voting access and voter turnout, and weigh the benefits and consequences of possible solutions.	
8	Describe how special interest groups and political action committees develop, how they function, and how their campaign contributions affect state and national elections.	
8a	Summarize the effects of campaign finance rulings by the United States Supreme Court on the election process. <i>Examples: Buckley v. Valeo (1976), Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010), McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission (2014)</i>	
8b	Analyze examples of legislation or policy decisions that reflect the influence of special interest groups, and describe methods by which these groups seek to sway the policy-making process.	
9	Explain the role of the media in the political process, including how they shape public opinion.	
9a	Analyze how public opinion is measured through polling.	
9b	Analyze the influence of television and digital media on elections and campaign spending. <i>Examples: John F. Kennedy-Richard M. Nixon debate, use of social media</i>	
10	Outline major characteristics and functions of contemporary political parties in the United States, including the role of state and national conventions as well as party leadership.	
10a	Describe how third-party candidates have historically affected elections in the United States, and evaluate the arguments for and against their inclusion in contemporary elections.	
10b	Assess the impact of political parties on citizens and elected officials, including the increase of political	

	polarization, rise of independent voters, and disillusionment with party systems.
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CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES

11	Analyze the electoral process, focusing on election laws and systems at the national, state, and local levels, and explain their constitutional underpinnings, practical implementation, and effects on voter participation and representation in democratic governance. <i>Examples: Electoral College, primary system</i>	
11b	Outline how the Electoral College functions and explain how candidates must appeal to a wide variety of states and develop coalitions in order to secure the electoral votes required to win the presidency.	
11b	Evaluate the effects of reapportionment, redistricting, and gerrymandering on congressional elections.	
12	Describe the rights and duties of citizens, including participation in the election process. <i>Examples: due process, freedom of assembly, right to a speedy trial, jury duty</i>	
12a	Explain why maintaining a balance between individual rights and majority rule and between state and national power is important for the functioning of the United States government. <i>Examples: freedom of religion, freedom of the press, majority rule and minority rights, right to a fair trial, state and national authority in a federal system</i>	

LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT

13	Outline how the federal system of the United States divides powers between national and state governments.	
13a	Compare specific functions, organizations, and purposes of local and state governments. <i>Examples: executing fiscal and monetary policies, ensuring personal security, regulating transportation</i>	
13b	Describe the role of the national government in regulating and facilitating relations among states in the United States. <i>Examples: commerce regulation, dispute resolution, federal enforcement of interstate laws, full faith and credit clause, interstate compacts, privileges and immunities clause</i>	
13c	Analyze how Dillon's Rule and Home Rule provisions in Alabama's 1901 Constitution affect local funding procedures and regulations.	
14	Analyze and interpret the concept of tribal sovereignty, its historical background, and its significance for Native American tribes in the United States, with a particular focus on tribes from Alabama.	

Economics Grade 12

Economics is a required, half-credit course paired with United States Government (also half-credit) to provide twelfth grade students with a deeper understanding of the systems, processes, and institutions that shape modern life. Economics is designed to help students understand how economies function, recognize economic and social problems, and evaluate the costs and benefits of choices. Key elements of the course include the study of scarcity, supply and demand, trade, market structures, money and the role of financial institutions, and the role of government. Mastering the knowledge and skills in this course enables students to anticipate changes in economic conditions and take appropriate action to improve their own lives and society as a whole.

Course Topics:

1. Fundamental Economic Concepts
2. American Market Economy
3. Government in Economics
4. Global Economy

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD: By **twelfth grade**, students have completed both their world history and geography sequence and their United States history sequence, taking these studies through the end of the twentieth and into the twenty-first century. Examining the historical forces that have shaped economics and government prepares students to learn how these systems operate today.

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions. ● Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban and rural regions. ● Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation among countries. ● Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.
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ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze and utilize data to evaluate costs and benefits. Identify and analyze data to assess economic (or financial) well-being. Analyze and create charts, graphs, and infographics to illustrate economic conditions. Utilize acquired knowledge to engage in the marketplace through informed decision-making.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate how historical developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. Detect possible limitations in various kinds of historical evidence and differing secondary interpretations. Analyze the multiple, complex causes and effects of events in the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets. Evaluate multiple procedures for making governmental decisions at the local, state, national, and international levels in terms of the economic purposes achieved. Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes and related consequences.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source.
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COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Critique the use of reasoning, sequencing, and supporting details of explanations. ● Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts; and the challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems over time and place. ● Assess options for individual and collective actions to address local, regional, and global problems by engaging in self-reflection, strategy identification, and complex causal reasoning. ● Present arguments and explanations that feature ideas and perspectives on economic issues and topics to reach a range of audiences, using print, oral, and digital technologies.
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ECONOMICS CONTENT STANDARDS



Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC CONCEPTS	
1	Investigate and share information on how scarcity can impact factors of production and the decision-making of individuals, businesses, and governments.
1a	Explain the relationship between scarcity as a basic condition of economics and the decision-making needed to allocate limited resources.
1b	Explain how land (natural resource), labor (human resource), capital (physical or human resource), and entrepreneurship function as factors of production.
2	Compare marginal benefits and marginal costs of an action, using rational decision-making.
2a	Analyze how changes in opportunity costs impact the rational decision-making of individuals, businesses, and governments.
2b	Illustrate and explain how rational decision-making involves the consideration of trade-offs and opportunity costs. <i>Example: Utilize a production-possibilities curve to examine opportunity costs.</i>
3	Compare the methods that various economic systems use to allocate goods and services.
3a	Describe the key elements of command, market, and mixed economic systems.
3b	Research and share information illustrating how different economic systems answer the basic economic questions of what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce.
3c	Compare the ways that different economic systems address competition, consumer sovereignty, government regulation, private ownership, and profit motive.

AMERICAN MARKET ECONOMY	
4	Draw conclusions about how supply, demand, and price interact in a market economy.
4a	Utilize circular flow diagrams to illustrate and explain the operation of the product market; the operation of the factor market; the real flow of goods and services between and among businesses, households, and government; and the flow of money.
4b	Apply the law of supply and demand to everyday consumer and business decisions.
4c	Explain how prices serve as incentives in a market economy, and how factors other than price cause changes in supply and demand.
4d	Illustrate and explain how supply and demand determine equilibrium price and quantity and how price movements eliminate shortages and surpluses. <i>Example: Utilize a graph to show the interaction of supply and demand in a given industry.</i>
5	Compare and contrast types of business firms, including sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations.
5a	Evaluate the role of profit as an incentive for short- and long-term decisions by corporations, partnerships, and sole proprietorships.
5b	Distinguish among the levels of competition that exist in market and mixed economic systems, including pure competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly. <i>Example: Explain how firms engage in price and non-price competition, providing real-world examples.</i>
5c	Research and present information on the role and impact of economic institutions on state and national economies, including labor unions and nonprofit organizations. 
6	Analyze data to describe the shifting demographics of the labor force of the United States in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, including age, education, gender, race, regional specialization, and socioeconomic background. 
6a	Explain how the characteristics of the labor force influence wages and non-wage benefits and affect economic growth.
6b	Explain how the supply and demand of labor influence wage and non-wage benefits and affect economic growth.

GOVERNMENT IN ECONOMICS		
7	Analyze the role of government in a market economy.	
7a	Research and explain ways the government influences the economy, including promoting and securing competition, protecting private property rights, distributing resources, providing public goods and services, resolving externalities and other perceived market failures, and stabilizing growth in the economy.	
7b	Assess how government regulation and deregulation affect consumers and producers.	
7c	Explain how the budgetary categories of government revenue and expenditures impact the collection of taxes and the distribution of resources.	
8	Explain how economic measurements, including the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation rates, labor force participation rate, and unemployment figures, are used to assess the overall economic health of the country.	
8a	Analyze how spending and production decisions made by households, businesses, and government determine overall levels of income, employment, and prices.	
8b	Compare and contrast structural, cyclical, and frictional unemployment.	
8c	Describe the stages of the business cycle and explain how employment and inflation change during those stages.	
8d	Explain how unemployment and inflation affect individuals and nations, citing specific examples.	
9	Explain how fiscal and monetary policy influence price stability, employment, and economic growth, citing examples from the past hundred years.	
9a	Explain how the United States Federal Reserve System regulates the banking system and uses its tools of monetary policy through an ample reserve system to achieve its economic goals.	
9b	Describe how Congress and state legislatures use fiscal policy to achieve their economic, social, and political goals, including taxing, spending, grants, and mandates.	
9c	Correlate fluctuations in government deficits over time to the extent of national debt during those periods. <i>Examples: Great Depression, World War II, 2001 recession, War on Terror, Great Recession, COVID pandemic</i>	

GLOBAL ECONOMY	
10	Analyze the factors that determine and shape a country's standard of living.
10a	Explain how the relationship between inputs and outputs is used to calculate productivity at various levels of the economy. <i>Examples: individual, corporate, national, sector</i>
10b	Explain how investments in education, equipment, factories, healthcare, new technology, and training promote economic growth and enhance living standards.
10c	Research and share information on how Alabama and the United States relate to the global economy in terms of current technological innovations and technology-based industries. 
11	Explain why individuals, businesses, and nations engage in trading goods and services in the global economy. 
11a	Contrast absolute advantage to comparative advantage, and explain how they are used to measure gains from trade.
11b	Locate and utilize current economic data to demonstrate how changes in exchange rates impact the purchasing power of individuals and businesses.
11c	Analyze why countries sometimes impose trade barriers and sometimes engage in free trade. <i>Examples: embargoes, regulations, subsidies, tariffs, quotas</i>
11d	Construct and explain examples of specialization and exchange.

Psychology
High School Elective

Grade Level: Grades 9-12

Course Credit: 0.5 (Standards 1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 2, 2b, 2c, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 5d, 11, 15, 16, 18, 18a, 19a, indicated with an asterisk, are required)
OR 1.0 (All standards are required)

Psychology introduces the basic concepts of psychology and allows students to explore human behavior, social interactions, and biology of the brain. Throughout the course, students will delve into theories, findings from research, and practical applications aimed at understanding human behavior. The content allows students to gain insight into why people think, feel, and behave the way they do, and how psychologists investigate these processes.

The study of psychology requires a flexible, investigative classroom environment which allows for project-based learning, including small- and large-group discussions, in-depth projects, and research activities. Students are encouraged to use critical-thinking skills as they apply knowledge of the brain and its functioning to understanding human behavior.

- Course Topics:
- 1. Introduction to Psychology
 - 2. Biological Basis of Psychology
 - 3. Cognitive Psychology
 - 4. Clinical Psychology

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

Each practice listed in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are age-appropriate ways for students to carry out the overarching social studies practices to which they are related. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect and analyze data designed to answer a psychological question, using basic descriptive and inferential statistics.• Explain how the validity and reliability of observations and measurements relate to data analysis.• Use information from different psychological sources to generate research questions.
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COMMUNICATING
CONCLUSIONS

- Use psychological knowledge to promote healthy lifestyle choices.
- Discuss ways in which the applications of psychological science can address domestic and global issues.
- Suggest psychologically-based ethical solutions to actual problems including, but not limited to, those encountered in education, business and industry, and the environment.

PSYCHOLOGY CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.
Standards with asterisks are required to be taught in a half-credit course.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY	
1	Trace the development of psychology as a scientific discipline, including its evolution from other fields of study.*
1a	Investigate and describe the history of psychology from its beginning to the modern era, including key contributors to the field.* <i>Examples: Daniel Kahneman, Elizabeth Loftus, Francis Sumner, G. Stanley Hall, Mary Whiton Calkins, Wilhem Wundt</i>
1b	Differentiate among various schools of thought and perspectives that have developed in psychology since 1879.* <i>Examples: behaviorism, cognitive, humanistic, neuroscience, socio-cultural</i>
1c	Describe how modern psychologists utilize multiple perspectives to understand behavior and mental processes, citing examples.*
2	Describe methodologies, research tools, and strategies used by researchers in psychological studies.* <i>Examples: case studies, cross-sectional studies, longitudinal studies, naturalistic observations, surveys</i>
2a	Contrast the roles of independent, dependent, and confounding variables and the functions of control and experimental groups within the scientific method.
2b	Identify and explain systematic procedures necessary for conducting an experiment and improving the validity of results.*
2c	Describe the role of the American Psychological Association in setting ethical guidelines regarding the

	use of human and animal subjects in psychological research.*
3	Describe various careers pursued by psychologists, including medical and mental health care fields, the business world, education, law and criminal justice, and research.*

BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF PSYCHOLOGY

4	Compare the effects of heredity and environment on development and behavior.*
5	Describe the structure, biochemistry, and circuitry of the brain and nervous system, and explain their roles in human behavior and mental processes.* <i>Examples: central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, somatic nervous system</i>
5a	Describe communication between neurons and the electrochemical process, including the role of neurotransmitters in behavior.*
5b	Explain the effect of neurotransmitters on human behavior and compare the effects of drugs and toxins on the brain.
5c	Describe the specialized and interdependent functions of sections of the brain, including the lobes and hemispheres of the cerebral cortex.
5d	Describe technologies used to study the brain and nervous system.* <i>Examples: CAT, EEG, fMRI, MRI, PET</i>
5e	Explain how psychoactive drugs affect people, including the mechanisms of addiction, tolerance, and withdrawal.
6	Explain how behavior genetics has contributed to the understanding of behavior and mental processes, including differentiating among deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), chromosomes, and genes and identifying effects of chromosomal abnormalities.
7	Describe the interconnected processes of sensation and perception.
7a	Explain the role of sensory systems in human behavior.
7b	Explain how perceiving can differ from sensing, including how attention and environmental cues can impact what is perceived and what is sensed.
7c	Explain perception in terms of Gestalt principles and concepts.
8	Compare theories about the functions of sleep and of dreaming. <i>Examples: activation synthesis theory, adaptive theory, energy conservation theory, restorative theory</i>

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

9	Describe cognitive, physical, and social development across the human lifespan, citing theories of Carol Gilligan, Erik H. Erikson, Jean Piaget, and Lawrence Kohlberg.
10	Explain the importance and processes of memory, including how information is encoded and stored, the use of mnemonic devices, and how schemas influence memory construction and retrieval.
10a	Compare ways memories are stored in the brain, including episodic and procedural, and explain how information is retrieved, reconstructed, or misremembered.
11	Describe ways in which organisms learn, including the processes of classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning.*
11a	Identify and describe unconditioned stimuli, conditioned stimuli, unconditioned responses, and conditioned responses.
11b	Explain the law of effect, and differentiate between reinforcement and punishment, positive and negative reinforcement, and various schedules of reinforcement.
11c	Describe original experiments conducted by Albert Bandura, B. F. Skinner, Ivan Pavlov, John B. Watson, Kenneth and Mamie Clark, and Rosalie Rayner.
12	Explain processes involved in problem-solving and decision-making, including cognitive processes related to thinking and concept formation.
12a	Explain the role of mental images and verbal symbols in the thought process.
13	Describe methods of assessing individual differences and theories of intelligence, including Charles E. Spearman's general (g) factor of intelligence, Howard Gardner's multiple intelligences, and Robert J. Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence.
13a	Describe different types of intelligence tests and explain the Flynn effect.
13b	Summarize concerns regarding the reliability and validity of intelligence test scores and describe the historical use and misuse of intelligence tests.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

14	Explain the role of personality development in human behavior and differentiate among theories that seek to explain this development.
14a	Describe different measures of personality, including the Neuroticism-Extroversion-Openness Personality Inventory (NEO-PI), the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), and projective tests.
15	Explain the role of motivation and emotion in human behavior.*

15a	Describe theories that explain how biological, cognitive, and social factors influence motivation, including Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, arousal theory, and the theory drive for hunger (homeostasis).
15b	Describe situational cues that cause emotions, including anger, curiosity, and anxiety.
16	Describe major psychological disorders and their treatments and explain how examples of abnormal behavior differ from normal behavior.*
16a	Describe various approaches for explaining mental illness, including biological and medical, cognitive, and sociocultural models.
16b	Differentiate among types of mental illness, including mood, anxiety, somatoform, schizophrenic, dissociative, and personality disorders.
17	Describe how attitudes, conditions of obedience and conformity, and other influences affect actions and shape human behavior, including actor-observer, self-server, social facilitation, social loafing, bystander effect, groupthink, and group polarization.
17a	Critique the ethical issues found in Stanley Milgram's work with obedience and S. E. Asch's work with conformity.
18	Summarize ways to promote psychological wellness.*
18a	Identify sources of stress across the human lifespan and explain the physiological and psychological consequences of stress for health and wellness.*
18b	Explain physiological, cognitive, and behavioral strategies to deal with stress, and contrast positive and negative ways of coping with stress.
19	Describe different types of biomedical and psychological treatments for mental disorders.
19a	Explain how mental health professionals determine the appropriate treatment from the variety of psychological treatments available for various mental health issues and disorders.*
19b	Identify differences among licensed mental health providers and outline legal and ethical requirements for mental health providers.
19c	Explain the significance of <i>Wyatt v. Stickney</i> (1972) and explain how the Wyatt Standards improved mental health codes and federal regulations regarding the treatment of mental disorders.



Sociology
High School Elective

Grade Level: Grades 9-12

Course Credit: 0.5 (Standards 1, 1a, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 4c, 5, 6, 6b, 7, 7a, 8a, 8b, 10, 10b, 11, 11a, and 11c, marked with an asterisk, are required) **OR**
1.0 (All standards are required)

Sociology introduces the study of human society, focusing on the formation and actions of human groups. A general overview of sociology includes topics such as socialization, group dynamics, and social change. These topics require students to possess a general knowledge of the world in which they live and an understanding of how individuals interact in various kinds of groups. To address issues involved in living together in societal groups, students examine the importance of tolerance and respect for others and are challenged to research and discuss influences of demographics, genetics, personal behaviors, and religion upon society.

- Course Topics:**
- 1. Sociology Overview
 - 2. Self and Socialization
 - 3. Groups and Socialization
 - 4. Social Issues and Social Change

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

<div><div>GEOGRAPHIC</div><div>THINKING</div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.• Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.
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ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with varied costs and benefits for different groups. Explain how current economic trends and policies affect economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, and the distribution of resources and income.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how historical contexts shaped and continue to shape people's perspectives. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance and perception of their actions change over time and are shaped by the historical context. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the effectiveness of citizens and institutions in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level. Evaluate social and political systems that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles in different contexts, times, and places. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and analyze data designed to answer a sociological question, using basic descriptive and inferential statistics. Explain how the validity and reliability of observations and measurements relate to data analysis. Use information from different sources to generate research questions.
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COMMUNICATING
CONCLUSIONS

- Assess individual and collective capacities to take action to address local, regional, and global problems, taking into account a range of possible levers of power, strategies, and potential outcomes.
- Draw on multiple disciplinary lenses to analyze how a specific problem can manifest itself at local, regional, and global levels over time, identifying its characteristics and causes, and the challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address the problem.



SOCIOLOGY CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.
Standards with asterisks are required to be taught in a half-credit course.



Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

SOCIOLOGY OVERVIEW	
1	Describe the development of sociology as a social science field of study.*
1a	Explain the contributions of important figures in the field of sociology, including Émile Durkheim, George Herbert Mead, Karl Marx, Max Weber, and W.E.B. Du Bois.* 
1b	Identify and explain tenets of sociology, including functional integration, power, social action, social structure, and culture.
2	Explain methods and tools of research used by sociologists.*
2a	Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative research methods, giving examples of each.*
2b	Explain the usefulness of discerning and sharing insights into human behavior of individuals and groups.*
3	Compare and contrast the three major sociological theories: functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interaction.*
3a	Apply the major sociological theories to a situation and evaluate the differences in interpretations.

SELF AND SOCIALIZATION


4	Explain how values and norms influence individual behavior.*	
4a	Describe ways in which cultures differ, change, and resist change, including countercultures, subcultures, and ethnocentric beliefs.	
4b	Illustrate and explain key concepts and goals of socialization, including self-concept, looking-glass self, significant others, and role-taking.	
4c	Describe the major agents of socialization and evaluate the role that each one plays.* <i>Examples: family, government, mass media including social media, peer group, school</i>	
5	Compare and contrast the phases of development in the human life cycle, including birth, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, parenthood, middle age, and late adulthood.*	
5a	Explain the value of utilizing birth cohorts as a research device.	
5b	Differentiate among primary, secondary, and adult socialization and identify the key influences of socialization for each stage.	
5c	Investigate and explain the impact of psychological theories that influence sociology, including Erikson's Psychosocial Development, Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development, Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development, and Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory.	
6	Identify and describe human behaviors that deviate from social norms.*	
6a	Analyze deviance from each of the three sociological perspectives (interactionist, functional, and conflict).	
6b	Trace how society has reacted to deviant behaviors throughout history and explain the theoretical principles of punishment, including retributive, rehabilitative, and deterrent.*	

GROUPS AND SOCIALIZATION

7	Analyze how different types of social groups can influence individual and group behavior.*	
7a	Compare and contrast types of groups and the reasons for group formation.*	
7b	Trace the development of various types of social groups from hunter-gatherer societies to the present day and explain how the importance of primary and secondary groups has changed over time.	
8	Explain the purpose of social systems and institutions, including governments, houses of worship, schools, and voluntary associations.	

8a	Compare how authority is perceived in legitimate power and coercive power leadership styles. *
8b	Differentiate among Weber’s three types of authority (charismatic, rational-legal, and traditional) in respect to source of power and leadership style.*
9	Describe the structure and function of family units, including traditional, extended, nuclear, single-parent, and blended families, and describe the roles of parent, child, and spouse within each type.
9a	Compare and contrast biological family with found or chosen family and develop an argument regarding why a person may select one over the other.

SOCIAL ISSUES AND SOCIAL CHANGE

10	Explain the relationship between social stratification and social class, including status ascription versus achievement, intergenerational social mobility, and structural occupational change.*
10a	Identify common patterns of social stratification in American society.
10b	Analyze the impact of social stratification on groups and individuals.*
11	Explain why social movements form, and identify the factors that produce large-scale social change as a result of these movements.*
11a	Compare and contrast the major theories of collective behavior, including contagion theory, convergence theory, and emergent norm theory.*
11b	Describe how social movements, including the Civil Rights Movement, have created change throughout the history of the United States. 
11c	Explain the role of social institutions in fostering change and reinforcing stratification.*

Contemporary World Issues
High School Elective

Grade Level: Grades 9-12

Course Credit: 0.5 (All standards are required) OR
1.0 (All standards are required)

Contemporary World Issues is designed to acquaint students with current events of international interest and examine the relationship of the United States to these events. Knowing about and analyzing key contemporary events is vital to students’ educational development as they prepare for their roles as responsible and informed citizens. While daily and weekly news sources serve as primary references for the content of this course, students also examine current issues from historical and geographical perspectives, using a variety of resources and looking beyond presentations given in the media. Students evaluate news for content, fact, opinion, reliability, and validity and analyze different elements of news sources to develop an understanding of events and issues. Mastering the content standards in this course requires students to investigate issues in depth, using a variety of strategies that actively engage them. A classroom environment that incorporates discussion, research, and problem-solving projects enhances the development of democratic ideals and citizenship and facilitates the learning of content in this area.

- Course Topics:**
- 1. Media Literacy
 - 2. International Relations
 - 3. World Events and Issues
 - 4. Issue Resolution

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

<div>GEOGRAPHIC THINKING</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.• Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.• Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.
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ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups. Use marginal benefits and marginal costs to construct an argument for or against an approach or solution to an economic issue. Explain why advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how historical contexts shaped and continue to shape people's perspectives. Analyze the multiple, complex causes and effects of events. Distinguish between long-term causes and triggering events when developing an argument.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate deliberative processes in multiple settings. Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes and related consequences. Evaluate multiple procedures for making governmental decisions.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "***What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?***"


EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source. Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to assess their usefulness. Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge they convey while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both. Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims.
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<p>COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses. • Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts; and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address these problems over time and place. • Assess options to address regional and global problems by engaging in self-reflection, strategy identification, and complex, causal reasoning.
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CONTEMPORARY WORLD ISSUES CONTENT STANDARDS




Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

<p style="text-align: center;">MEDIA LITERACY</p>	
1	Explain how cultural, geographic, political, and social points of view can influence media descriptions of current international events.
1a	Compare and contrast how several sources cover the same events and explain how their varied perspectives influence audience perceptions about the events themselves.
1b	Describe the impact of current news stories and the issues they present on the individual and on local, national, and international communities.
1c	Relate current news stories to past events and broader historical trends.
1d	Locate on a map the areas affected by events reported in national and international news stories. 
2	Compare the presentation of world events in various media, including cable news services, international news sources, Internet news sources, network television, print, public broadcasting, and social media.
2a	Explain how to determine the reliability of news stories and their sources.
2b	Describe the use and misuse of different media platforms, including the use of social media and artificial intelligence (AI).
2c	Critique viewpoints presented in cable news commentary, editorials, political cartoons, and social media algorithms.
3	Explain how public opinion polling is implemented, and describe how polling methods can produce






	intentional and unintentional bias and flawed samplings.
3a	Interpret statistics included in current news stories related to political, social, and economic issues. <i>Examples: analyze bar graphs, critique public polling data</i>

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

4	Compare and contrast the functions and powers of United States government entities which shape official responses to international issues and events. <i>Examples: congressional committees, International Trade Administration, National Security Council, United States Department of Defense, United States Department of State</i>	
4a	Explain how foreign policy is created, how it can be influenced, and how it can be limited. <i>Examples: public opinion, separation of powers, War Powers Act</i>	
4b	Describe the various roles and functions of the modern American military. <i>Examples: deterrence, humanitarian aid, military intervention, peacekeeping</i>	
5	Describe the roles of international governmental organizations (IGOs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in addressing international issues and crises.	
5a	Explain the structure and roles of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and programs. <i>Examples: International Monetary Fund, UNICEF, World Food Programme</i>	
5b	Explain the benefits and limitations of non-government entities resolving international events and crises. <i>Examples: benefits - disaster relief from Red Cross and Red Crescent, food aid from World Central Kitchen; limitations - lack of financial resources to fund large scale operations, lack of interagency coordination</i>	
6	Evaluate the extent to which nations have successfully collaborated to achieve broad international goals, citing specific instances.	
6a	Describe the functions of modern-day alliance systems, regional organizations, and multinational corporations and cartels.	

WORLD EVENTS AND ISSUES

7	Outline the causes and progressions of current conflicts around the world, including interstate, intrastate, and extrastate conflicts.
7a	Investigate and explain how individuals and non-governmental groups may cause or perpetuate conflict, citing specific cases. <i>Examples: drug cartels, insurgents, terrorist organizations, transnational crime organizations</i>

7b	Formulate possible means to prevent and resolve modern conflicts.	
7c	Draw conclusions about the effects of conflicts on populations. <i>Examples: destruction of infrastructure, disease, famine, refugee crises</i>	
8	Identify and analyze recent incidents of human rights abuse across the world, utilizing a variety of sources. <i>Examples: incidents - child labor, human trafficking; sources - Amnesty International, Equal Justice Initiative, United Nations Human Rights Office</i>	
8a	Compare the individual rights, opportunities, and privileges of United States citizens to those of citizens of other countries. <i>Examples: freedom of assembly, laws against discrimination, protection from arbitrary detention, women's rights</i>	
8b	Describe key rights and beliefs related to human rights as embedded in the Declaration of Independence, Geneva Conventions, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	
8c	Critique how countries and international organizations respond to human rights violations, giving examples from recent history. <i>Examples: Balkans, Bangladesh Liberation War, Cambodia Genocide, Rwanda Genocide</i>	
9	Evaluate the impact of economic globalization on worldwide trends and on individual nations and regions.	\$
9a	Identify recurring historical patterns in economic development around the world.	\$
9b	Describe the costs and benefits of trade among nations in an interdependent world.	\$
9c	Compare ways in which different countries address individual needs, national economic problems, and social issues. <i>Examples: economic regulation, food security, health care, national debt, taxation, unemployment</i>	\$
10	Explain how scientific and technological changes impact the worldwide economy and the process of globalization. <i>Examples: automation, economic specialization, improved communication</i>	\$
10b	Evaluate the positive and negative impacts of scientific and technological changes on society and on the environment. <i>Examples: alternative energy sources, conflict minerals, increased transport of goods</i>	\$

ISSUE RESOLUTION	
11	Identify and describe strategies that facilitate public discussion on current events. <i>Examples: debating various positions, participating in a social media campaign, presenting public forums, utilizing Robert's Rules of Order, using a deliberative process</i>
12	Research a current world issue or conflict and present information regarding its effects on the quality of life for individuals, groups, or countries.
12a	Construct a possible solution to a global issue or conflict.
12b	Describe means of implementing a possible solution to a global issue, analyzing its benefits and costs.

Human Geography High School Elective

Grade Level: Grades 9-12

Course Credit: 1.0 (All standards are required)

Human Geography provides students with opportunities to explore a range of perspectives regarding the nature of human geography, including how human activities shape Earth's surface. The course presents population characteristics, distribution and characteristics of cultural mosaics, spatial patterns of economic interaction, processes and patterns of human settlement, the division of the Earth's surface, and the forces of cooperation and conflict. This course is designed to be taught with a thematic approach, using examples selected from a variety of places, regions, and countries.

Course Topics:

1. Geographic Principles
 2. Culture and Geography
 3. Migration and Settlement
 4. Environment and the Economy
-

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics. ● Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics. ● Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.
ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups. ● Use marginal benefits and marginal costs to construct an argument for or against an approach or solution to an economic issue.

HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. Analyze the multiple, complex causes and effects of events in the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, which promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles. Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims. Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge they convey while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
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COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence (linear or nonlinear), examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data. • Assess options for individual and collective action to address regional and global problems by engaging in self-reflection, strategy identification, and complex causal reasoning. • Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts; and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address these problems over time and place.
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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY CONTENT STANDARDS




Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

GEOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES	
1	Differentiate among types of charts, graphs, infographics, and maps, and explain how different types of these illustrate data and trends. <i>Examples: maps - cartograms, choropleth maps, dot distribution maps, graduated symbol maps, isoline maps, political maps; charts - histogram, scatterplot, waterfall chart</i>
2	Explain what constitutes a region and analyze relationships between regions. <i>Examples: formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions, world regions</i>
3	Research spatial patterns of world populations to discern population distribution and explain reasons for these patterns.

CULTURE AND GEOGRAPHY	
4	Identify the characteristics, diffusion, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics. <i>Examples: contagious diffusion, hierarchical diffusion, relocation diffusion, stimulus diffusion</i>
4a	Identify and describe essential aspects of culture, including architecture, art, belief systems, customs, food, languages, religion, technology, and traditions. <i>Examples: a dastār to symbolize piety in the Sikh faith, sacral architecture, sand mandala</i>
4b	Differentiate between material and nonmaterial culture within a society, including folk customs.
4c	Explain how music, dance, fashion, and art provide avenues for understanding the cultures from which they originate, both past and present. <i>Examples: a dashiki as an expression of respect for West Africa origins, a Fabergé egg as a</i>

	<i>symbol of affluence and excess, Kathakali as music and dance to tell Hindu stories</i>	
5	Explain how the cultural landscape of a region reflects cultural traits, economic status, and preferences of its inhabitants. <i>Examples: elaborate venues for sporting events, large number of structures for religious observances, multi-lane superhighways, presence of wind farms or coal-fired power plants</i>	
5a	Distinguish among various types of architecture based on their function, and explain how these may differ between rural and urban locations. <i>Examples: commercial, defensive, educational, religious</i>	
6	Explain the extent and forms of linguistic distribution around the world. <i>Example: creoles, dialects, pidgins</i>	
6a	Identify the world's most widely spoken languages and trace their origins and development.	
6b	Develop an argument supporting the position that linguistic diversity creates both cultural richness and conflict. <i>Examples: centrifugal and centripetal forces</i>	
7	Describe ways religion influences cultures, citing examples from around the globe.	
7a	Identify major religions, their places of origin, and areas of expansion.	
7b	Compare and contrast ceremonies based on religious traditions in a variety of cultures, including marriages, funerals, and coming-of-age rituals.	
7c	Explain how religion influences political views around the world.	
8	Compare and contrast the roles of men and women in societies around the world, including matrilineal and patrilineal societies.	

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

9	Identify and explain world migration patterns caused by forced displacement throughout history. <i>Examples: Rohingya refugee crisis, Syrian Civil War, Trail of Tears, transatlantic slave trade</i>	
9a	Explain the causes and effects of the migration of various ethnic groups to the United States.	
9b	Explain the causes and consequences of migration within the United States, citing historical examples.	

10	Describe patterns of settlement in different regions of the world. <i>Examples: clustered or linear distribution, Land Ordinance 1785, long lot system</i>
10a	Evaluate the impact of long-term climate shifts and resource usage on human migration and settlement patterns.
11	Analyze how the economic and cultural activities of urban places shape surrounding regions. <i>Examples: central place theory, gravity model, urban systems</i>
11a	Explain how urban sprawl affects a city, the communities around it, and the natural environment.

ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

12	Explain how interaction between people and the environment affects culture in today's society. <i>Examples: cultural ecology, environmental determinism, political ecology, possibilism</i>	
13	Explain how resource availability and cultural practices influence agricultural methods, crop selection, and land-use patterns.	\$
13a	Describe how cultural diffusion and changes in technology have advanced agricultural methods over time. <i>Examples: Blue Revolution, genetically modified foods (GMOs), Green Revolution, Second Agricultural Revolution</i>	\$
14	Explain how economic interdependence and globalization impact countries and their populations. <i>Examples: European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), supranationalism, United Nations</i>	\$
14a	Trace the flow of commodities among regions of the world, explaining why patterns develop and identifying factors that might interrupt the transfer of goods.	\$
14b	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of global trade agreements for both people and countries.	\$

Historical Studies High School Elective

Grade Level: Grades 9-12

Course Credit: 0.5 (All standards are required – the equivalent of half an academic year) **OR**
1.0 (All standards are required – one full academic year)

Historical Studies provides students the opportunity to explore and build in-depth knowledge of a historical topic of their choice. No matter what students find fascinating, from local Indigenous history to the study of the Civil Rights Movement, the standards are adaptable to those interests. Teachers may choose to construct the class around one topic, such as local history, or allow students to pursue their own interests. The course introduces students to historical methods and public history as they examine how the selected topic is presented and researched. Students pursue an extended inquiry related to the historical subject and undertake their own research, which culminates in a presentation of their findings. Overall, the course provides the flexibility to allow classes to pursue topics of interest and take part in the work of historians. Credit is granted based upon the length of the course.

Course Topics:

1. Subject Survey
2. Subject Research
3. Culminating Project

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyze the ways in which the perspectives of those writing history shaped the history that they produced. ● Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent the perspectives of people at the time. ● Analyze the relationship between historical sources and the secondary interpretations made from them. ● Detect possible limitations in various kinds of historical evidence and differing secondary interpretations.
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CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply civic virtues and democratic principles in school and community settings. • Describe the roles of political, civil, and economic organizations in shaping people’s lives. • Use appropriate deliberative processes in multiple settings.
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The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students’ ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*”

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather relevant information from multiple sources, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. • Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source. • Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims. • Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge they convey while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critique the structure of explanations. • Construct arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging the strengths and limitations of the arguments. • Construct explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence (linear or non-linear), examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanation given its purpose (e.g., cause and effect, chronological, procedural, technical). • Present adaptations of arguments and explanations on topics of interest to others to reach audiences and venues outside the classroom, using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet and digital documentary).

HISTORICAL STUDIES CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

SUBJECT SURVEY

1	Describe how a selected historical subject is currently remembered or regarded, explaining how historical memory contributes to current thinking about the event.
1a	Identify and explain examples of how the historical subject is currently represented. <i>Examples: films, monuments, museums, textbooks</i>
1b	Explain factors that have influenced or shaped how the historical subject is viewed in modern day.
2	Analyze secondary sources related to the selected topic in history.
2a	Describe the strengths and limitations of different types of secondary sources for providing insight into the selected historical subject.
2b	Explain how a historian constructs a viewpoint on a historical subject.
2c	Apply the concept of historiography through contrasting how various historians have interpreted the historical subject.
3	Explain how historic preservation has been or can be used to impact historical memory of the subject.
3a	Describe different methods of historical preservation, and identify examples of these methods.

SUBJECT RESEARCH

4	Locate and utilize a variety of primary sources related to the selected historical subject.
4a	Describe methods for collecting primary source evidence.
4b	Compare and contrast the types of evidence provided by various primary sources. <i>Examples: artifacts, diaries, government records, moving picture, photographs, places</i>
4c	Describe the strengths and limitations of different types of primary sources for providing insight into the selected historical subject.
5	Differentiate between primary and secondary sources on the subject and evaluate the quality of evidence each type yields.
6	Compare historical methods utilized for research and evaluate how these methods yield information regarding the selected historical subject. <i>Examples: archaeology, archival research, genealogical research, oral history</i>

CULMINATING PROJECT

7	Construct and refine a research question to address an aspect of the subject that is not well-known or has not been widely reported, basing the question on their examination of literature and historiography of the subject.
8	Utilize various historical methods to acquire information on the selected subject and relate findings to the research question created.
8a	Compare historical evidence to previous interpretations and corroborate salient facts and theories.
9	Present and defend the results of their interpretations and conclusions.
9a	Describe ways in which public historians present history to audiences.
9b	Evaluate the effectiveness of different methods of presenting historical findings to an audience. <i>Examples: historic preservation, museum display, performance, podcast, public presentation, written summary</i>

Holocaust Studies High School Elective

Grade Level: Grades 9-12

Course Credit: 0.5 (Standards 1, 2, 2b, 3a, 4, 4a, 4b, 5, 5a, 5c, 6, 6c, 7, 7b, 7c, 8, 9, 9a, 9c, 10, 11, 11b, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15a, 15d, 16, 16a, 17, 18, 19a, 20, 21, 21d, 22, and 22b are required) **OR**
1.0 (All standards are required)

Holocaust Studies provides students with an in-depth study of the Holocaust (the state-sponsored, systematic murder of Europe’s Jews) and the persecution and murder of millions of other “undesirables” by Nazi Germany. The course begins with a contextualization of the origins and impact of antisemitism, then examines the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. Course standards focus heavily on the policies and decisions in the 1930s and 1940s that led to the extermination of six million Jews and millions of others by 1945. The course culminates with the aftermath of the mass killings and exploration of the concept of genocide.

Course Topics:

1. Antisemitism and Pre-War Jewish Life
 2. The Rise of Hitler and the Nazis
 3. Nazi Antisemitic and Racial Policies
 4. The War in Europe
 5. The Final Solution
 6. Post-War
-

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyze the reciprocal nature of how historical events and the spatial diffusion of ideas, technologies, and cultural practices have influenced migration patterns and the distribution of human population. ● Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics. ● Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.
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HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. Analyze the multiple, complex causes and effects of events in the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate social and political systems which promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles in different contexts, times, and places. Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes and related consequences. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather relevant information from multiple sources, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source. Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims. Refine claims and counterclaims, attending to the precision, significance, and knowledge they convey while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.
COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critique the structure of explanations. Construct arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging the strengths and limitations of the arguments. Construct explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence (linear or non-linear), examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanation given its purpose (e.g., cause and effect, chronological, procedural, technical). Present adaptations of arguments and explanations on topics of interest to others, using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet and digital documentary).

HOLOCAUST STUDIES CONTENT STANDARDS

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.
Standards with asterisks are required to be taught in a half-credit course.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

ANTISEMITISM AND PRE-WAR JEWISH LIFE	
1	Defend the definition of the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.*
2	Explain the origins and history of antisemitism.*
2a	Identify core practices and tenets within historical and modern Judaism and analyze the historical and modern antisemitic beliefs about Jewish life and religion.
2b	Analyze how the Nazi regime utilized and built on historical antisemitism to cast the Jewish people as a common enemy.*
2c	Trace the intensification of antisemitism in the United States during the early twentieth century. <i>Examples: Charles Lindbergh, Father Charles Coughlin, Henry Ford’s Dearborn Independent, lynching of Leo Frank</i>
3	Describe cultural, economic, and social aspects of pre-war Jewish life in Europe and explain how these aspects differed across regions.
3a	Locate on a map pre-war centers of Jewish life, including shtetls, in Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.*



THE RISE OF HITLER AND THE NAZIS

4	Outline the historical events that allowed for the breakdown of democracy in Germany from 1929 to 1939.*
4a	Analyze the Treaty of Versailles as a causal factor for the rise of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party), and explain how the Nazis appropriated and manipulated antisemitism to their party's advantage.*
4b	Describe the Weimar Republic and the fragility of its democracy, and explain why Adolf Hitler was able to come to power.*
5	Explain how the Nazi Party grew into a mass movement that gained and maintained power in Germany through totalitarian means from 1933 to 1945 under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.*
5a	Describe how the Nazis utilized various forms of propaganda, including education and youth programs, to indoctrinate the German population and exploit antisemitic attitudes among the German people to create an atmosphere of terror.*
5b	Evaluate the Nazis' propaganda efforts regarding the 1936 Berlin Olympics, and describe how the performance of Jesse Owens contradicted the Nazis' position.
5c	Analyze how the <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS) and the Gestapo broke resistance and instilled fear within Germany and in Nazi-occupied territories.*
5d	Explain why many Germans were actively drawn to Nazi ideology.
6	Explain how Nazis' racial beliefs were representative of their overall worldview.*
6a	Describe the concept of the "Aryan Race" in Nazi ideology.
6b	Analyze the Nazis' pursuit of racial purity, including sterilization and other eugenics practices.
6c	Assess how the Nazis' antisemitism and racial beliefs influenced their foreign policy.*



NAZI ANTISEMITIC AND RACIAL POLICIES

7	Describe how Jewish life deteriorated under the Third Reich in Germany and its annexed territories from 1933 to 1938.* <i>Examples: Austria, the Rhineland, Sudetenland</i>
7a	Explain the motivations behind the boycott of Jewish businesses and Nazi book burnings.
7b	Evaluate the effects of the Nuremberg Laws on Jewish life in Germany.*
7c	Assess the main purposes of the Nazi antisemitic laws and policies and explain how they evolved over time.*


7d	Assess how German Jews reacted to increasing exclusion and isolation in German society between 1933 and 1939 and describe the strategies they employed both to leave Germany and to enlist help from non-Jews in Germany.
8	Analyze the causes and effects of the November pogrom (<i>Kristallnacht</i>) and how it transitioned the Nazis' antisemitic activities from targeted persecution and antisemitic policy to open, public violence against Jews in Germany and Nazi-controlled territories.*
8a	Assess how the destruction of Jewish cultural and religious institutions affected German Jews. <i>Examples: synagogues, yeshivas</i>
8b	Critique American and world responses to the November pogrom (<i>Kristallnacht</i>) and the persecution of Jews in Germany and Nazi-controlled territories.
9	Describe how Jewish immigration was perceived and restricted by various nations from 1933 to 1939.*
9a	Describe the difficulties European Jewish refugees faced when attempting to emigrate to the United States, Canada, and Latin America during the 1930s and 1940s.* <i>Examples: Kindertransport, MS St. Louis, Wagner-Rogers Bill</i>
9b	Evaluate the extent to which Americans were aware of Nazi antisemitic and racial policies and the Holocaust through the information and news available to them during the 1930s and 1940s.
9c	Describe how Alabamians responded to Nazi persecution of the Jews in Europe.* <i>Examples: 1943 Legislative Resolution calling for Jewish State in Palestine, Dora Roth, Grover Hall, Sr., Leon Schwarz, Lister Hill, Rabbi Milton Grafman</i>
10	Summarize the German T4 (“euthanasia”) Program, including its origins and purposes, and explain how it contributed to the Final Solution.*


THE WAR IN EUROPE

11	Summarize the events leading to the outbreak of World War II and how Germany's actions violated the Treaty of Versailles. *
11a	Analyze Hitler's motivations for the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland and the invasion of Poland.
11b	Evaluate the significance of the German invasion of the Soviet Union and how the “Commissar Order” reflected an extension of Nazi racial policies.*
12	Explain how killing squads, including the <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> , conducted mass shooting operations in Eastern Europe with the assistance of the <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS), police units, the army, and local collaborators.*


12a	Locate on a map the <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> killing sites in Eastern Europe.	
13	Explain why the Nazis established ghettos.*	
13a	Identify tactics utilized by the Nazis to control, isolate, and weaken Jewish people in the ghettos.	
13b	Describe Jewish life in the ghettos, including means of resistance.	
13c	Locate major ghettos and explain the significance of these sites. <i>Examples: Kovno (history of art), Łódź (industrial), Warsaw (size and revolt)</i>	

THE FINAL SOLUTION

14	Identify and summarize the key characteristics of the Final Solution, and describe how it was driven by Nazi ideology.*	
14a	Explain the purpose and scope of the Wannsee Conference in 1942.	
15	Differentiate among the types of camps utilized by the Nazis, including their origins, purposes, and the conditions associated with them.*	
15a	Outline the arrival, selection, and process components of a prisoner's entry into a camp.*	
15b	Describe daily life in the camps, including means of resistance.	
15c	Locate major camps and explain their significance.* <i>Examples: concentration camps - Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau; forced-labor camps - Dora-Mittelbau; transit camps - Drancy, Westerbork; killing centers - Auschwitz, Treblinka</i>	
16	Critique the role that bystanders, collaborators, and perpetrators played in the implementation of Nazi policies against Jewish people and other targeted groups.*	
16a	Analyze how corporate complicity aided Nazi goals.*	
17	Assess the effectiveness of different armed and unarmed resistance efforts in Europe from 1933 to 1945, including individuals who opposed the Nazis and their policies.* <i>Examples: Dietrich Bonhoeffer, members of the White Rose, Oskar Schindler, Raoul Wallenberg</i>	
17a	Explain how and why Jewish partisans undertook armed resistance against the Germans and their Axis partners.	
18	Critique the responses considered by the Roosevelt administration and the United States military to the suffering of European Jews in the Holocaust.* <i>Examples: Evian and Bermuda Conferences, War Refugee Board</i>	

18a	Evaluate American and Allied officials' knowledge of and response to the Final Solution.
18b	Explain the role of the United States military in liberating concentration camps.
18c	Identify the locations of concentration camps liberated by American, British, and Red Army soldiers. 
19	Explain the purpose of the Death Marches.
19a	Evaluate the effect of Nazi policies on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany, including the Roma, Sinti, and people with disabilities.*
19b	Outline the chronology of the Allied advance into Germany and the German surrender.

POST-WAR

20	Describe the experience of Holocaust survivors and other displaced persons following World War II.*
20a	Research and report on the lives of Holocaust survivors who settled in Alabama after World War II. 
21	Evaluate the extent to which the legal responses, including the Nuremberg Trials, held Nazi officials to account for war crimes and crimes against humanity.*
21a	Assess the contributions of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson and the arguments he made as Chief Prosecutor for the United States at the Nuremberg Trials.
21b	Analyze the influence of the Holocaust on the drafting and substance of the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.
21c	Explain the effects of the Adolf Eichmann trial in 1961 on policy concerning crimes against humanity, capital punishment, accountability, and the testimony of survivors.
21d	Develop an argument regarding the need for education about the Holocaust and how museums, memorials, and organizations can be used to preserve memory and combat Holocaust denial.* <i>Examples: Echoes & Reflections, International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), Yad Vashem</i>
22	Differentiate between the concepts of genocide and mass atrocity.*
22a	Analyze the causes and effects of modern-day genocides, and identify the groups involved. <i>Examples: Bosnia, Cambodia, Darfur, Myanmar, Rwanda, Sudan</i>
22b	Explain how the concepts of personal and civic responsibility have evolved following the Holocaust.*

Alabama Studies High School Elective

Grade Level: Grades 9-12

Course Credit: 1.0 (All standards are required)

Alabama Studies guides students through a survey of Alabama. The course structure stresses the four major disciplines of the 2024 *Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies* by organizing content into topics emphasizing economics, geography, civics, and themes in Alabama history. The history standards focus on the settlement and establishment of the state, the role of Alabama in conflicts across time, and Alabama’s central role in the Civil Rights Movement. The wide scope of the content covered by the standards offers plentiful opportunities for place-based learning, thus allowing teachers and students to utilize locations in their community and across the state to create meaningful connections with the knowledge they are gaining.

Course Topics:

1. Geography
 2. Origins
 3. Conflict
 4. Civil Rights
 5. Government
 6. Economics
-

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICES

The two sets of skills outlined below help students grow toward success in social studies disciplines in college, career, and civic life: disciplinary thinking skills and social studies practices. The development of **disciplinary thinking** is foundational to a successful, engaging experience in social studies education. The disciplines are color-coded to show their alignment with disciplinary connection standards.

Each practice in the left column of the table below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. These skills answer the question, “*What do students do when they engage in disciplinary thinking in social studies?*”

GEOGRAPHIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics. ● Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics. ● Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.
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ECONOMIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups. Use current data to explain the influence of changes in spending, production, and the money supply on various economic conditions. Explain how current globalization trends and policies affect economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, and resource and income distribution.
HISTORICAL THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. Analyze the multiple, complex causes and effects of events in the past.
CIVIC THINKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, which promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles. Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes and related consequences. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights.

The areas of disciplinary thinking and corresponding skills outlined above provide the tools for students to explore course content at a greater depth and establish a deeper understanding. In addition, the following **social studies practices** develop students' ability to think critically in responding to inquiries posed in the social studies classroom.

Each practice listed below is accompanied by specific skills that will be developed in this course. The skills are illustrative of the practice by which they are connected. These skills answer the question, "*What do students do when they respond to a compelling question?*"

EVALUATING EVIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather relevant information from multiple sources, using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims.
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**COMMUNICATING
CONCLUSIONS**

- Construct explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence (linear or non-linear), examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanation given its purpose (e.g., cause and effect, chronological, procedural, technical).
- Present adaptations of arguments and explanations on topics of interest to others, using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet and digital documentary).

**ALABAMA STUDIES
CONTENT STANDARDS**

Please refer to “Directions for Interpreting Standards” on page 8.

Each content standard completes the stem “*Students will...*”

GEOGRAPHY	
1	Identify the location of Alabama’s major geographic regions and describe the characteristics that distinguish them from each other.
1a	Summarize how the geography and biodiversity of Alabama formed and evolved during the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic Periods.
2	Explain how Alabama’s geography contributes to the biodiversity of the state.
3	Describe the demographic characteristics of Alabama’s population, and explain how both historic and current migration patterns have shaped these characteristics.
4	Explain how Alabama’s location creates potential weather threats to the state and identify ways in which Alabamians prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

ORIGINS

5	Describe the cultures, economies, and governments of the first Indigenous peoples to inhabit Alabama.
6	Identify the locations of the major Native American tribes of Alabama during the colonial period into the nineteenth century.
6a	Compare and contrast the major Native American tribes in Alabama of the colonial period and nineteenth century.
7	Outline the chronology of Alabama’s colonial history, identifying the shifting claims by imperial powers and Indigenous peoples engaged in colonial-era conflict.
8	Explain the impact of “Alabama Fever” on the settlement of Alabama and the growth of agriculture and slavery in the territory.
9	Outline the chronology of Alabama’s path to statehood in the early nineteenth century, including the shifting of capital locations.

CONFLICT

10	Develop an argument regarding the impact of the Creek Wars and Native American removal on the settlement of Alabama.
11	Outline Alabama’s participation in events leading to the Civil War and in the war itself, and explain how the war created change within the state.
11a	Describe how secession fostered division and led to conflict in the northern half of the state.
11b	Explain the significance of Montgomery as the first capital of the Confederate States of America, and summarize reasons for moving the capital to Richmond.
11c	Assess the impacts of the Civil War on Alabama’s economy and infrastructure, and identify battles and campaigns that affected these.
11d	Compare and contrast how the Civil War affected the lives of different groups of Alabamians, including enslaved people and women.
12	Explain the role of Alabamians in helping achieve victory in the Spanish American War, World War I, and World War II.
12a	Summarize the legacy of Alabama-based military units, their performance, and their contributions to battle, including the 167th Infantry Regiment and the Tuskegee Airmen.
12b	Describe the mobilization of Alabama industries and people on the home front during World War I and World War II.

13	Evaluate the ways in which Alabamians and Alabama military installations supported American interests during military conflicts of the Cold War and present day.
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CIVIL RIGHTS

14	Explain how emancipation and Reconstruction produced both an expansion of rights and freedoms and a backlash against this expansion.
14a	Trace the history of Black institutions in Alabama from their establishment during Reconstruction to the present. <i>Examples: Black-owned businesses, churches, fraternal organizations, schools</i>
14b	Evaluate the role of new labor systems, Black Codes, and violence in stemming civil rights progress following Reconstruction in Alabama. <i>Examples: convict-lease labor, sharecropping, tenant farming</i>
15	Evaluate the extent to which civil rights reformers in Alabama at the turn of the twentieth century successfully challenged the emergence of the Jim Crow South.
15a	Describe the role of women reformers in promoting reform, including Margaret Murray Washington and Julia Tutwiler.
15b	Explain the role of individuals and communities in helping to expand educational and entrepreneurial opportunities for Black Alabamians at the turn of the twentieth century. <i>Examples: Booker T. Washington, Carrie A. Tuggle, development of HBCUs, Henrietta Gibbs</i>
16	Explain how major Alabama civil rights campaigns brought about federal action and the resulting expansion of civil and human rights.
16a	Describe how civil rights campaigns in Alabama were led by a coalition of local, grassroots organizations and national civil rights leaders and organizations. <i>Examples: Community Service Committee, Lowndes County Freedom Party, Montgomery Improvement Association, Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW), Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, Tuskegee Civic Association</i>
16b	Identify ways in which opponents of the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama sought to limit its success. <i>Examples: 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, Bloody Sunday, George Wallace and the "Stand in the Schoolhouse Door," massive resistance, murders of civil rights activists</i>
16c	Identify civil rights leaders and foot soldiers in Alabama, and explain their contributions to fostering change in the state. <i>Examples: Amelia Boynton Robinson, Fred Shuttlesworth, Martin Luther King, Jr., Ralph David Abernathy, Rosa Parks, Virginia Foster Durr</i>
17	Explain the contributions of civil rights tourism to Alabama's modern-day economy.

GOVERNMENT

18	Summarize the creation and composition of the Alabama Constitution of 1901 and formulate an argument for constitutional reform in Alabama.
19	Describe the relationship between Alabama's state government and local governments, considering the concept of home rule and Dillon's Rule.
20	Compare and contrast the roles of statewide elected officials, including the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and attorney general.
20a	Describe the state court system in Alabama, and explain how the election of judges in Alabama differs from the appointment of judges at the federal level.
20b	Differentiate among the types of state bureaucratic bodies in Alabama, including commissions, boards, and agencies.
20c	Research and report on significant political figures in Alabama history who have shaped the state and nation through their actions and initiatives. <i>Examples: Condoleezza Rice, Hugo Black, Lurleen Wallace, Richard Shelby, U.W. Clemon, William B. Bankhead</i>

ECONOMICS

21	Explain the interrelationship among geography, natural resources, and the development of Alabama's economy from the early nineteenth century into the early twentieth century.
21a	Describe ways in which Alabama's geography contributes to the state's present-day tourism industry.
21b	Evaluate the extent to which agriculture and natural resources remain a significant component of Alabama's modern economy. <i>Examples: catfish farming, forestry, peanut production, poultry production</i>
22	Analyze the influence of federal spending on the growth of Alabama's economy from the New Deal to the present. <i>Examples: agricultural research, infrastructure development, military spending</i>
23	Describe the impact of World War I and World War II on industrialization and urbanization in Alabama.
24	Develop an argument supporting or denying the premise that globalization has benefited Alabama's economy since the 1990s, considering industries gained and lost.
25	Explain the role of Alabama in the global economy based on its major imports and exports. <i>Examples: aerospace engineering, automobile production, oil imports</i>

