Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
GA.SES.	Earth Systems	
SES1.	Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to investigate the composition and formation of Earth systems, including the Earth's place in the solar system.	
SES1.a.	Construct an explanation of the origins of the solar system from scientific evidence including the composition, distribution and motion of solar system objects.	The Expanding Universe Star Systems and Galaxies Stars The Sun The Solar System Planets Gravity and Motion The Earth-Sun-Moon System Other Objects in the Solar System
SES1.b.	Ask questions to evaluate evidence for the development and composition of Earth's early systems, including the geosphere (crust, mantle and core), hydrosphere and atmosphere.	The Solar System Planets Spheres of Earth Earth's Interior Earth's Climate History
SES1.c.	Develop a model of the physical composition of Earth's layers using multiple types of evidence (e.g., Earth's magnetic field, composition of meteorites and seismic waves).	Earth's Interior Continental Drift Plate Tectonics Characteristics of the Seafloor
SES2.	Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to understand how plate tectonics creates certain geologic features, landforms, Earth materials, and geologic hazards.	
SES2.a.	Construct an explanation based on evidence that describes the mechanisms causing plate tectonic motion.	Plate Tectonics Forces in Earth's Crust Lab: Plate Boundaries and Movement
SES2.b.	Develop and use models for the different types of plate tectonic settings (convergent, divergent and transform boundaries).	Plate Tectonics Lab: Plate Boundaries and Movement

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SES2.c.	Construct an explanation that communicates the relationship of geologic features, landforms, Earth materials and geologic hazards to each plate tectonic setting.	Plate Tectonics Forces in Earth's Crust Lab: Plate Boundaries and Movement Earthquakes Volcanoes Landforms
SES2.d.	Ask questions to compare and contrast the relationship between transformation processes of all rock types (sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic) and specific plate tectonic settings.	Rocks and the Rock Cycle Igneous Rocks Sedimentary Rocks Metamorphic Rocks Minerals Lab: Mineral and Rock Classification
SES2.e.	Construct an argument using multiple forms of evidence that supports the theory of plate tectonics (e.g., fossils, paleomagnetism, seafloor age, etc.).	Fossils Relative Dating Absolute Dating Lab: Relative and Absolute Dating Continental Drift Plate Tectonics Characteristics of the Seafloor
SES3.	Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to explore the actions of water, wind, ice, and gravity as they relate to landscape change.	
SES3.a.	Plan and carry out an investigation that demonstrates how surface water and groundwater act as the major agents of physical and chemical weathering.	Weathering and Soil Erosion and Deposition Water and Wind Erosion Lab: Modeling Water Erosion Surface Water Lab: Environmental Changes in a Watershed Groundwater

SES3.b.	Develop a model of the processes and geologic hazards that result from both sudden and gradual mass wasting.	Erosion and Deposition

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SES3.c.	Construct an explanation that relates the past and present actions of ice, wind, and water to landform distribution and landscape change.	Weathering and Soil Water and Wind Erosion Lab: Modeling Water Erosion Landforms Ocean Water
SES3.d.	Construct an argument based on evidence that relates the characteristics of the sedimentary materials to the energy by which they were transported and deposited.	Sedimentary Rocks Lab: Mineral and Rock Classification Weathering and Soil Erosion and Deposition
SES4.	Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to understand how rock relationships and fossils are used to reconstruct the Earth's past.	
SES4.a.	Use mathematics and computational thinking to calculate the absolute age of rocks using a variety of methods (e.g., radiometric dating, rates of erosion, rates of deposition, and varve count).	Absolute Dating Lab: Relative and Absolute Dating
SES4.b.	Construct an argument applying principles of relative age (superposition, original horizontality, cross-cutting relations, and original lateral continuity) to interpret a geologic cross-section and describe how unconformities form.	Relative Dating Lab: Relative and Absolute Dating
SES4.c.	Analyze and interpret data from rock and fossil succession in a rock sequence to interpret major events in Earth's history such as mass extinction, major climatic change, and tectonic events.	Fossils Relative Dating Absolute Dating Lab: Relative and Absolute Dating Geologic Time
SES4.d.	Construct an explanation applying the principle of uniformitarianism to show the relationship between sedimentary rocks and their fossils to the environments in which they were formed.	Fossils Relative Dating

SES4.e.	Construct an argument using spatial representations of Earth data that interprets major transitions in Earth's history from the fossil and rock record of geologically defined areas.	Geologic Time

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SES5.	Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to investigate the interaction of solar energy and Earth's systems to produce weather and climate.	
SES5.a.	Develop and use models to explain how latitudinal variations in solar heating create differences in air pressure, global wind patterns, and ocean currents that redistribute heat globally.	Ocean Circulation Structure and Composition of the Atmosphere Energy in the Atmosphere Lab: Energy Transfer Winds Lab: Absorption and Radiation by Land and Water
SES5.b.	Analyze and interpret data (e.g., maps, meteograms, and weather apps) that demonstrate how the interaction and movement of air masses creates weather.	Atmospheric Moisture and Precipitation Air Masses and Fronts Storms
SES5.c.	Construct an argument that predicts weather patterns based on interactions among ocean currents, air masses, and topography.	Weather Forecasting Lab: Weather Patterns
SES5.d.	Analyze and interpret data to show how temperature and precipitation produce the pattern of climate regions (zones) on Earth.	Factors That Affect Climate Climate Regions
SES5.e.	Construct an explanation that describes the conditions that generate extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes, and thunderstorms) and the hazards associated with these events.	Storms
SES5.f.	Construct an argument relating changes in global climate to variation to Earth/sun relationships and atmospheric composition.	Climate Change
SES6.	Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about how life on Earth responds to and shapes Earth's systems.	
SES6.a.	Construct an argument from evidence that describes how life has responded to major events in Earth's history (e.g., major climatic change, tectonic events) through extinction, migration, and/or adaptation.	Geologic Time Earth's Climate History

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SES6.b.	Construct an explanation that describes how biological processes have caused major changes in Earth's systems through geologic time (e.g., nutrient cycling, atmospheric composition, and soil formation).	Environmental Changes Weathering and Soil Cycles of Matter Structure and Composition of the Atmosphere
SES6.c.	Ask questions to investigate and communicate how humans depend on Earth's land and water resources, which are distributed unevenly around the planet as a result of past geological and environmental processes.	Minerals Energy on Earth Land Resources Air Resources Water Resources Human Impact on Resources Lab: Effects of Human Activity on Freshwater Resources
SES6.d.	Analyze and interpret data that relates changes in global climate to natural and anthropogenic modification of Earth's atmosphere and oceans.	Earth's Climate History Climate Change