

Tennessee Social Studies Standards

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Tennessee Social Studies Standards

Introduction

The Process

The Tennessee State Social Studies Standards were reviewed and developed by Tennessee teachers for Tennessee students. The rigorous process used to develop the standards in this document began with a public review of the then-current standards during the spring of 2016. After receiving approximately 63,000 reviews and 14,000 comments, a committee comprised of 25 Tennessee social studies educators spanning elementary through higher education reviewed each standard. The committee considered every standard, utilizing the public feedback and the expertise of the group. The committee kept some standards as written, edited or revised others, added examples, clarified the wording of standards, moved standards to different grades, and wrote new standards to support coherence and rigor.

The revised standards were again posted online for public review during the fall of 2016. Nearly 54,000 reviews and 10,000 comments were submitted by Tennesseans in this additional review period. Following the second public review period, the standards were reviewed by the Social Studies Standards Recommendation Committee (SRC).

The 10-member SRC, appointed by the Governor, Lt. Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, convened for 13 meetings and met for nearly 100 hours in-person to consider the revised standards. The SRC utilized the various forms of public feedback (e.g., website comments and data, roundtable sessions, higher education review) to guide their final recommendations for the draft standards. The SRC approved a final draft of the standards at their March 29, 2017 meeting. These draft standards went before the Tennessee State Board of Education on first reading at their April 21, 2017 board meeting.

On May 9, 2017, the 110th Tennessee General Assembly passed the Senator Douglas Henry Tennessee History Act, mandating that a required Tennessee history course be taught in grades K-12. This legislative action (Pub. Ch. 482) prompted further changes to the draft standards, and a small group of educator committee and SRC members convened on May 30, 2017 to create this new course. The committee crafted a Tennessee history course for the second semester of 5th grade, while also opting to maintain Tennessee history content within 3rd, 4th, and 8th grades, high school U.S. history, and a Tennessee history elective course for high school.

The final reading and adoption of the revised social studies standards will occur at the Board's July 28, 2017 meeting. Once approved, the revised social studies standards will be implemented in the 2019-20 school year.

Preparing Students for the Future

In order to become college and career ready, Tennessee students must have a strong background in social studies. It is through social studies that students prepare for their futures by opening doors to a more diverse, competitive workforce and responsible citizenry. Students use critical thinking, self-assessment, reasoning, problem-solving, collaboration, research, and investigation to make connections in new and innovative ways as they progress through social studies education.

Our current students are our future leaders, and as such they need to be able to understand the complexity of the world. Students should be aware of the changing cultural and physical environments of Tennessee, the United States, and the world; know and understand the past; read, write, and think deeply; and act in ways that promote the common good. Social studies offers the critical knowledge necessary to create a framework for understanding the systems of society and becoming college, career, and civic ready.

The Tennessee Social Studies Standards lay out a vision of these vitally important disciplines and describe what all students should know and be able to do at the end of each grade/course level. The diverse committee of educators involved in the review and development of the social studies standards came together from across the state of Tennessee and focused on ensuring that the standards are:

- ✓ Challenging, but age appropriate
- ✓ Attainable for teachers and students
- ✓ Clear and measurable
- ✓ Focused on key ideas with real world relevancy
- ✓ Able to connect to overarching themes that support social studies skills and thinking
- ✓ Comprehensive and have a clear progression from grade to grade

How to Read the Standards

Each course/grade level contains a theme and broad topics, which are further clarified with content standards. The revised social studies standards are organized using the following components: **Course Title/Abbreviation, Course Description, Topic, Standard Number, Content Standard, and Content Strand** (see fig. 1).

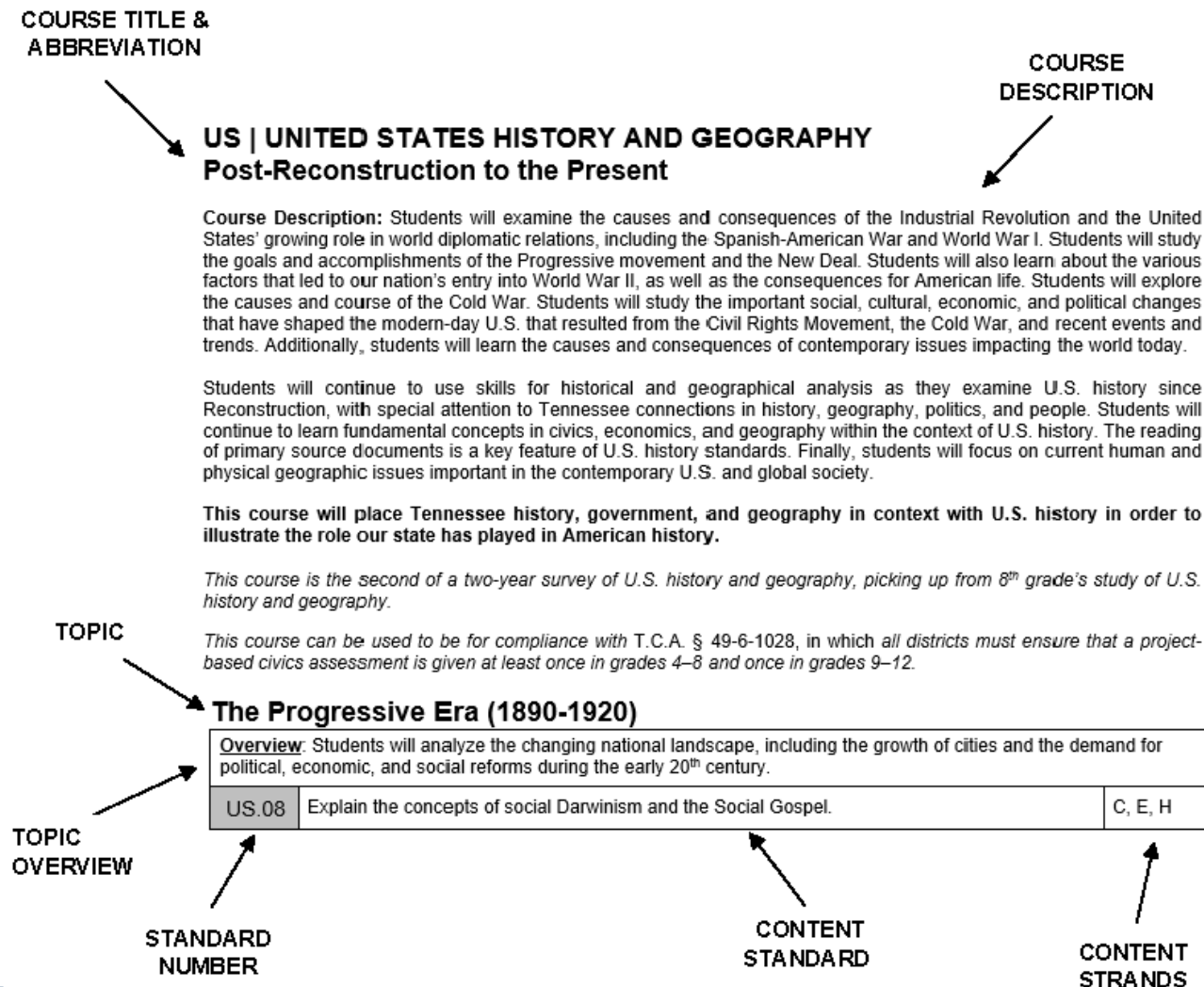


Figure 1

Course Title & Abbreviation: the grade level or course title along with a shortened corresponding letter or number.

Example: **US | United States History and Geography: Post-Reconstruction to the Present**

Course Description: the focus for a particular grade/course, given through a descriptive narrative.

Example: (See Tables 1 and 2)

Topic: the overarching topics for a particular set of standards; can also be known as time period or era.

Example: **The Progressive Era (1890-1920)**

Topic Overview: a brief statement explaining each topic of a particular set of standards.

Example: **Students will analyze the changing national landscape, including the growth of cities and the demand for political, economic, and social reforms during the early 20th century.**

Standard Number: the course abbreviation and the corresponding number that accompanies each standard.

Example: **US.08**

Content Standard: the essential knowledge to be learned at each grade level or within each course.

Example: **Explain the concepts of social Darwinism and Social Gospel.**

Content Strands: the seven disciplines within social studies: Culture (C), Economics (E), Geography (G), History (H), Politics/Government (P), Tennessee (T), and Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA). Tennessee (T) signifies a specific connection to Tennessee. Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) indicates that the content of that standard is required by state law. Additionally, the applicable statute is cited within the standard.

Examples: **C, E, H**

Standards Progression and Course Descriptions

Grade	Course Title	Course Description
K	The World Around Us	Kindergarten students will build upon experiences with their families, schools, and communities as an introduction to social studies.
1	Tennessee's Place in the United States	First grade students will learn about Tennessee and its place in the U.S. through culture, economics, geography, government/civics, and history.
2	Life in the United States	Second grade students will learn about culture, economics, geography, government/civics, and history by studying their identity as American citizens and how our nation operates.
3	Part 1: Geography and Economics	Third grade students will learn geographical skills, world geography, U.S. and Tennessee geography as well as the basic role of economics.
	Part 2: Early American and Tennessee History	Third grade students will learn about the indigenous people of North America, European exploration, early American and Tennessee settlements, and the founding of the Thirteen Colonies.
4	The History of the United States: Colonization to Reconstruction	Fourth grade students will learn about the events that led to U.S. independence, the American Revolution, the growth and development of the U.S. through Manifest Destiny, and the causes and effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction.
5	Part 1: The History of the United States: Industrialization to the Civil Rights Movement	Fifth grade students will learn about the challenges facing the U.S. during the 19 th and 20 th centuries, with an emphasis on major American wars and events that changed our history.
	Part 2: Tennessee History	Fifth grade students will learn about the history of Tennessee, including the cultural, geographic, economic, and political influences on the state and its development.
6	World History and Geography: Early Civilizations Through the Fall of the Western Roman Empire	Sixth grade students will learn about the cultural, geographical, political, and governmental beginnings of ancient civilizations through the fall of the Western Roman Empire.
7	World History and Geography: The Middle Ages to the Exploration of the Americas	Seventh grade students will learn about the social, cultural, geographical, political, and technological changes of Western Civilization in Europe as well as the geographic regions of East Asia, West Africa, and Southwest Asia and Northern Africa.
8	United States History and Geography: Colonization of North America to Reconstruction	Eighth grade students will learn about the settlement and founding of the U.S. through Reconstruction and study the history, economics, culture, government, and geography of Tennessee in context to illustrate the role our state has played in American history.

Table 1

Course Code	Course Title	Course Description
AAH	African American History	Students will learn about the life and contributions of African Americans from the early 1600s through the contemporary U.S.
AH	Ancient History	Students will learn about the major periods and civilizations of ancient history, from prehistoric times to 1500 CE.
CI	Contemporary Issues	Students will use inquiry skills to learn about the issues that impact the contemporary world and engage in research and problem solving in order to better understand and assess significant current issues.
E	Economics* (1/2 credit)	Students will learn about the allocation of scarce resources and the economic reasoning used by consumers, producers, savers, investors, workers, and voters and explore various economic concepts.
GC	United States Government and Civics* (1/2 credit)	Students will learn about the purposes, principles, and practices of the U.S. government as established by the Constitution.
P	Psychology	Students will learn about the development of scientific attitudes and skills, including critical thinking, problem solving, and scientific methodology, through connections between content areas of psychology and relating psychological knowledge to everyday life.
S	Sociology	Students will learn about the ways sociologists view society and how they study the social world.
TN	Tennessee History	Students will learn about the history of Tennessee, including the cultural, geographic, economic, and political influences upon that history.
US	United States History and Geography: Post-Reconstruction to the Present*	Students will learn about the Industrial Revolution, the Progressive Era, the U.S. role in the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II, as well as the Cold War, Civil Rights Movement, and the contemporary U.S.
WG	World Geography	Students will learn about geography in terms of the global perspectives, basic concepts and fundamental questions of geography, and where phenomena occur and explore reasons why phenomena occur in those locations.
W	World History and Geography: The Industrial Revolution to the Contemporary World*	Students will learn about the rise of the nation-state in Europe, the origins and consequences of the Industrial Revolution, political reform in Western Europe, imperialism across the world, and the economic and political roots of the contemporary world.

Table 2

* denotes a course that is required for graduation

Content Strands

Content strands are found alongside the content standards and guide a teacher's instruction in the classroom. The standards are focused on seven disciplines of social studies and represent a way of categorizing knowledge about the human experience. The content strands help to organize the various themes of social studies instruction from kindergarten through high school, at age-appropriate levels. The content strands can be viewed below in Table 3. *For ease of reference, the content strands and corresponding codes are posted at the bottom on each page of the standards document. Please note that some grade levels/courses intentionally do not have content strands, as the standards are already grouped by the content strands.*

Content Strand Code	Content Strand Title	Content Strand Definition
C	Culture	Students will use culture and cultural diversity to understand how human beings create, learn, share, and adapt to culture and appreciate the role of culture in shaping their lives and society, as well the lives and societies of others.
E	Economics	Students will use economic reasoning skills and knowledge of major economic concepts, issues, and systems to make informed choices as producers, consumers, savers, investors, workers, and citizens in an interdependent world.
G	Geography	Students will use knowledge of geographic locations, patterns, and processes to show the interrelationship between the physical environment and human activity and to explain the interactions that occur in an increasingly interdependent world. Students will use knowledge of perspectives as well as practices and products of cultural, ethnic, and social groups to analyze the impact of their commonality and diversity within local, national, regional, and global settings.
H	History	Students will use materials drawn from the diversity of the human experience to analyze and interpret significant events, patterns, and themes in the history of Tennessee, the United States, and the world.
P	Politics/ Government	Students will use knowledge of the purposes, structures, and processes of political systems at the local, state, national, and international levels to understand that people create systems of government as structures of power and authority to provide order, maintain stability, and promote the general welfare. Students will use knowledge of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in order to examine and evaluate civic ideals and to participate in community life and the American democratic system.
T	Tennessee	Students will use materials drawn from various sources to explore history through a Tennessee lens while focusing on the events, patterns, and themes that impacted both the U.S. and Tennessee.
TCA	Tennessee Code Annotated	Students will learn mandatory content, as specified in the Tennessee Code Annotated (i.e., state law).

Table 3

Social Studies Practices (SSP)

Social studies practices are specific skills that students should apply when learning social studies. Like the social studies standards, the social studies practices increase in rigor as students get older. Students should apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year and are not written as stand-alone standards. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards (SSP.1-SSP.4) and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.5- SSP.6). The social studies practices are listed in Table 4.

	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-12
SSP.01	Gather information from a variety of sources, including: • Printed materials • Graphic representations • Artifacts • Media and technology sources	Gather information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials • Graphic representations • Artifacts • Media and technology sources	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials • Graphic representations • Artifacts • Media and technology sources	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials • Graphic representations • Field observations/ Landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw conclusions • Recognize author's purpose and point of view	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and reliability	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish the difference between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments

Table 4

	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-12
SSP.03	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation	Synthesize data from multiple sources in order to: • Recognize differences among multiple accounts • Establish validity by comparing and contrasting multiple sources • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Communicate ideas supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Predict outcomes • Illustrate cause and effect	Construct and communicate arguments supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions	Construct and communicate arguments by citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions	Construct and communicate arguments by citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions

Table 4 (cont'd)

	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-12
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Sequencing past, present, and future in chronological order • Understanding that things change over time	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Recognizing how past events and issues might have been experienced by the people of that time, with historical context and empathy rather than present-mindedness • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present

Table 4 (cont'd)

	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-12
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Identifying geographic symbols on maps and globes • Understanding relationships between people, places, and resources	Develop geographic awareness by: • Determining relationships among people, resources, and ideas based on geographic location • Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the purpose • Analyzing the spatial relationships between people, circumstances, and resources • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment • Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of the regions change over time	Develop a geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to determine relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales • Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on their origin, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and use maps to investigate spatial relationships • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment • Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space.	Develop geographic awareness by: • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space. • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Table 4 (cont'd)

Standards vs. Curriculum

It should be noted that the standards are what students should know, understand, and be able to do by the end of a grade level or course; but, the standards do not dictate how a teacher should teach them. In other words, the standards do not dictate curriculum. For example, students should be able to “Describe the significance of the Gettysburg Address” according to standard 4.36, but it is up to the local district, school, and teachers to determine how to teach that standard. This includes determining appropriate instructional methods and resources.

Social Studies Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read, write, listen, and speak to make sense of text. Literacy in social studies includes: a student’s knowledge of the world; a student’s ability to understand and express historical ideas; and a student’s use of critical thinking, self-assessment, reasoning, problem-solving, collaboration, research, and investigation to make connections in new and innovative ways in the social studies classroom. Literacy is a key focus of the social studies practices and should be integrated throughout all coursework. Social Studies content mastery includes conducting short, as well as sustained, investigative research to generate and answer questions or solve problems. It also involves synthesizing multiple sources on a subject to construct and communicate an understanding of the subject under investigation. Students should be reading and writing frequently in the classroom to make historical arguments and conclusions, while supporting their claims with evidence. A student’s ability to read and interpret multiple texts is essential to teaching him or her how to make evidence-based historical arguments.

Civics Instruction in Tennessee

Per state law (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028), all districts must ensure that a project-based civics assessment is given at least once in grades 4-8 and once in grades 9-12. The project-based civics assessments are developed by the district to ensure students are being taught the learning objectives contained within the social studies standards as well as to demonstrate understanding of civics.

Per state law (T.C.A. § 49-6-408A), students must participate in the United States citizenship and immigration test during their high school career. All public high school students, beginning with the class of 2017, are expected to participate in the civics test; however, a passing grade is not a requirement for graduation. Schools in which all seniors earning a regular diploma also earn a passing grade (70 percent or higher) on the U.S. civics test will be recognized by the department as a U.S. Civics All-Star School.

Tennessee History

Per state law (Pub. Ch. 482), students are required to take a course in Tennessee history. This course is essential for all Tennessee students so that they know and understand the unique heritage and history of our state. The Tennessee Social Studies Standards meet this requirement in several ways. Specifically, relevant standards are marked in the content strand column with a “T” and help guide a student’s exploration of Tennessee’s place in the U.S. and the world. In order to further comply with this law, the standards also include the following:

- A required semester of Tennessee history in 5th grade.
- An elective course in Tennessee history at the high school level.
- Explicitly-stated Tennessee content in the standards.
- Embedded and implied Tennessee content in the standards.

Table 5 (below) breaks down the different types of Tennessee-specific content featured in the standards document.

Content Type	Example	Explanation
Explicit Content: Specific Tennessee content is stated clearly and in detail within a standard.	1.21 Identify Tennessee symbols, including: state flag, state tree, state flower, state bird, state animal, and the significance of the state nickname.	This elementary school standard focuses on the specific symbols of Tennessee and is completely focused on state history.
Embedded Content: Specific Tennessee content is explicitly incorporated as an essential part of a standard.	US.11 Explain the rise of the labor movement, union tactics (e.g., strikes), the role of leaders (e.g., Eugene Debs and Samuel Gompers), the unjust use of prison labor (e.g., Coal Creek labor saga), and the responses of management and government.	This high school U.S. History and Geography standard focuses on the labor movement and includes the Coal Creek labor saga. This important piece of Tennessee history helped to end the controversial practice of the convict-leasing system, which allowed the state to lease its convicts to mining companies.
Implied Content: Specific Tennessee content is suggested without being explicitly stated within a standard.	7.54 Explain the impact of geographic features on North American Indian cultures (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including: clothing, housing, and agriculture.	This middle school World History and Geography standard focuses on American Indians, including those of the Southeast. Although the specific tribes of the Southeast are not stated, examples of tribes include the Cherokee, who have a long-standing history in Tennessee.

Table 5

Shifts from the Old Standards

- **Formatting:** In the previous social studies standards, the standards were arranged vertically. The revised standards are arranged horizontally for readability.
- **Primary sources:** In the previous social studies standards, primary sources were included throughout the standards as documents “to read” or “to consider”. In the revised standards, primary source documents are instead included and referenced within specific standards. For example, the documents in Table 6 are still specifically listed in the standards (*note: this list is not inclusive*):

Standard	Primary Source Document
4.06, 4.07	Declaration of Independence
6.11	The <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i>
7.43	Renaissance Art
8.14	"Join or Die" cartoon
TN.13	Tennessee Constitution of 1796
US.54	The <i>Fred Korematsu v. United States of America</i> decision

Table 6

Within the standards, you will find examples to aid in the teaching of specific standards. These examples are written in a variety of ways and should be interpreted based on the following explanations in Table 7 (below):

Term	Definition	Example	Interpretation
i.e.	“that is” or “in other words”; specific examples that should be used	WG.10 Describe the importance of geospatial technologies (i.e. , GIS, GPS, remote sensing), and apply them in relevant contexts.	The geospatial technologies that students should apply to relevant contexts are GIS, GPS, and remote sensing.
e.g.	“for example”; examples that could be used, but are not limited to	AH.05 On a map, locate early civilizations (e.g. , China, Egypt, Indus River Valley, and Mesopotamia), and explain why early civilizations arose in those places.	When locating early civilizations on a map, students should locate Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, and the Indus River Valley <u>AND</u> any other location(s) that the teacher deems important.
“such as”	Introduces an example or examples of something mentioned	7.23 Analyze the growth of the kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cities such as Djenne and Timbuktu as centers of trade, culture, and learning.	Students should use Timbuktu and Djenne as examples or as an introduction.
“including”	Used to say that a person or thing is part of a particular group	3.18 Analyze how people interact with their environment to satisfy basic needs and wants, including : housing, industry, transportation, and communication.	Students should identify what is needed for people to satisfy their basic needs in their environment (housing, industry, transportation, and communication).
“examples”	Context may be to “provide”, “describe”, etc.; it allows teachers and students to select their own examples to apply to the standard	E.40 Define externalities, and identify examples of them.	This is dependent on curriculum; but, a student could note that increased levels of education lead to a lower unemployment rate.

Table 7

K | KINDERGARTEN SOCIAL STUDIES

The World Around Us

Course Description: Kindergarten students will build upon experiences with their families, schools, and communities as an introduction to social studies. Five disciplines of social studies will be addressed: culture, economics, geography, government and civics, and history.

Grades K-2

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Gather information from a variety of sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw conclusions • Recognize author's purpose and point of view
SSP.03	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Communicate ideas supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Predict outcomes • Illustrate cause and effect

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Sequencing past, present, and future in chronological order • Understanding that things change over time
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Identifying geographic symbols on maps and globes • Understanding relationships between people, places, and resources

Culture

Overview: Students will explore different traditions, customs, and cultures within their families, schools, and communities.

K.01	Describe familiar people, places, things, and events within a student's home, school, and community.
K.02	Compare and contrast family traditions and customs, including: food, clothing, homes, and games.

Economics

Overview: Students will identify basic wants and needs, the ways families produce, consume, and exchange goods and services in their communities, and the work people do in order to spend and save money.

K.03	Distinguish between wants and needs.
K.04	Identify and explain how basic human needs of food, clothing, shelter, and transportation are met.
K.05	Explain the benefits of saving money.
K.06	Recognize and describe different types of jobs, including work done in the home, school, and community.
K.07	Give examples of how people use money to make purchases.

Geography

Overview: Students will demonstrate an understanding of the concept of location, what maps and globes represent, and their geographical location.

K.08	Use personal directions such as: up, down, near, far, left, right, in front of, and behind.
K.09	Explain what a map and globe represent.
K.10	Recall the student's and/or school's street address, city/town, and state.

Government and Civics

Overview: Students will learn the foundations of good citizenship, including: civic responsibilities and patriotism through the rules by which they live, the authority figures within their community and the United States, and national symbols.

K.11	Give examples of the following concepts: authority, fairness, responsibility, and rules.
K.12	Identify the following state and national symbols: American flag, Tennessee flag, and the words of the Pledge of Allegiance.
K.13	Recognize and name the current President of the U.S.
K.14	Explain that the President is the leader of the U.S.
K.15	Describe roles of authority figures in the home, school, and community, including: caregivers, teachers, school principal, police officers, and fire/rescue workers.
K.16	Explain the purpose of rules and laws.

History

Overview: Students will understand the chronological organization of history and the importance of holidays.

K.17	Use correct words and phrases related to chronology and time, including: • Now • Long ago • Before • After • Morning • Afternoon • Night • Today • Tomorrow • Yesterday • Last • Next • Week • Month • Year
K.18	Identify days of the week and months of the year.
K.19	Locate and describe events on a calendar, including: birthdays, holidays, cultural events, and school events.
K.20	Identify and discuss the following holidays, and analyze why we celebrate them: • Martin Luther King, Jr. Day • Presidents' Day • Independence Day • Thanksgiving • Veterans Day

1 | FIRST GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

Tennessee's Place in the United States

Course Description: First grade students will continue their study of social studies by learning about Tennessee's place in the United States through culture, economics, geography, government and civics, and history.

Grades K-2

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Gather information from a variety of sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw conclusions • Recognize author's purpose and point of view
SSP.03	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Communicate ideas supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Predict outcomes • Illustrate cause and effect

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Sequencing past, present, and future in chronological order • Understanding that things change over time
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Identifying geographic symbols on maps and globes • Understanding relationships between people, places, and resources

Culture

Overview: Students will discuss cultures within their community and state and how individuals, families, and communities live and work together.

1.01	Describe the cultural aspects of a place, including a student's community and state.
1.02	Define multiculturalism as many different cultures living within a community and state.
1.03	Compare and contrast family traditions and customs among different cultures within a student's community and state.

Economics

Overview: Students will learn about goods and services, wants and needs, major products and industries found in Tennessee, and factors that influence people to save money.

1.04	Give examples of products (goods) that people buy and use.
1.05	Give examples of services (producers) that people provide.
1.06	Distinguish how people are consumers and producers of goods and services.
1.07	Recognize major products and industries found in Tennessee (e.g., agriculture, manufacturing, mining, music, and tourism).
1.08	Determine the difference between basic wants and needs, and provide examples of each.
1.09	Assess factors that could influence a person to use or save money.

Geography

Overview: Students will build on previously learned geographic skills and concepts to reinforce basic map reading, including identifying political and geographical features in Tennessee and the United States.

1.10	Recognize basic map symbols, including: cities, land, roads, and water.
1.11	Locate Tennessee, Nashville, and Washington, D.C. on a U.S. map.
1.12	Use cardinal directions on a map.
1.13	Distinguish the difference between a lake, mountain, ocean, and river.
1.14	Identify the three grand divisions of Tennessee on a map.

Government and Civics

Overview: Students will continue to develop their citizenship skills by expanding their studies from a personal level to a local, state, and national level, including an understanding of the function of government and patriotic symbols.

1.15	Identify the Governor and the President, and explain their roles.
1.16	Explain the importance of patriotic traditions, including the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem, and respectful behavior during both.
1.17	Distinguish the differences between rules and laws, and give examples of each.
1.18	Define citizenship, and recognize traits of good citizens, such as respecting the rights of others, voting, following laws, etc.
1.19	Explain that voting is a way of making choices and decisions.
1.20	Recognize that a mayor is the leader of a town/city, and explain his/her role.
1.21	Identify Tennessee symbols, including: state flag, state tree, state flower, state bird, state animal, and the significance of the state nickname.

History

Overview: Students will compare life today to the past, utilize chronological sequence, identify significant individuals and groups, and understand the impact of national holidays.

1.22	Arrange the events from a student's life in chronological order.
1.23	Use correct words and phrases related to chronology and time, including: past, present, and future.
1.24	Interpret information from simple timelines.
1.25	Compare ways people lived in the past to how they live today, including: forms of communication, modes of transportation, and types of clothing.
1.26	Identify and describe the events or people celebrated during the following national holidays, and examine why we celebrate them: • Martin Luther King, Jr. Day • Presidents' Day • Memorial Day • Independence Day • Columbus Day • Veterans' Day • Thanksgiving Day

2 | SECOND GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

Life in the United States

Course Description: Second grade students will learn about life in the United States, including the culture, economics, geography, government and civics, and history of our country by studying their identity as citizens and how our nation operates.

Grades K-2

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Gather information from a variety of sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw conclusions • Recognize author's purpose and point of view
SSP.03	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Communicate ideas supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Predict outcomes • Illustrate cause and effect

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Sequencing past, present, and future in chronological order • Understanding that things change over time
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Identifying geographic symbols on maps and globes • Understanding relationships between people, places, and resources

Culture

Overview: Students will explore how collaboration and respect for others is necessary to achieve and maintain a functioning society.

2.01	Identify various cultural groups within the U.S. and the students' community.
2.02	Compare and contrast the beliefs, customs, ceremonies, and traditions of the various cultures represented in the U.S.
2.03	Distinguish how people from various cultures in the community and nation share principles, goals, and traditions.

Economics

Overview: Students will analyze the U.S. in economic terms, including: producers and consumers, supply and demand, imports and exports, and why budgets are important.

2.04	Examine different types of producers and consumers in the U.S.
2.05	Recognize major U.S. industries and their products, including: agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, transportation, etc.
2.06	Analyze how supply and demand influence production.
2.07	Differentiate between imports and exports.
2.08	Evaluate how imports and exports help to meet the needs of people in the U.S.
2.09	Explain why and how producers advertise to sell a product or service.
2.10	Describe the purpose of a budget.

Geography

Overview: Students will examine the geography of the U.S. in relation to the world, continue to learn that maps communicate useful information, and explore how the availability of resources affects the way people live.

2.11	Compare how maps and globes depict geographical information in different ways.
2.12	Identify and locate the four hemispheres (i.e., Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western), equator, prime meridian, North and South Poles, and the seven continents.
2.13	Recognize that the U.S. is part of the North American continent, and identify the U.S land/water borders including: Canada, Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico.
2.14	Recognize the difference between physical and political maps.
2.15	Use legends and cardinal directions to determine locations on physical and political maps.
2.16	Compare physical features of the earth, including: • Island • Lake • Mountain • Ocean • Peninsula • Plain • Plateau • River • Valley
2.17	Compare and contrast regions of the U.S. (i.e., Southeast, Northeast, Great Plains, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Northwest) in terms of climate, physical features, and population.
2.18	Analyze how the location of regions affects the way people live, including their: food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and recreation.

Government and Civics

Overview: Students will explore the concept of democracy by learning about rules, authority, and national symbols in order to develop an understanding of the role of citizens and the U.S. government.

2.19	Recall the origins, meaning, and lyrics of the “Star Spangled Banner”.
2.20	Identify and examine the significance of well-known national symbols and landmarks, including: Mt. Rushmore, the White House, Statue of Liberty, and bald eagle.
2.21	Recognize that the U.S. has a constitution, which is the basis for our nation’s laws.
2.22	Recognize that Tennessee has a constitution, which is the basis for our state’s laws.
2.23	Describe the three branches of U.S. government and the basic role of each.
2.24	Recognize that our nation makes laws and that there are consequences for breaking them.
2.25	Identify the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the U.S.
2.26	Understand that there are laws written to protect citizens’ right to vote.
2.27	Compare the ways one becomes a citizen (i.e., by birth or naturalization).
2.28	Describe the fundamental principles of American democracy, including: equality, fair treatment for all, and respect for the property of others.

History

Overview: Students will analyze significant individuals and observances, utilize chronological sequences, and explore primary and secondary texts.

2.29	Examine the significant contributions made by people of the U.S., including: • Neil Armstrong • David Crockett • Benjamin Franklin • Martin Luther King, Jr. • Rosa Parks • Jackie Robinson • Wilma Rudolph • Sequoyah • George Washington
2.30	Describe periods of time in terms of: • Days • Weeks • Months • Years • Decades • Centuries
2.31	Analyze and interpret events placed chronologically on a timeline.
2.32	Contrast primary and secondary sources.

3 | THIRD GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES, PART 1

Geography and Economics

Course Description: Third grade students will gain a foundation in geography, as well as learn world geography, United States geography, and Tennessee geography. In addition, students will learn basic terminology and study the role of economics through the lens of Tennessee. Students will develop skills across the six essential elements of geography: the world in spatial terms, places and regions, physical systems, human systems, environment and society, and the uses of geography.

Grades 3-5

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Gather information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and reliability
SSP.03	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: ● Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time ● Recognizing how past events and issues might have been experienced by the people of that time, with historical context and empathy rather than present-mindedness ● Identify patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: ● Determining relationships among people, resources, and ideas based on geographic location (local, national, global) ● Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the purpose ● Analyzing the spatial relationships between people, circumstances, and resources ● Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment ● Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of the regions change over time

Geography: Maps and Globes

Overview: Students will develop an understanding of map reading, including learning geographic terms that illustrate physical and political features on maps and globes.

3.01	Analyze maps and globes using common terms, including: • Country • Equator • Hemisphere • Latitude • Longitude • North Pole • Prime meridian • Region • South Pole • Time zones	G
3.02	Use cardinal directions, intermediate directions, map scales, legends, and grids to locate major cities in Tennessee and the U.S.	G, T
3.03	Examine major physical features on globes and maps, including: • Basin • Bay • Canal • Canyon • Delta • Desert • Gulf • Island • Isthmus • Mountain • Ocean • Peninsula • Plain • Plateau • River • Sea • Strait • Stream • Valley	G
3.04	Examine major political features on globes and maps, including: boundaries, cities, highways, railroads, and roads.	G
3.05	Use different types of maps (e.g., political, physical, population, resource, and climate), graphs, and charts to interpret geographic information.	G

World Geography

Overview: Students will utilize their geographic content knowledge to study physical and political world geography.

3.06	Identify and locate the major continents and oceans using maps and globes: • Africa • Antarctica • Asia • Australia • Europe • North America • South America • Arctic Ocean • Atlantic Ocean • Indian Ocean • Pacific Ocean • Southern Ocean	G
3.07	Identify and locate major countries, including: • Brazil • China • Egypt • France • Great Britain • India • Italy • Japan • Russia • Spain	G
3.08	Identify major physical features of the world, including: • Rivers—Amazon, Nile • Mountains and Ranges—Alps, Andes, Himalayas • Deserts— Gobi, Sahara • Bodies of Water—Mediterranean Sea, Straits of Magellan • Landforms—Great Barrier Reef, Niagara Falls	G

United States and Tennessee Geography

Overview: Students will utilize their geographic content knowledge to study physical and political geography of the United States and Tennessee.

3.09	Identify and locate the fifty states of the U.S.	G, T
3.10	Identify and locate major cities in the U.S., including: - Chicago - Los Angeles - Miami - New York City - Seattle - Washington, D.C.	G
3.11	Identify major physical features of the U.S., including: - Rivers—Colorado, Mississippi, Ohio, Rio Grande - Mountains—Alaska Range, Appalachian, Rockies - Bodies of Water—Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico - Desert—Great Basin - Landforms—Grand Canyon, Great Plains	G, T
3.12	Locate the following cities and physical features in Tennessee: - Cities—Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville - Rivers—Cumberland, Mississippi, Tennessee - Mountain Range—Great Smoky Mountains	G, T
3.13	Explain how geographic challenges are met with: - Bridges - Canals - Dams - Freshwater supply - Irrigation systems - Landfills - Tunnels	C, E, G, H

Economics

Overview: Students will learn about natural resources, goods, and services in relation to Tennessee's economy.

3.14	Compare natural resources within the three grand divisions of Tennessee, and trace the development of a product from natural resource to a finished product.	E, G, T
3.15	Interpret a chart, graph, or resource map of major imports and exports in Tennessee.	E, G, T
3.16	Describe how scarcity, supply, and demand affect the prices of products.	E, T
3.17	Compare and contrast how goods and services are exchanged on local and regional levels.	E, G, T
3.18	Analyze how people interact with their environment to satisfy basic needs and wants, including: housing, industry, transportation, and communication.	C, E, G, T

3 | THIRD GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES, PART 2

Early American and Tennessee History

Course Description: Third grade students will study the indigenous people of North America and European exploration. Students will describe early North American and Tennessee settlements and examine the founding of the Thirteen Colonies, their regional geographic features, and the cooperation that existed between American Indians and colonists. Students will use the Social Studies Practices in coordination with the content standards to evaluate evidence, develop comparative and causal analyses, and interpret primary sources and informational texts in order to construct sound historical arguments and perspectives on which informed decisions can be based.

Indigenous Peoples through European Exploration (prior to 1585)

Overview: Students will describe the legacy and cultures of major indigenous settlements of Tennessee, the routes of early explorers, and the impact of exploration on the Americas.

3.19	Compare and contrast the geographic locations and customs (i.e., housing and clothing) of the Northeast, Southeast, and Plains North American Indians.	C, G, H, T
3.20	Describe the conflicts between American Indian nations, including the competing claims for the control of land.	E, G, H, P, T
3.21	Identify the routes and contributions of early explorers of the Americas, including: Christopher Columbus, Hernando de Soto, Ferdinand Magellan, and Amerigo Vespucci.	C, E, G, H, P, T
3.22	Examine how American Indian cultures changed as a result of contact with European cultures, including: decreased population, spread of disease (smallpox), increased conflict, loss of territory, and increase in trade.	C, E, G, H

Early North American Settlements (1585-1600s)

Overview: Students will describe early North American and Tennessee settlements and examine the founding of the Thirteen Colonies, their regional geographic features, and the cooperation that existed between American Indians and colonists.		
3.23	Describe the failure of the lost colony of Roanoke and the theories associated with it.	C, G, H
3.24	Explain the significance of the settlement of Jamestown and the role it played in the founding of the U.S.	C, E, G, H, P
3.25	Explain the significance of the settlements of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth and the role they played in the settling of our country.	C, E, G, H, P
3.26	Examine how the regional (i.e., New England, Middle, and Southern) geographic features of the Thirteen Colonies influenced their development.	C, G, H, P
3.27	Identify the economic, political, and religious reasons for founding the Thirteen Colonies and the role of indentured servitude and slavery in their settlement.	C, E, G, H, P
3.28	Identify representative assemblies and town meetings as early democratic practices during the colonial period.	H, P
3.29	Explain the cooperation that existed between colonists and American Indians during the 1600s and 1700s, including: fur trade, military alliances, treaties, and cultural exchanges.	C, E, G, H, P, T
3.30	Examine how long hunters (e.g., Daniel Boone and William Bean) created interest in land west of the Appalachian Mountains.	C, E, G, H, T
3.31	Describe life on the Tennessee frontier and reasons why settlers moved west.	C, E, G, H, P, T

4 | FOURTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

The History of the United States: Colonization to Reconstruction

Course Description: Fourth grade students will learn about the early development of democratic institutions, including the ideas and events that led to the independence of the Thirteen Colonies, the American Revolution, and the formation of a national government under the Constitution. Students will continue their studies with the development and growth of the United States through Manifest Destiny and the division of our country. Finally, students will explore the causes and effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Students will utilize primary source documents, geographic tools, analysis, and critical thinking within this concentrated study of early U.S. history.

This course can be used for compliance with T.C.A. § 49-6-1028, in which all districts must ensure that a project-based civics assessment is given at least once in grades 4–8 and once in grades 9–12.

Grades 3-5

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Gather information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and reliability
SSP.03	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: ● Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time ● Recognizing how past events and issues might have been experienced by the people of that time, with historical context and empathy rather than present-mindedness ● Identify patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: ● Determining relationships among people, resources, and ideas based on geographic location (local, national, global) ● Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the purpose ● Analyzing the spatial relationships between people, circumstances, and resources ● Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment ● Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of the regions change over time

The War for Independence (1700s-1780s)

Overview: Students will explain the causes, course, and key figures of the American Revolution.		
4.01	Identify and analyze the impact of conflicts between colonists and American Indian nations brought on by the intrusions of colonization.	C, G, H, P
4.02	Describe the contributions of Benjamin Franklin during this era, including the development of the Albany Plan of Union and the “ <i>Join or Die</i> ” political cartoon.	C, H, P
4.03	Analyze the causes and consequences of the French and Indian War, and recognize Fort Loudoun’s role in it.	C, G, H, P, T
4.04	Evaluate how political, religious, and economic ideas and interests brought about the American Revolution, including: - Resistance to imperial policy (Proclamation of 1763) - The Stamp Act, 1765 - The Townshend Acts, 1767 - Tea Act, 1773 “Taxation without Representation” - Intolerable/Coercive Acts, 1774 - The role of Patrick Henry	C, E, H, P
4.05	Explain the different forms of protests colonists used to promote change in British policies, including: the Boston Tea Party, tarring and feathering, letter writing, and boycotts.	C, E, H, P
4.06	Determine the historical and present-day significance of the Declaration of Independence, including the roles of Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	H, P, TCA
4.07	Contrast how the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence clashed with treatment of different groups including: women, slaves, and American Indians.	C, E, H, P
4.08	Determine the importance of the following groups to the American Revolution: - Loyalists (Tories) - Minutemen - Patriots - Redcoats - Sons of Liberty	C, G, H, P

4.09	Examine major events and battles of the American Revolution, including: • Midnight Ride of Paul Revere • Battles of Lexington and Concord • Battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill • Battle of Saratoga • Valley Forge • Battle of Yorktown	G, H, P
4.10	Evaluate the contributions made by women during the American Revolution, including: • Abigail Adams • Mary Ludwig Hays (Molly Pitcher) • Betsy Ross • Phillis Wheatley	C, E, H

Creating a New Government (1781-1789)

Overview: Students will describe the people involved in writing, events leading up to, and the ideas embedded within the Constitution.

4.11	Identify the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, including: no power to tax, weak central government, and the impact of Shays' Rebellion.	E, H, P
4.12	Identify the roles of James Madison and George Washington during the Constitutional Convention, and analyze the major issues debated, including: • Distribution of power between the states and federal government • Great Compromise • Slavery and the Three-Fifths Compromise	C, E, G, H, P
4.13	Describe the conflict between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists over ratification of the Constitution, including the need for a Bill of Rights.	H, P
4.14	Describe the principles embedded in the Constitution, including: • Purposes of government (listed in the Preamble) • Separation of powers • Branches of government • Checks and balances • Recognition and protection of individual rights (in the 1st Amendment)	P

Building the New Nation (1790-1830)

Overview: Students will explore the development of the federal government, the exploration of the West, the impact of expansion on American Indians, and the contributions of key people during this era.

4.15	Examine the legacy and significance of the presidency of George Washington, including: the creation of cabinet member positions, two-party split, and the push for a strong central government.	H, P
4.16	Map the exploration of the Louisiana Territory, and describe the events, struggles, and successes of the purchase, including the significance of: Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Sacagawea.	C, G, H, P
4.17	Identify major causes, events, and key people of the War of 1812, including: • Trade restrictions • Impressment • Battle of New Orleans • Burning of Washington, D.C. • Francis Scott Key • Andrew Jackson	E, G, H, P, T
4.18	Analyze the impact of Andrew Jackson's presidency, including: the Indian Removal Act, Trail of Tears, and preservation of the union.	C, E, G, H, P, T

The Growth of the Republic (1800s-1850)

Overview: Students will explore the emergence of the U.S. industrial economy, the growth of slavery in the South, and westward expansion.		
4.19	Contrast regional differences in the early 19 th century, including: the emerging urbanization in the North, the expansion of the plantation system in the South, and the developing West.	C, E, G, H, T
4.20	Analyze the impact of the American Industrial Revolution, including the significance of: • Watermills (influence of geography) • Robert Fulton (steamboats) • Samuel Slater (factory system) • Eli Whitney (cotton gin)	C, E, G, H, T
4.21	Compare and contrast the characteristics of slave life in plantations, cities, and other farms.	C, E, G, H, P, T
4.22	Describe the experiences of settlers on the overland trails to the West, including the purpose of the journeys and influence of geography.	C, E, G, H, T
4.23	Examine the impact of President James K. Polk's view of Manifest Destiny on westward expansion.	G, H, P, T
4.24	Explain the significance of the California Gold Rush in westward expansion.	C, E, G, H

The United States Prior the Civil War (1820s-1861)

Overview: Students will explore the events that led to the Civil War, focusing on the impact of slavery, the abolition movement, and the major differences of the states.

4.25	Analyze the sectional differences between the North and the Antebellum South, including: - Economic - Political - Population - Social - Transportation	C, E, G, H, P, T
4.26	Identify abolitionist leaders and their approaches to ending slavery, including: - Frederick Douglass - William Lloyd Garrison - Sojourner Truth - Harriet Tubman	C, H, P
4.27	Explain how slavery became a national issue during the mid-19 th century, including the significance of: - Missouri Compromise - Compromise of 1850 <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> - Kansas-Nebraska Act <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> decision - John Brown's Raid (on Harper's Ferry)	C, E, G, H, P
4.28	Compare and contrast the various sectional stances on states' rights and slavery represented by the presidential candidates in the election of 1860, including Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.	C, G, H, P, T
4.29	Evaluate the significance of the Battle of Fort Sumter and the impact it had on secession.	G, H, P, T

The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861-1870s)

Overview: Students will understand the causes and course of the Civil War and the successes and failures of Reconstruction.

4.30	Explain the efforts of both the Union and the Confederacy to secure the border states for their causes.	G, H, P
4.31	Explain how the Union's Anaconda Plan used geographic features to isolate and defeat regions of the south and the Confederacy as a whole.	G, H, P
4.32	Describe the roles of major leaders during the Civil War, including: • Jefferson Davis • Ulysses S. Grant • Robert E. Lee • President Abraham Lincoln	C, G, H, P
4.33	Evaluate the significant contributions made by women during the Civil War, including Clara Barton and Dorothea Dix.	C, H
4.34	Examine the significance and outcomes of key battles and events of the Civil War, including: • First Battle of Bull Run • Battle of Shiloh • Battle of Gettysburg • Battle of Antietam	G, H, T
4.35	Explain the purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation, and identify its impact on the country.	C, G, H, P
4.36	Describe the significance of the Gettysburg Address.	C, H, P
4.37	Describe the physical, social, political, and economic consequences of the Civil War on the southern U.S after the surrender at Appomattox Court House.	C, E, G, H, P, T
4.38	Describe the impact President Abraham Lincoln's assassination had on the nation.	C, H, P

4.39	Identify the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments as efforts to help former slaves begin a new life.	C, E, H, P
4.40	Compare and contrast the Reconstruction plans of President Abraham Lincoln, President Andrew Johnson, and Congress.	E, G, H, P, T
4.41	Examine the significance of the Compromise of 1877 on the U.S.	C, E, G, H, P

5 | FIFTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES, PART 1

The History of the United States: Industrialization to the Civil Rights Movement

Course Description: Fifth grade students will learn about challenges facing the United States during the 19th and 20th centuries, with an emphasis on major American wars and events that changed our history. Students will study industrialization and significant events of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era. Students will explore the nation's growing role in world affairs during World War I and World War II. In addition, students will analyze structures of power and authority. Finally, students will examine and describe the key events and accomplishments of the post-war period and Civil Rights Movement. Students will use geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places, and environments in Tennessee and the U.S.

This course can be used for compliance with T.C.A. § 49-6-1028, in which all districts must ensure that a project-based civics assessment is given at least once in grades 4–8 and once in grades 9–12

Grades 3-5

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Gather information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Summarize significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and reliability
SSP.03	Organize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Compare and contrast multiple sources • Recognize differences between multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments supported by evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: ● Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time ● Recognizing how past events and issues might have been experienced by the people of that time, with historical context and empathy rather than present-mindedness ● Identify patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: ● Determining relationships among people, resources, and ideas based on geographic location (local, national, global) ● Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the purpose ● Analyzing the spatial relationships between people, circumstances, and resources ● Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment ● Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of the regions change over time

Industrialization, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era (1870s-1910s)

Overview: Students will explain the key shifts in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including: immigration, industrialization, the nation's role in world affairs, and the Progressive Era.

5.01	Explain the need for the South's move toward industrialization after the Civil War.	C, E, G, H, T
5.02	Examine the appeal and challenges of settling the Great Plains from various cultural perspectives, including: settlers, immigrants, Buffalo Soldiers, and American Indians.	C, G, H, T
5.03	Analyze the ideas and events of the Gilded Age, including economic disparity (e.g., mistrust of money) and industrial capitalists (e.g., John D. Rockefeller).	C, E, H, P
5.04	Explain the role of labor unions and the American Federation of Labor in changing the standards of working conditions.	C, E, H, P
5.05	Examine the contributions and impact of inventors on American society, including: Alexander Graham Bell, George Washington Carver, and Thomas Edison.	C, E, H
5.06	Examine the impact of important entrepreneurs on American society, including: Andrew Carnegie, Henry T. Ford, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.	C, E, H, P
5.07	Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish-American War, including: • Imperialism • Rough Riders • USS <i>Maine</i> • Yellow journalism	C, E, G, H
5.08	Describe the challenges of the journey and process for successful entry into the U.S. through Ellis Island and Angel Island, and examine the role of immigrants in the development of the U.S.	C, E, G, H
5.09	Analyze the major goals, struggles, and achievements of the Progressive Era, including: Prohibition (18 th Amendment), women's suffrage (19 th Amendment), and the lack of child labor laws.	C, E, H, P

World War I and the Roaring Twenties (1920s-1940s)

Overview: Students will analyze U.S. involvement during World War I as well as the cultural, economic, and political developments of the 1920s.

5.10	Summarize the events leading to U.S. entry into World War I, including the attack on the RMS <i>Lusitania</i> and the Zimmerman Telegram.	C, G, H, P
5.11	Locate the major countries of the Central and Allied Powers during World War I, including: • Austria-Hungary • France • Germany • Great Britain • Russia	G
5.12	Describe the impact of U.S. involvement on World War I.	C, E, H
5.13	Explain the aims of world leaders in the Treaty of Versailles and why the U.S. Senate rejected President Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations.	C, E, G, H, P
5.14	Examine the growth of popular culture during the "Roaring Twenties" with respect to the following: • Music, clothing, and entertainment • Automobiles and appliances • Harlem Renaissance	C, E, H
5.15	Identify the causes of the Great Depression, President Herbert Hoover's role, and its impact on the nation, including: • Consumer credit and debt • Mass unemployment • Hoovervilles • Soup kitchens	C, E, H, P, T
5.16	Describe how New Deal policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt impacted American society with government-funded programs, including: Social Security, expansion and development of the national parks, and creation of jobs.	C, E, G, H, P

World War II (1930s-1940s)

Overview: Students will analyze U.S. involvement during World War II as well as the impact of the war at home.

5.17	Explain the structures and goals of the governments in Germany and Japan in the 1930s.	C, G, H, P
5.18	Determine the significance of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and its impact on the U.S.	G, H, P
5.19	Identify and locate the Axis and Allied Powers, including: • Germany • Italy • Japan • France • Great Britain • Soviet Union	G
5.20	Examine the reasons for the use of propaganda, rationing, and victory gardens during World War II.	C, E, H, P
5.21	Analyze the significance of the Holocaust and its impact on the U.S.	C, G, H, P

Post-World War II and the Civil Rights Movement (1940s-1960s)

Overview: Students will examine the cultural and political developments in the U.S. after World War II and during the Civil Rights Movement.

5.22	Examine the growth of the U.S. as a consumer and entertainment society after World War II, including: • Suburbs • Increased access to automobiles • Interstate Highway System • Television, radio, and movie theaters	C, E, G, H, P, T
5.23	Examine how Cold War events impacted the U.S., including: • Arms race • Berlin Wall • Cuban Missile Crisis • Space Race	C, E, G, H, P
5.24	Analyze the key people and events of the Civil Rights Movement, including: • Martin Luther King Jr. and non-violent protests • Montgomery Bus Boycott and Rosa Parks • <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> and Thurgood Marshall • Freedom Riders and Diane Nash	C, E, H, P, T, TCA
5.25	Explain the impact of John F. Kennedy's presidency on the country, including: passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, the space program, and his assassination.	C, H, P

5 | FIFTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES, PART 2

Tennessee History

Course Description: Students will examine the history of Tennessee, including the cultural, geographic, economic, and political influences on the state and its development. Students will discuss Tennessee's indigenous peoples as well as the arrival of European-American settlers. Students will analyze and describe the foundation of the state of Tennessee. Students will identify and explain the origins, impact, and aftermath of the Civil War on Tennessee. Students will discuss the rise of a manufacturing economy within our state. Finally, students will examine and discuss the Civil Rights Movement and Tennessee's modern economy and society. Students will utilize primary source documents, geographic tools, analysis, and critical thinking within this concentrated study of Tennessee history.

This course follows the same organization as Section VI from the Tennessee Blue Book. This course is mandated by the Senator Douglas Henry Tennessee History Act (Pub. Ch. 482).

Tennessee Prior to Statehood (pre-1796)

Overview: Students will examine the origins of Tennessee and American Indians native to the region, the reasons for the settlement of Tennessee, Tennessee's role in the American Revolution, and Tennessee's first attempt at statehood.

5.26	Explain how the name "Tennessee" originated from the Yuchi word Tana-tsee, referring to where the rivers come together.	C, G, H, T
5.27	Identify the cultures of the major indigenous settlements in Tennessee, including: the Paleo (Coats-Hines Site), Archaic, Woodland (Old Stone Fort, Pinson Mounds), and Mississippian (Chucalissa Indian Village).	C, G, H, T
5.28	Identify the pre-colonial American Indian tribes residing in Tennessee (e.g., Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, and Shawnee), and analyze their various customs and traditions.	C, E, G, H, T
5.29	Explain how the Cumberland Gap and Wilderness Road influenced migration into the Tennessee region following the Proclamation of 1763.	C, G, H, P, T
5.30	Explain the significance of the Watauga Settlement on Tennessee history, including the following: Watauga Compact, Dragging Canoe, John Sevier, and Nancy Ward.	C, E, G, H, P, T
5.31	Describe the founding of and the obstacles faced with the establishment of the Cumberland Settlements, including: the Battle of the Bluffs, John Donelson, and James Robertson.	E, G, H, P, T
5.32	Explain the importance of Tennesseans (i.e., Overmountain Men) in the Battle of Kings Mountain during the American Revolution.	G, H, P, T
5.33	Identify the Lost State of Franklin as Tennessee's first attempt at statehood, and explain the reasons for its failure.	G, H, P, T
5.34	Locate the Territory South of the River Ohio (i.e., Southwest Territory), identify its leaders, and explain how it was the first step to Tennessee's statehood.	G, H, P, T

Statehood and Early Tennessee History (1796-1849)

Overview: Students will examine the process of Tennessee becoming a state, study the importance of Andrew Jackson and his presidency, and discuss important Tennesseans of the era.

5.35	Describe the steps that Tennessee took to become a state (i.e., population requirement, vote by the citizens, creation of a state constitution, and Congressional approval). (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	G, H, P, T, TCA
5.36	Identify the year Tennessee became a state, its first governor, and the original capital.	G, H, P, T
5.37	Describe Tennessee's involvement in the War of 1812, including: Andrew Jackson, the Tennessee volunteers, and Battle of Horseshoe Bend.	G, H, P, T
5.38	Analyze the impact of Andrew Jackson's presidency on the American Indian population of Tennessee, including: the Indian Removal Act, Trail of Tears, Treaty of Echota, and John Ross.	C, E, G, H, P, T
5.39	Explain how the western boundary of Tennessee was expanded with the Jackson Purchase.	G, H, T
5.40	Identify the impact of important Tennesseans prior to the Civil War, including: • David Crockett and Sam Houston (Texas War for Independence and the Alamo) • President James K. Polk (Manifest Destiny) • Sequoyah (Cherokee syllabary)	C, E, G, H, P, T

Tennessee in the Civil War Era (1850s-1900)

Overview: Students will analyze Tennessee history prior to the Civil War as well as the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on the state.

5.41	Examine the issue of slavery in the three grand divisions and the impact their differences had on Tennessee's secession from the Union.	C, E, G, H, P, T
5.42	Describe the significance of the following Civil War events and battles on Tennessee: • Siege of Fort Donelson • Battle of Stones River • Battle of Franklin • Battle of Nashville	G, H, T
5.43	Explain the impact of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1870, including: poll taxes, segregation, and funds for public education. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	C, H, P, T, TCA
5.44	Explain the development and efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau in helping former slaves begin a new life, including Fisk University.	C, H, P, T
5.45	Identify how the rise of vigilante justice (e.g., Ku Klux Klan), black codes, and Jim Crow laws impacted Tennessee and the nation.	C, H, P, T
5.46	Explain how the end of Reconstruction impacted Tennessee's African American elected officials.	H, P, T

Tennessee in the 20th Century (1900-present)

Overview: Students will examine significant events in Tennessee and explore contributions of Tennesseans to the U.S. during the 20th century.

5.47	Identify Tennessee's role in the passage of the 19 th Amendment, including the impact of Anne Dallas Dudley and Harry Burn.	C, H, P, T
5.48	Describe the effects of the Great Depression on Tennessee and the impact of New Deal policies in the state (i.e., Tennessee Valley Authority and Civilian Conservation Corps).	C, E, G, H, P, T
5.49	Describe Tennessee's contributions during World War I and World War II, including: the conversion of factories to wartime production, the importance of Oak Ridge, and the influence of Tennesseans (i.e., Cornelia Fort, Cordell Hull, and Alvin C. York).	C, H, P, T
5.50	Identify Tennessee's significant contributions to the Civil Rights Movement, including: • Highlander Folk School • Tent City Movement of Fayette County • Nashville Sit-Ins • The Clinton Twelve	C, H, P, T
5.51	Discuss the development of the music industry in Tennessee, including: • Country music (e.g., Grand Ole Opry, WSM, and the Carter family) • Blues music (e.g., W.C. Handy and Bessie Smith) • Rock 'n' roll (e.g., Elvis Presley, Stax Records, and Sun Studio)	C, H, T
5.52	Identify influential Tennesseans from the late 20 th century, including: • Al Gore, Jr. • Alex Haley • Dolly Parton • Wilma Rudolph • Oprah Winfrey	C, E, H, P, T

5.53	Compare and contrast the three grand divisions of Tennessee in terms of the following: • Major industries (e.g., Eastman, FedEx, and Nissan) • Tourism (e.g., Bristol Motor Speedway, Civil War sites, and Graceland) • Agriculture and livestock (e.g., soybeans in West TN, tobacco in Middle TN, and dairy in East TN) • Geography (i.e., Gulf Coastal Plains, the Nashville Basin, the Highland Rim, the Cumberland Plateau, the Great Valley, and the Great Smoky Mountains)	C, E, G, H, T
5.54	Describe the structure of Tennessee's government, including the role of each of the three branches, the governor, and state representatives.	H, P, T

6 | SIXTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

World History and Geography: Early Civilizations Through the Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Course Description: Sixth grade students will study the beginnings of early civilizations through the fall of the Western Roman Empire. Students will analyze the cultural, economic, geographical, historical, and political foundations for early civilizations, including Mesopotamia, Egypt, Israel, India, China, Greece, and Rome. The sixth grade will conclude with the decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire. This course will also teach students about the historical context of ancient and major world religions and will follow a common template for major world religions so as to not promote any religion. Major world religions are introduced in either 6th or 7th grade.

This course will be the students' first concentrated survey of world history and geography and is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order to build a foundational understanding of the world. Appropriate primary sources have been embedded in the standards in order to deepen the understanding of world history and geography. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of government, including the beginning of democratic practices.

Grades 6-8

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, photographs, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish the difference between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from multiple sources in order to: • Recognize differences among multiple accounts • Establish validity by comparing and contrasting multiple sources • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop a geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to determine relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global). • Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on their origin, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial relationships • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment • Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space

Foundations of Human Civilization: c. 10,000-3500 BCE

Overview: Students will learn proper time designations and analyze the development and characteristics of civilizations, including the effects of the Agricultural Revolution.

6.01	Identify the meaning of time designations and abbreviations used by historians, including: • BC / BCE • AD / CE • Circa (c. or ca), decades, centuries	H
6.02	Describe the characteristics of the nomadic hunter-gatherer societies, including their use of: • Basic hunting weapons • Fire • Shelter • Tools	C, H
6.03	Explain the impact of the Agricultural Revolution, including: • Barter economy • Domestication of plants and animals • Emergence of permanent settlements • Food surpluses • Labor specialization • New sources of clothing and shelter	C, E, G, H
6.04	Identify and explain the importance of the following key characteristics of civilizations: • Culture • Government • Religion • Social structure • Stable food supply • Technology • Writing	C, E, G, H, P

Ancient Mesopotamia: c. 3500-1700 BCE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of the civilization of ancient Mesopotamia.

6.05	Identify and locate geographical features of ancient Mesopotamia, including: • Black Sea • Euphrates River • Mediterranean Sea • Persian Gulf • Tigris River • Zagros Mountains	G
6.06	Explain how geographic and climatic features led to the region being known as the Fertile Crescent.	G, H
6.07	Explain how irrigation, silt, metallurgy, production of tools, use of animals, slave labor, and inventions such as the wheel, sail, and plow led to advancements in agriculture.	C, E, H
6.08	Analyze how advancements in agriculture in Sumer led to economic growth, expansion of trade and transportation, and the emergence of independent city-states.	C, E, G, H, P
6.09	Explain the basic concepts of monarchy and empire, and identify Mesopotamia as the regional location of the world's first empire.	G, H, P
6.10	Explain the concept of polytheism and its presence in Mesopotamia, with respect to beliefs about the relationship of deities to the natural world and their importance in everyday life.	C, H
6.11	Identify important achievements of the Mesopotamian civilization, including cuneiform, clay tablets, and ziggurats, and identify the <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i> as the oldest written epic.	C, E, H
6.12	Analyze the impact of the introduction of written law in the Code of Hammurabi, and explain its basic principles of justice.	C, E, H, P

Ancient Egypt: c. 3000-700 BCE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of ancient Egypt.

6.13	Identify and locate geographical features of ancient Egypt, including: • Mediterranean Sea • Nile Delta • Nile River • Red Sea • The regions of Upper and Lower Egypt • The Sahara	G, H
6.14	Explain how agricultural practices impacted life and economic growth in ancient Egypt, including the use of irrigation and development of a calendar.	C, E, G, H
6.15	Explain the structure of ancient Egyptian society, including: • Relationships between groups of people • How social classes were organized by occupation • Positions of pharaohs as god/kings • Role of slaves	C, E, H, P
6.16	Explain the polytheistic religion of ancient Egypt, with respect to beliefs about the afterlife, the reasons for mummification, and the use of pyramids.	C, H
6.17	Analyze the impact of key figures from ancient Egypt, including: • Growth under the leadership of Queen Hatshepsut and her economic policies • Ramses the Great's military conquests leading to growth of the kingdom • Significance of the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb on the understanding of ancient Egypt	C, E, H, P
6.18	Analyze the achievements of ancient Egyptian civilization, including: hieroglyphics, papyrus, and the pyramids and Sphinx at Giza.	C, E, G, H
6.19	Examine the cultural diffusion of ancient Egypt with surrounding civilizations through trade and conflict, including its relationship with Nubia.	C, E, G, H, P

Ancient Israel: c. 2000-500 BCE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of ancient Israel.

6.20	Identify and locate geographical features of ancient Israel, including: • Dead Sea • Jerusalem • Jordan River • Mediterranean Sea • Red Sea • Sinai Peninsula	G
6.21	Describe the development of the ancient Israelites, and explain the reasons for their movements from Mesopotamia to Canaan (later called Israel), from Canaan to Egypt, and from Egypt back to Canaan.	C, G, H, P
6.22	Describe the origins and central features of Judaism: • Key Person(s): Abraham, Moses • Sacred Texts: The Tanakh (i.e., Hebrew Bible) • Basic Beliefs: monotheism, Ten Commandments, emphasis on individual worth and personal responsibility	C, G, H, P
6.23	Identify the importance of Saul as the first king of Israel, David as the second king who founded Jerusalem as the capital, and Solomon as the third king who built the first temple.	C, G, H, P
6.24	Summarize the breakup of the Kingdom of Israel, Babylonian captivity, and the return of the Jews to their homeland under the Persian Empire.	C, E, G, H, P

Ancient India: c. 2500-400 BCE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of ancient India.

6.25	Identify and locate geographical features of ancient India, including: • Ganges River • Himalayan Mountains • Indian Ocean • Indus River • Monsoon winds • Subcontinent of India	G
6.26	Explain the emergence of the Harappan civilization in the Indus River Valley as an early agricultural civilization, and describe its achievements, including: • Architecture built with bricks • Arranging roads into a series of grid-systems • Sanitation and sewer systems	E, G, H, P
6.27	Describe the social structure of the caste system, and explain its effect on everyday life in ancient India.	C, E, H, P
6.28	Describe the origins and central features of Hinduism: • Key Person(s): origins in Aryan traditions • Sacred Texts: The Vedas • Basic Beliefs: dharma, karma, reincarnation, and moksha	C, G, H, P
6.29	Describe the origins and central features of Buddhism: • Key Person(s): Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) • Sacred Texts: Tripitaka • Basic Beliefs: Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path, Nirvana	C, G, H, P
6.30	Identify the long-lasting intellectual traditions that emerged during the late empire of ancient India, including: medical education, medical techniques, and mathematics (e.g., Hindu-Arabic numerals).	C, E, H

Ancient China: c. 2500 BCE-200 CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of ancient China.

6.31	Identify and locate geographical features of ancient China, including: - Gobi Desert - Himalayan Mountains - Pacific Ocean - Plateau of Tibet - Yangtze River - Yellow River	G
6.32	Analyze the influence of geographic features on the origins of ancient Chinese civilization in the Yellow River Valley, and explain how China's geography helped create a unique yet diverse cultural identity that was isolated from the rest of the world.	C, G, H
6.33	Describe how the size of ancient China made governing difficult and how the concepts of the mandate of heaven and Legalism emerged solutions to this problem.	C, G, H, P
6.34	Identify the political and cultural problems prevalent in the time of Confucius and how the philosophy of Confucianism and <i>The Analects</i> emphasized the concepts of kinship, order, and hierarchy to address these problems.	C, H, P
6.35	Explain the significance of the unification of ancient China into the first Chinese empire by Qin Shi Huangdi, beginning the Qin Dynasty.	C, E, G, H, P
6.36	Explain how the implementation of the philosophy of Confucianism led to the political success and longevity of the Han Dynasty.	C, E, H, P
6.37	Explain the major accomplishments of the Han Dynasty, including: the magnetic compass, paper making, porcelain, silk, and woodblock printing.	C, E, G, H
6.38	Describe how the desire for Chinese goods influenced the creation of The Silk Road and initiated cultural diffusion throughout Eurasia, including the introduction of Buddhism into ancient China.	C, E, G, H, P

Ancient Greece: c. 800-300 BCE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of ancient Greece.

6.39	Identify and locate geographical features of ancient Greece, including: • Asia Minor • Athens • Macedonia • Mediterranean Sea • Peloponnesian peninsula • Sparta	G
6.40	Analyze how the geographical features of ancient Greece, including its mountainous terrain and access to the Mediterranean Sea, contributed to its organization into city-states, role in maritime trade, and colonies in the Mediterranean.	C, E, G, H, P
6.41	Examine the concept of the polis in Greek city-states, including the ideas of: citizenship, civic participation, and the rule of law.	C, H, P
6.42	Explain the basic concepts of direct democracy and oligarchy.	C, H, P
6.43	Explain the characteristics of the major Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta, including: • Advantages of each geographic location • Approaches to education • Practice of slavery • Status of women • Styles of government	C, E, G, H, P
6.44	Analyze the causes and consequences of the Persian Wars, including the role of Athens and its cooperation with Sparta to defend the Greek city-states.	C, H, P
6.45	Analyze the causes and consequences of the Peloponnesian Wars, including how the growing political conflict between Athens and Sparta led to war and left the city-states open to conquest by the Macedonians.	C, H, P
6.46	Explain the polytheistic religion of ancient Greece, with respect to beliefs about the humanlike qualities of the deities, their importance in everyday life, and the emergence of the Olympic Games to honor Zeus.	C, H

6.47	Explain the historical significance of ancient Greek literature, including how the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> provide insight into the life of the ancient Greeks.	C, H
6.48	Examine the influence of ancient Greek philosophers (e.g., Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates) and their impact on education and society in Greece.	C, H, P
6.49	Describe the purposes of major Greek architecture, including the Parthenon and the Acropolis.	C, H, P
6.50	Explain the unification of the Greek city-states by Macedonia, and analyze the impact of Alexander the Great and the diffusion of Hellenistic culture.	C, E, G, H, P

Ancient Rome: c. 500 BCE-500 CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of ancient Rome.

6.51	Identify and locate the geographical features of ancient Rome, including: • Constantinople • Italian Alps • Italian Peninsula • Mediterranean Sea • Rome • Tiber River	G
6.52	Analyze how the geographical location of ancient Rome contributed to its political and economic growth in the Mediterranean region and beyond.	E, G, H, P
6.53	Describe the government of the Roman Republic, including: • Branches of government • Checks and balances • Civic participation • Representative democracy • The rule of law and the Twelve Tables	C, H, P
6.54	Describe the class system of ancient Rome, including the role of patricians, plebeians, and slaves in Roman society.	C, E, H, P
6.55	Describe the characteristics of Julius Caesar's rule, including: • Leadership in the military • Popularity amongst plebeians • Role as dictator for life • Assassination	C, E, G, H, P
6.56	Analyze the influence of Augustus Caesar, including the establishment of the Roman Empire and its political, geographic, and economic expansion during the Pax Romana.	C, E, G, H, P

6.57	Analyze how innovations in engineering and architecture contributed to Roman expansion, including the role of: • Aqueducts • Arches • Bridges • The Colosseum • Domes • Roads • Sanitation	C, G, H, P
6.58	Explain the polytheistic religion of ancient Rome, with respect to beliefs about the humanlike qualities of the deities and their importance in everyday life.	C, H, P
6.59	Describe the origins and central features of Christianity: • Key Person(s) Jesus, Paul • Sacred Texts: The Bible • Basic Beliefs: monotheism, sin and forgiveness, eternal life, Jesus as the Messiah	C, G, H, P
6.60	Explain the expulsion of the Jews from their homeland by the Romans, which began the Jewish diaspora.	C, H, P
6.61	Explain the division of the Roman Empire into East and West, and identify the later establishment of Constantinople as the capital by Constantine.	C, H, P
6.62	Analyze the fall of the Western Roman Empire, including difficulty governing its large territory, political corruption, economic instability, and attacks by Germanic tribes, and identify the continuation of the Eastern Roman Empire as the Byzantine Empire.	C, E, G, H, P

7 | SEVENTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

World History and Geography: The Middle Ages to the Exploration of the Americas

Course Description: Seventh grade students will explore the cultural, economic, geographical, historical, and political changes of Western Civilization in Europe as well as the geographic regions of East Asia, West Africa, and Southwest Asia and Northern Africa. Students will compare and contrast the history and geography of civilizations that were developing concurrently throughout Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Asia during the 15th to 18th centuries. Students will examine the growth in economic interactions among civilizations as well as the exchange of ideas, beliefs, technologies, and commodities. Students will describe the indigenous populations of the Americas and the long-term impact of European exploration in the New World. Finally, students will analyze the influence of geography on the development of civilizations as they continue their study of world history and geography. This course will also teach students about the historical context of ancient and major world religions and will follow a common template for major world religions so as to not promote any religion. Major world religions are introduced in either 6th or 7th grade.

This course is a continuation of the 6th grade survey of world history and geography and is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order to build a foundational understanding of the world. Appropriate primary sources have been embedded in the standards in order to deepen the understanding of world history and geography. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of government, including the beginning of democratic practices.

Grades 6-8

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, photographs, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish the difference between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from multiple sources in order to: • Recognize differences among multiple accounts • Establish validity by comparing and contrasting multiple sources • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop a geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to determine relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global). • Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on their origin, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial relationships • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment • Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space

East Asia: 400-1500s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of China and Japan.

7.01	Identify and locate the geographical features of East Asia, including: - China - Gobi Desert - Himalayan Mountains - Japan - Korean Peninsula - Pacific Ocean - Plateau of Tibet - Sea of Japan (East Sea) - Yangtze River - Yellow River	G
7.02	Describe how the reunification of China prior to the Tang Dynasty helped spread Buddhist beliefs.	C, G, H, P
7.03	Summarize agricultural, commercial, and technological developments during the Song Dynasties, and describe the role of Confucianism during the Song.	C, E, G, H, P
7.04	Examine the rise of the Mongol Empire, including the conquests of Genghis Khan.	C, G, H, P
7.05	Describe Kublai Khan's conquest of China, and explain how he was able to maintain control of the Yuan Empire.	C, G, H, P
7.06	Summarize the effects of the Mongolian empires on the Silk Roads, including the importance of Marco Polo's travels on the spread of Chinese technology and Eurasian trade.	C, E, G, H
7.07	Analyze the achievements of the Ming Dynasty and reasons for its isolationism, including building projects (e.g., the Forbidden City and reconstruction of the Great Wall) and Zheng He's sea voyages.	C, E, G, H, P
7.08	Describe the origins and central features of Shintoism: - Key Person(s): None - Sacred Texts: No sacred text - Basic Beliefs: localized tradition that focuses on ritual practices that are carried out with discipline to maintain connections with ancient past; animism and Kami	C, G, H, P

7.09	Explain how Japanese culture changed through Chinese and Korean influences (including Buddhism and Confucianism) as shown in the <i>Constitution of Prince Shotoku</i> and the adoption of the Chinese writing system.	C, G, H
7.10	Describe how the Heian aristocracy contributed to the development of a Japanese national culture.	C, H, P
7.11	Analyze the rise of a military society in the late 12 th century and the role of the shogun and samurai in Japanese society.	C, E, H, P

Byzantine Empire: 400-1500s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of the Byzantine Empire.		
7.12	Identify the continuation of the Eastern Roman Empire as the Byzantine Empire, and describe the diffusion of Christianity and the Latin language.	C, G, H, P
7.13	Explain the importance of Justinian's political, social, and architectural achievements.	C, G, H, P
7.14	Analyze the importance of regional geography and the location of Constantinople in maintaining European culture.	C, G, H

Southwest Asia and North Africa: 400-1500s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of Southwest Asia and North Africa.

7.15	Identify and locate the geographical features of Southwest Asia and North Africa, including: - Arabian Peninsula - Arabian Sea - Black Sea - Caspian Sea - Euphrates River - Mecca - Mediterranean Sea - Persian Gulf - Red Sea - Tigris River	G
7.16	Describe the origins and central features of Islam: - Key Person(s): Mohammad - Sacred Texts: The Quran and The Sunnah - Basic Beliefs: monotheism, Five Pillars	C, G, H, P
7.17	Describe the diffusion of Islam, its culture, and the Arabic language.	C, G
7.18	Summarize the contributions of the region's scholars in the areas of: - Art - Geography - Literature - Mathematics - Medicine - Philosophy - Science	C, G, H
7.19	Explain the importance of Mehmed II the Conqueror, the fall of Constantinople, and the establishment of the Ottoman Empire.	C, E, G, H, P
7.20	Analyze the development of trade routes throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe and the expanding role of merchants.	C, E, G, H

West Africa: 400-1500s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of West Africa.

7.21	Identify and locate the geographical features of West Africa, including: • Atlantic Ocean • Djenne • Gulf of Guinea • Niger River • The Sahara • Timbuktu	G
7.22	Explain indigenous African spiritual traditions, including: ancestor worship, animism, and the relationship between humans and deities.	C, H
7.23	Analyze the growth of the kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cities such as Djenne and Timbuktu as centers of trade, culture, and learning.	C, E, G, H, P
7.24	Describe the role of the Trans-Saharan caravan trade in the changing religious and cultural characteristics of West Africa and in the exchange of salt, gold, and slaves.	C, E, G, H, P
7.25	Explain the importance of griots in the transmission of West African history and culture.	C, G, H
7.26	Explain the importance of the Malian king Mansa Musa and his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324.	C, E, G, H, P

Middle Ages in Western Europe: 400-1500s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of Europe during the Middle Ages.

7.27	Identify and locate geographical features of Europe, including: - Alps - Atlantic Ocean - English Channel - Mediterranean Sea - Influence of the North Atlantic Drift - North European Plain - Ural Mountains	G
7.28	Describe the role of monasteries in the preservation of knowledge and spread of the Catholic Church beyond the Alps.	C, G, H, P
7.29	Explain how Charlemagne shaped and defined medieval Europe, including: his impact on feudalism, the creation of the Holy Roman Empire, and the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the Empire.	C, E, G, H, P
7.30	Describe the development of feudalism and manorialism, their role in the medieval European economy, and the way in which they were influenced by physical geography (i.e., the role of the manor and the growth of towns).	C, E, G, H, P
7.31	Analyze the Battle of Hastings and the long-term historical impact of William the Conqueror on England and Northern France.	C, E, G, H, P
7.32	Describe how political relationships both fostered cooperation and led to conflict between the Papacy and European monarchs.	C, G, H, P
7.33	Analyze the impact of the Magna Carta, including: limiting the power of the monarch, the rule of law, and the right to trial by jury.	G, H, P
7.34	Analyze the causes, effects, and key people of the 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd Crusades, including: Pope Urban II, Saladin, and Richard I.	C, G, H, P

7.35	Explain how the Crusades impacted Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact with cultures outside Europe.	C, G, H
7.36	Describe the economic and social effects of the spread of the Black Death (i.e., Bubonic Plague) from Central Asia to China, the Middle East, and Europe, and its impact on the global population.	C, E, G, H
7.37	Analyze the importance of the Black Death on the emergence of a modern economy, including: • Agricultural improvements • Commerce • Growth of banking • A merchant class • Technological improvements • Towns	C, E, H
7.38	Describe the significance of the Hundred Years War, including the roles of Henry V in shaping English culture and language and Joan of Arc in promoting a peaceful end to the war.	C, G, H, P
7.39	Explain the significance of the Reconquista, Inquisition, and the rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula.	C, G, H, P

Early Modern Europe: 1400-1700s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the origins, accomplishments, and geographic diffusion of the Renaissance as well as the historical developments of the Protestant Reformation and Scientific Revolution.

The Renaissance

7.40	Explain how the location of the Italian Peninsula impacted the movement of resources, knowledge, and culture throughout Italy's independent trade cities.	C, E, G, H, P
7.41	Identify the importance of Florence, Italy and the Medici Family in the early stages of the Renaissance.	C, E, G, H, P
7.42	Explain humanism, and describe how Thomas Aquinas's writings influenced humanistic thought and fostered a balance between reason and faith.	C, H
7.43	Explain the development of Renaissance art, including the significance of: • Leonardo da Vinci • Michelangelo • William Shakespeare • Systems of patronage	C, E, G, H

The Protestant Reformation

7.44	Analyze Johannes Gutenberg's printing press and William Tyndale's translation of the Bible into the English language as vehicles for the spread of books, growth of literacy, and dissemination of knowledge.	C, G, H
7.45	Explain the significant causes of the Protestant Reformation, including: the Catholic Church's taxation policies, the selling of indulgences, and Martin Luther's <i>95 Theses</i> .	C, H, P
7.46	Analyze the development of the Protestant Reformation and the split with the Catholic Church, including: the emphasis on scripture alone, salvation by faith, and predestination.	C, H, P
7.47	Explain the political and religious roles of Henry VIII and Mary I in England's transition between Catholicism and Protestantism.	C, G, H, P

7.48	Analyze how the Catholic Counter-Reformation emerged as a response to Protestantism and revitalized the Catholic Church, including the significance of: St. Ignatius of Loyola, the Jesuits, and the Council of Trent.	C, H
7.49	Examine the Golden Age of the Tudor dynasty (i.e., Queen Elizabeth I), including the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the rise of English power in Europe.	C, H, P
The Scientific Revolution		
7.50	Compare and contrast heliocentric and geocentric theories of the Greeks (geocentric), Copernicus (heliocentric), and Kepler (elliptical orbits).	C, G
7.51	Examine Galileo Galilei's theories and improvement of scientific tools, including the telescope and microscope.	C, G, H
7.52	Explain the significance of the following in regards to the Scientific Revolution: Sir Francis Bacon in establishing the scientific method and Sir Isaac Newton's three Laws of Motion.	C, G, H

Indigenous Civilizations of the Americas: 400-1500s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of indigenous civilizations of the Americas.

7.53	Identify and locate the geographical features of the Americas, including: - Andes Mountains - Appalachian Mountains - Atlantic Ocean - Caribbean Sea - Central Mexican Plateau - Great Plains - Gulf of Mexico - Mississippi River - North America - Pacific Ocean - Rocky Mountains - South America - Yucatan Peninsula	G, T
7.54	Explain the impact of geographic features on North American Indian cultures (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including: clothing, housing, and agriculture.	C, G, H, T
7.55	Describe the existence of diverse networks of North American Indian cultures (within present-day United States) including: varied languages, customs, and economic and political structures.	C, E, G, H, P, T
7.56	Explain the impact of geographic features and climate on the agricultural practices and settlement of the Maya, Aztec, and Incan civilizations.	C, E, G, H, P
7.57	Describe the social, economic, and political characteristics of the Maya, Aztec, and Incan civilizations, including: oral traditions, class structures, religious beliefs, slavery, and advancements (e.g., astronomy, mathematics, and calendar).	C, E, G, H, P

The Age of Exploration: 1400-1700s CE

Overview: Students will analyze the motivations for the movement of people from Europe to the Americas and the impact of exploration by Europeans.

7.58	Analyze why European countries were motivated to explore the world, including: religion, political rivalry, and economic gain (i.e., mercantilism).	C, E, G, H, P
7.59	Identify the significance of the voyages and routes of discovery of the following explorers by their sponsoring country: • England: Henry Hudson • France: Jacques Cartier • Portugal: Vasco da Gama, Bartolomeu Dias • Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando de Soto, Ferdinand Magellan, Amerigo Vespucci	C, E, G, H, P, T
7.60	Describe Prince Henry the Navigator's influence on exploration, voyages, cartographic improvements, and tools related to exploration (i.e., compass, caravel, astrolabe, and Harrison's chronometer) during the Age of Discovery.	C, E, G, H, P
7.61	Locate and identify French, Spanish, English, Portuguese, and Dutch colonies in the Americas, and explain how religion impacted the location of settlement by each country.	C, E, G, H, P
7.62	Describe how the Aztec and Inca empires were eventually defeated by Spanish Conquistadors (i.e., Hernan Cortes and Francisco Pizarro).	C, E, G, H, P
7.63	Locate and identify the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and how that division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.	C, E, G, H, P
7.64	Explain the impact of the Columbian Exchange on people, plants, animals, technology, culture, ideas, and diseases among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the 15 th and 16 th centuries, and examine the major economic and social effects on each continent.	C, E, G, H, P
7.65	Explain how Spanish colonization introduced Christianity, the mission system, and the encomienda system to the Americas as well as Bartolome de la Casa's role in the transition to African slavery.	C, E, G, H, P

8 | EIGHTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

United States History and Geography: Colonization of North America to Reconstruction

Course Description: Eighth grade students will study the European settlement of North America and the role geographic features played in the early settlement of Thirteen Colonies. Students will examine the development and maturation of the Thirteen Colonies and the political, cultural, and economic influences that led to the American Revolution. Students will analyze the major events and outcomes of the American Revolution as well as the individuals who played influential roles in the development of the new nation. Students will follow the development of the United States and its government, continuing through the early 19th century. Students will analyze the impact of the expansion and sectionalism of the U.S., including implications on domestic and foreign policy. Students will also study policies that affected American Indians and African Americans. Finally, students will examine the major events and issues leading up to the Civil War, individuals and events that were significant during the war, and the resulting era of Reconstruction.

This course will place Tennessee history, government, and geography in context with U.S. history in order to illustrate the role our state has played in American history.

This course is the first of a two year survey of U.S. history and geography and picks up where 7th grade finishes their study of world history. This course is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order for students to build an understanding of the history of the U.S. Appropriate primary sources have been embedded in the standards in order to enhance students' understanding of the content.

This course can be used for compliance with T.C.A. § 49-6-1028, in which all districts must ensure that a project-based civics assessment is given at least once in grades 4–8 and once in grades 9–12.

Grades 6-8

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, political cartoons, autobiographies, speeches, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, photographs, artwork) • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas and relevant information • Distinguish the difference between fact and opinion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from multiple sources in order to: • Recognize differences among multiple accounts • Establish validity by comparing and contrasting multiple sources • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation
SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions

SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop a geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to determine relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global). • Determining the use of diverse types of maps based on their origin, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial relationships • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment • Examining how geographic regions and perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space

Colonization (1607-1750)

Overview: Students will examine the European settlement of North America, geographic features that influenced early colonies, and the social, religious, political, and economic reasons for colonization.

8.01	Explain the founding and development of Jamestown as the first permanent English colony, its early struggles, the economic and political structure, and role of the Powhatan people.	C, E, G, H, P
8.02	Explain the founding and development of the Plymouth Colony, including the significance of: the Mayflower Compact, interactions with Squanto, and the role of religious freedom.	C, G, H, P
8.03	Explain the founding and development of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, including the significance of: - Anne Hutchinson - Role of theocracy - Salem Witch Trials - Town meetings	C, G, H, P
8.04	Explain the motivation for and the founding of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Colonies, including the roles of Roger Williams and Thomas Hooker.	C, G, H, P
8.05	Analyze the economic motivation for the Dutch founding New Netherlands, the diverse population of the colony, and the transition to the English colony of New York.	C, E, G, H, P
8.06	Analyze the founding of Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and the tolerance that drew many different groups to the colony, including the significance of: - William Penn - Philadelphia - Relationship with American Indians - Role of women	C, E, H, P
8.07	Explain the reasons behind the settlement of the Georgia Colony, including: its designation as a “debtor” colony, its function as a “buffer” colony, and the role of James Oglethorpe in its founding.	C, E, G, H, P

8.08	Locate and identify the Thirteen Colonies, and describe how their location and geographic features influenced regional economic development.	E, G, H, P
8.09	Compare and contrast the locations and goals of British, French, and Spanish settlements in North America.	C, E, G, H, P
8.10	Identify the origins and development of slavery in the colonies, overt and passive resistance to enslavement, and the Middle Passage.	C, E, G, H, P
8.11	Describe the significance of the First Great Awakening, including its role in unifying the colonies and the growth of religious tolerance.	C, H
8.12	Explain the Navigation Acts and the policy of mercantilism.	E, G, H

The American Revolution (1700-1783)

Overview: Students will explore the growing tensions between Great Britain and its colonies as well as the major events and outcomes surrounding the American Revolution.

8.13	Explain the significance of the Ohio River Valley leading to the French and Indian War and the events and consequences of the conflict, including: the massacre at Fort Loudoun, the Treaty of Paris of 1763, war debt, and the Proclamation Line of 1763.	C, E, G, H, P, T
8.14	Explain the political contributions of Benjamin Franklin to the U.S., including the " <i>Join or Die</i> " cartoon and Albany Plan of Union.	C, E, H, P
8.15	Analyze the social, political, and economic causes of the events and groups of the American Revolution, including: • The Quartering Act, 1765 • The Stamp Act, 1765 • The Declaratory Act, 1766 • The Townshend Acts, 1767 • The Boston Massacre, 1770 • The Boston Tea Party, 1773 • Intolerable/Coercive Acts, 1774 • Sons of Liberty	C, E, G, H, P
8.16	Explain the historical purposes and consequences of Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i> .	C, H, P
8.17	Locate and explain the significance of the battles of the American Revolution prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, including Lexington and Concord and Bunker (Breed's) Hill.	C, E, G, H, P
8.18	Explain the historical and present-day significance of the Declaration of Independence. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	C, H, P, TCA
8.19	Compare and contrast the points of view of Loyalists and Patriots.	C, G, H, P
8.20	Locate and explain the significance of the following during the American Revolution: • Struggles of the Continental Army • Battles of Trenton and Princeton • Battle of Kings Mountain • Battle of Saratoga • Battle of Yorktown • Guerrilla warfare	C, H, P, T

The New Nation (1775-1800)

Overview: Students will explore the foundation of U.S. government, the principles of the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution, and the individuals who played influential roles in the development of the new nation. In addition, students will examine the steps taken by Tennessee to achieve statehood and the initial development of government.

8.21	Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, and describe the Land Ordinance of 1785, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Northwest Territory, the Lost State of Franklin, and Shays' Rebellion.	E, G, H, P, T
8.22	Describe the roles of James Madison and George Washington during the Constitutional Convention, and analyze the major issues debated, including the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	E, H, P, TCA
8.23	Examine the principles and purposes of government articulated in the Preamble and principles stated in the Constitution, including: the separation of powers, federalism, and checks and balances. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	H, P, TCA
8.24	Describe the conflict between Federalists and Anti-Federalists over the ratification of the Constitution, including the protection of individual rights through the Bill of Rights and concern for states' rights. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	H, P, TCA
8.25	Analyze the major events of the administration of President George Washington, including: the precedents he set, Whiskey Rebellion, and ideas presented in his farewell address.	E, G, H, P
8.26	Explain how conflicts between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton resulted in the emergence of two political parties by analyzing their views on foreign policy, economic policy, a national bank, and strict versus loose interpretation of the Constitution.	C, E, G, H, P
8.27	Explain the controversies that plagued the administration of President John Adams, including: the conflicts with Great Britain and France, the XYZ Affair, and the Alien and Sedition Acts.	E, G, H, P
8.28	Identify how westward expansion led to the statehood of Tennessee and the importance of the first state constitution (1796). (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	G, H, P, T, TCA

Growth of a Young Nation (1800-1820)

Overview: Students will analyze the strengthening of the judicial branch, the major events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency, the War of 1812, and the role of the U.S. on the world stage.

8.29	Analyze the significance of the election of 1800 and Chief Justice John Marshall's opinion in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> .	H, P
8.30	Explain the major events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency, including: • Conflict with the Barbary pirates • Embargo Act • Lewis and Clark Expedition • Louisiana Purchase	E, G, H, P
8.31	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the War of 1812, including: • Use of impressment and trade restrictions between the U.S. and Great Britain • Roles of Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison • Significance of the Treaty of Ghent • Rise in nationalism in the U.S.	C, E, G, H, P, T
8.32	Identify and locate the changing boundaries of the U.S. as a result of the Convention of 1818 and the Adams-Onís Treaty.	G, P
8.33	Analyze the purpose and effects of the Monroe Doctrine.	E, H, P

Sectionalism and Reform (1790s-1850s)

Overview: Students will analyze the social, political, and economic development of the North and South during the early 19th century, including the growth of sectionalism and reform movements.

8.34	Describe the development of the agrarian economy in the South, the locations of the cotton-producing states, the significance of cotton and the cotton gin, and the founding of Memphis as a center for cotton and the slave trade.	C, E, G, H, P, T
8.35	Analyze the characteristics of Southern society and its influence on the social and political conditions prior to the Civil War.	C, E, G, H, P, T
8.36	Identify the conditions of enslavement, and explain how slaves adapted to and resisted bondage in their daily lives, including Nat Turner's revolt.	C, G, H
8.37	Explain the development of the American Industrial Revolution, including: - Eli Whitney and interchangeable parts - Emergence of trade unions - Lowell System - Role of the textile industry - Samuel Slater	C, E, G, H, P
8.38	Describe how technological developments affected the growth of the industrial economy and cities in the North.	C, E, G, H, P
8.39	Identify the push-pull factors for Irish and German immigrants, and describe the impact of their arrival in the U.S. prior to the Civil War.	C, E, G, H, P
8.40	Analyze the development of roads, canals, railroads, and steamboats throughout the U.S., including the Erie Canal and the National Road.	C, E, G, H, P
8.41	Describe the significance of the Second Great Awakening and its influence on reform in the 19 th century.	C, H
8.42	Analyze the development of the women's suffrage movement, including the Seneca Falls Convention, and the ideals of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Sojourner Truth.	C, H, P
8.43	Analyze the significance of leading abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Elihu Embree, and Harriet Tubman, and the methods they used to spread the movement.	C, E, H, P, T

The Jacksonian Era (1824-1840)

Overview: Students will analyze the impact of John Marshall on the strengthening of the judicial branch and the major events of Andrew Jackson's presidency.

8.44	Analyze the role played by Chief Justice John Marshall in strengthening the judicial branch, including the key decisions of the Supreme Court in <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> and <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> .	C, E, H, P
8.45	Examine the importance of the elections of 1824 and 1828, including: the corrupt bargain, the spoils system, and Jacksonian Democracy.	C, G, H, P, T
8.46	Examine President Andrew Jackson's actions regarding the Bank of the U.S. and the Nullification Crisis, and analyze the effects of these events on the nation.	C, E, H, P, T
8.47	Describe the impact of the Indian Removal Act and the struggle between the Cherokee Nation and the U.S. government, including the significance of <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> and the Trail of Tears.	C, G, H, P, T
8.48	Identify that the Tennessee Constitution of 1834 expanded voting rights for non-property owners. (T.C.A. 49-6-1028)	H, P, T, TCA

Expansion and Division of the Nation (1820s-1860s)

Overview: Students will analyze the social, political, and economic impact of expansion on the U.S., the growing tensions between the North and South, and how compromise sought to hold the country together.

8.49	Analyze the concept of Manifest Destiny and its impact on the development of the nation, and describe the economic incentives for westward expansion.	C, E, G, H, P
8.50	Explain the reasons for and the provisions of the Missouri Compromise (i.e., Compromise of 1820) and its impact on expansion.	G, H, P
8.51	Describe American settlements in Texas after 1821, the causes of the Texas War for Independence, the roles of David Crockett and Sam Houston, and the legacy of the Alamo.	C, G, H, P, T
8.52	Analyze the reasons for and outcomes of groups moving west, including the significance of: • Fur traders • Mormons • Oregon Trail • Santa Fe Trail	C, E, G, H
8.53	Identify the major events and impact of James K. Polk's presidency, including the annexation of Texas and the settlement of the Oregon boundary.	E, G, H, P, T
8.54	Describe the causes and consequences of the Mexican War, including the controversy over the Rio Grande boundary and the Mexican Cession.	C, E, G, H, P
8.55	Analyze the discovery of gold in California, its social and economic impact on the U.S., and the major migratory movement (including the forty-niners and Asian immigrants).	C, E, G, H
8.56	Explain the reasons for and the impact of the Compromise of 1850 (including Henry Clay's role as "The Great Compromiser") and the Fugitive Slave Act (including Harriet Beecher Stowe's influence with <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>).	C, E, G, H, P
8.57	Describe the significance of the Gadsden Purchase of 1853.	E, G, H

8.58	Explain the motivations behind the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and analyze the effects of the compromise, including: • Rise of the Republican Party • “Bleeding Kansas” • Preston Brooks’ attack on Charles Sumner • John Brown’s raid at Harper’s Ferry	C, G, H, P
8.59	Analyze the <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> decision and the resulting split between the North and South.	C, H, P
8.60	Explain the arguments presented by Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln on slavery in the Illinois Senate race debates of 1858.	C, H, P

The Civil War (1860-1865)

Overview: Students will examine the political changes that sparked the Civil War, the differences in the North and South, and the key leaders, events, battles, and daily life during the war.

8.61	Describe the election of 1860 and its candidates (i.e., John Bell, Stephen Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, and John Breckinridge), and analyze how the campaigns reflected sectional turmoil in the country.	C, G, H, P, T
8.62	Describe the outbreak of the Civil War and the resulting sectional differences, including: • Economic, geographic, and technological advances • Military strategies • Roles of President Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis • Significance of Fort Sumter • Geographical divisions within states	C, E, G, H, P, T
8.63	Explain the significance of the following battles, events, and leaders during the Civil War, including: • First Battle of Bull Run • Battle of Shiloh • Battle of Antietam • Battle of Gettysburg • Battle of Vicksburg • Sherman's March to the Sea • Surrender at Appomattox Court House • David Farragut • Nathan Bedford Forrest • Ulysses S. Grant • Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson • Robert E. Lee	G, H, P, T
8.64	Analyze the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address.	H, P
8.65	Describe African American involvement in the Union army, including the Massachusetts 54 th Regiment at Fort Wagner and the 13 th U.S. Colored Troops in the Battle of Nashville. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, G, H, T, TCA
8.66	Analyze how the writings of Sam Watkins and Elisha Hunt Rhodes illustrated the daily life of the common soldier.	C, H, T

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Overview: Students will analyze the social, economic, and political changes and conflicts during Reconstruction, the events and lasting consequences of Reconstruction, and Reconstruction's impact on Tennessee.

8.67	Analyze the immediate political impact of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson's ascension to the presidency.	H, P, T
8.68	Explain the significance of the 13 th , 14 th , and 15 th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.	E, H, P, T
8.69	Analyze President Abraham Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan, President Andrew Johnson's Plan, and the Radical Republican Plan for Reconstruction.	C, E, G, H, P, T
8.70	Identify the significance of the Tennessee Constitution of 1870, including the right of all men to vote and the establishment of a poll tax. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	H, P, T, TCA
8.71	Analyze the conflict between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans, including Johnson's veto of the Tenure of Office Act and his impeachment.	H, P, T
8.72	Explain the restrictions placed on the rights and opportunities of freedmen, including: racial segregation, black codes, and the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau to address the problems confronting newly freed slaves.	C, H, P, T
8.73	Trace the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and vigilante justice in the South and in Tennessee, including the role of Governor William Brownlow.	C, H, P, T
8.74	Explain the roles carpetbaggers and scalawags played during Reconstruction.	C, E, G, H, P
8.75	Explain the Compromise of 1877 and its role in ending Radical Reconstruction.	C, H, P

AAH | AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY

Course Description: Students will examine the life and contributions of African Americans from the early 1600s through the contemporary United States. Students will explore the influence of geography on slavery and the growth of slavery in the U.S. Students will consider urban and rural African American communities and institutions in the North and South leading up to and during the Civil War. Students will investigate the rise of Jim Crow and the subsequent effects of the laws and trace the impact of African American migration through the early 20th century. Students will explore the impact of the Harlem Renaissance as well as the contributions of African Americans during the Great Depression and World War II. Students will examine the successes and failures of the Civil Rights Movement and consider the contemporary issues confronting African Americans.

This course and the following standards are written in accordance with T.C.A. § 49-6-1006.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

The Beginnings of Slavery and the Slave Trade (pre-1619)

Overview: Students will analyze the economic, political, and social development of slavery in the U.S.

AAH.01	Analyze the economic, political, and social reasons for focusing the slave trade on Africa, including the roles of: Africans, Europeans, and colonists.	C, E, H, P
AAH.02	Analyze the role of geography on the growth and development of slavery.	E, G, H
AAH.03	Assess the impact of the slave trade on West Africa and North American colonies.	C, E, H, P
AAH.04	Explain why the Middle Passage is considered to be one of the largest forced migrations in human history.	C, E, G, H

African American Life Prior to the Civil War (1619-1860)

Overview: Students will examine the varied experiences of African Americans prior to the Civil War, including the social and cultural contributions of African Americans, the beginnings of the abolition movement, and the life experiences of African Americans. Additionally, students will analyze justifications and ramifications of slavery during this era.

AAH.05	Analyze the economic, social, religious, and legal justifications for the establishment and continuation of slavery.	C, E, H, P
AAH.06	Describe the varied experiences of free blacks in colonial America.	C, G, H, P
AAH.07	Identify the various ways Africans in the U.S. resisted slavery as well as their ability to buy their freedom.	C, H
AAH.08	Analyze the role slavery played in the development of nationalism and sectionalism, including the fugitive slave laws.	C, E, G, H, P
AAH.09	Assess the development of the abolitionist movement and its impact on slavery and the nation, including the efforts of: - American Colonial Society - Frederick Douglass - Ralph Waldo Emerson - William Lloyd Garrison - Sojourner Truth - Harriet Tubman	C, H, P
AAH.10	Explain the Underground Railroad, and assess its impact on slavery in the U.S.	C, G, H, T
AAH.11	Compare and contrast African American communities in the North and South, with emphasis on those in rural and urban areas.	C, G, H, T
AAH.12	Describe and analyze various experiences of African American families in the Antebellum U.S.	C, E, G, H, P, T

AAH.13	Describe the development of African American institutions, such as religion, education, and benevolent organizations, during this era.	C, H, T
AAH.14	Identify and explain contributions to science and the arts from African Americans during this era.	C, H, T

African Americans during the Civil War and Reconstruction (1861-1890s)

Overview: Students will analyze the changing roles of African Americans during the Civil War and Reconstruction.		
AAH.15	Describe President Abraham Lincoln's evolving views on slavery.	H, P
AAH.16	Describe the changing status of slaves, freed slaves, and free blacks during and after the Civil War.	C, E, G, H, P, T
AAH.17	Identify and explain the roles of African American soldiers, spies, and slaves in the war effort in both the North and the South, including the 54 th Massachusetts Regiment and the 13 th U.S. Colored Troops.	C, G, H, T
AAH.18	Identify reasons for and effects of the 13 th , 14 th , and 15 th Amendments on African Americans.	C, H, P, T
AAH.19	Analyze the effects of Reconstruction on the legal, political, social, cultural, educational, and economic life of freedmen.	C, E, H, P, T
AAH.20	Assess the successes and failures of Reconstruction as they relate to African Americans.	C, H, P

African American Life after Emancipation through World War I (1890s-1920s)

Overview: Students will analyze the rise of Jim Crow laws, achievements of African Americans, the role African Americans played in military endeavors, and the life experiences of African Americans in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

AAH.21	Assess the economic and social impact of Jim Crow laws on African Americans.	C, E, H, T
AAH.22	Analyze the legal ramifications of segregation laws and court decisions (e.g., <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>) on American society.	C, P, T
AAH.23	Compare and contrast organized responses to Jim Crow laws (e.g., the Niagara Movement, the NAACP, the Urban League, the Atlanta compromise, the Farmers' Alliance, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the anti-lynching crusade).	C, H, P, T
AAH.24	Identify influential African Americans of the time period, and analyze their impact on American and Tennessee society (e.g., Robert R. Church, Samuel McElwee, Randolph Miller, James Napier, Ida B. Wells).	C, H, P, T
AAH.25	Describe the progress of African American institutions, such as religion, education, and benevolent organizations, during this era.	C, H, T
AAH.26	Describe the economic, cultural, political, and social impact of African American migration within and from the South (e.g., Exodusters, Benjamin "Pap" Singleton, First Great Migration).	C, E, G, H, T
AAH.27	Identify the achievements of African American inventors and entrepreneurs of the period (e.g., George Washington Carver, Garrett Morgan, Madam C.J. Walker).	C, E, H, T
AAH.28	Describe the impact of African American regiments on the western campaigns, the Spanish-American War, and World War I.	C, G, H, P
AAH.29	Describe the African American experience during and after World War I (e.g., economic opportunities, Second Great Migration, resurgence of Ku Klux Klan, etc.).	C, E, G, H, P, T

African Americans and the Harlem Renaissance (1920s-1930s)

Overview: Students will analyze the cultural contributions made by African Americans during the Harlem Renaissance.

AAH.30	Identify literary contributions made by African Americans during this era (e.g., Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston).	C
AAH.31	Describe the contributions of African Americans to the performing arts during this era (e.g., DeFord Bailey, Duke Ellington, Fisk Jubilee Singers, W.C. Handy, James Weldon Johnson, John Work III).	C, T
AAH.32	Describe the contributions of African Americans to the visual arts during this era, including the work of William Edmondson.	C, T
AAH.33	Analyze the influence of the Harlem Renaissance on American culture.	C, H

African American Life during the Great Depression and World War II (1930s-1940s)

Overview: Students will analyze the contributions and experiences of African Americans during the Great Depression and World War II.

AAH.34	Analyze the impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal on the lives of African Americans.	C, E, H, P, T
AAH.35	Describe highlights of African American culture of the 1930s and 1940s (e.g., Satchel Page and Negro league baseball, Cab Calloway, Mississippi Delta blues musicians).	C, H, T
AAH.36	Identify the contributions of African Americans who served in the military, and compare their experiences to other Americans who served in World War II.	C, E, H, P
AAH.37	Describe the experience of African Americans at home during and after World War II.	C, E, H, P, T
AAH.38	Explain how World War II laid the groundwork for the modern Civil Rights Movement (e.g., President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, CORE, President Harry S. Truman's integration of the military, Columbia Race Riots, etc.).	C, H, P, T

The Modern Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s)

Overview: Students will analyze the successes and failures of the Civil Rights Movement in the U.S.

AAH.39	Explain how legal victories prior to 1954 inspired and propelled the Civil Rights Movement.	C, H, P
AAH.40	Describe the impact of <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas</i> , and evaluate the resistance to the decision and the reactions that followed.	C, H, P
AAH.41	Describe various methods employed by African Americans to obtain civil rights.	C, E, H, P
AAH.42	Summarize the Civil Rights Movement in Tennessee, including: the integration of Clinton High School, sit-ins in Nashville, and the activities of Diane Nash and Jim Lawson.	C, H, P, T
AAH.43	Identify various organizations and their roles in the Civil Rights Movement (e.g., Black Panthers, Highlander Folk School, SNCC, etc.).	C, H, P, T
AAH.44	Identify legal victories of the Civil Rights Movement (e.g., Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, 24 th Amendment).	H, P
AAH.45	Assess the extent to which the Civil Rights Movement transformed American politics and society.	C, H, P
AAH.46	Discuss the impact of the Vietnam War on the Civil Rights Movement.	C, E, H, P

African American Issues in Contemporary Times (1970s-present)

Overview: Students will analyze the issues confronting African Americans during the contemporary era in the continued struggle for equality.

AAH.47	Identify and analyze how the changing political environment has impacted civil rights.	C, P
AAH.48	Describe how African Americans have responded to or engaged in political conservatism.	P
AAH.49	Compare and contrast the responses of African Americans to the economic, social, and political challenges in the contemporary U.S.	C, E, P
AAH.50	Identify and evaluate major contemporary African American issues confronting society (e.g., affirmative action, educational achievement gap, wealth gap, poverty, AIDS, drug epidemic, crime).	C, E, G, H, P, T
AAH.51	Analyze the impact of immigration and migration on the lives of African Americans in the contemporary U.S.	C, G, T
AAH.52	Identify the major contributions of contemporary African Americans in business, education, the arts, politics, sports, science, technology, and society in general, including those of: • President Barack Obama • Condoleezza Rice • Wilma Rudolph • Tina Turner • Oprah Winfrey	C, E, T

AH | ANCIENT HISTORY

Course Description: Students will examine the social, geographic, religious, economic, and cultural aspects of major periods of ancient history from prehistoric times to 1500 CE. Students will explore the development of river valley civilizations, the Gupta Empire, the Roman Empire, Classical Greece, Islamic civilizations, American and African civilizations, and the Middle Ages through the beginnings of the Renaissance.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Human Origins and Early Civilizations: Prehistory to 1000 BCE

Overview: Students will examine the emergence of early civilizations and the social, geographic, and cultural aspects of ancient civilizations.

AH.01	Explain the human-environment interaction on hunter-gatherer societies.	C, G, H
AH.02	List characteristics typical of hunter-gatherer societies, including their use of tools and fire.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.03	Describe how the domestication of plants and animals gave rise to stable communities.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.04	Explain how archaeology and new technologies (e.g., 3D imaging and dating tools) inform our understanding of the past.	C, G, H
AH.05	Identify and locate early civilizations (e.g., China, Egypt, Indus River Valley, Mesopotamia), and explain why civilizations arose in those places.	G, H
AH.06	Compare and contrast the rise of early civilizations (e.g., China, Egypt, Indus River Valley, Mesopotamia) in terms of social, political, and economic development.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.07	Describe the origins and central features of Hinduism and its distinctions from other early religious traditions: • Key Person(s): origins in Aryan traditions • Sacred Texts: The Vedas • Basic Beliefs: dharma, karma, reincarnation, and moksha	C, G, H, P
AH.08	Describe the origins and central features of Judaism and its distinctions from other early religious traditions: • Key Person(s): Abraham, Moses • Sacred Texts: The Tanakh (Hebrew Bible) • Basic Beliefs: monotheism, Ten Commandments, emphasis on individual worth and personal responsibility	C, G, H, P

Early Civilizations and the Rise of Religious Traditions: 1000 BCE-500 CE

Overview: Students will examine various early civilizations in terms of chronology, geography, social structures, government, economy, religion, and contributions to later civilizations.

AH.09	Describe the diffusion of Judaism, and analyze its religious, social, and legal contributions.	C, G, H, P
AH.10	Describe the origins and central features of Zoroastrianism: • Key Person(s): Zoroaster • Sacred Texts: the Avesta • Basic Beliefs: monotheism, dualism, and humanity	C, G, H, P
AH.11	Describe the characteristics of early civilizations in Persia, including the impact of Zoroastrianism.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.12	Describe the characteristics of early American civilizations, with emphasis on the Mayans and Olmecs, in terms of geography, society, economy, and religion.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.13	Describe the origins and central features of Shintoism: • Key Person(s): No singular founder • Sacred Texts: No sacred text • Basic Beliefs: localized tradition that focuses on ritual practices that are carried out with discipline to maintain connections with ancient past; animism	C, H, P
AH.14	Describe the origins and central features of Buddhism: • Key Person(s): Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) • Sacred Texts: Tripitaka • Basic Beliefs: Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path, Nirvana	C, H, P
AH.15	Describe the characteristics of early civilizations in Japan, with emphasis on the impact of Shinto and Buddhist traditions and the influence of Chinese culture.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.16	Describe the characteristics of early civilizations in China, with emphasis on the development of an empire, the construction of the Great Wall, and the Han Dynasty.	C, E, G, H, P

AH.17	Compare and contrast the impact of eastern religions (e.g., Confucianism, Taoism) on cultural traditions and social relationships.	C, G, H
AH.18	Describe the characteristics of early civilizations in India, with emphasis on the Aryan migrations and the caste system.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.19	Describe the geographic, social, economic, and religious characteristics of the ancient African civilization of Axum, including its replacing Kush.	C, E, G, H, P

The Classical Civilizations of Greece and Rome: 1000-500 BCE

Overview: Students will examine Greece and Rome during the classical period in terms of chronology, geography, social structures, government, economy, religion, and contributions to society.

AH.20	Analyze the role geography played in the rise of Greek city-states, including their political and economic interactions.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.21	Describe early Greek society, with an emphasis on social classes, cultural traditions, and religious beliefs.	C, H
AH.22	Compare and contrast the city-states of Athens and Sparta, explaining social structures, the significance of citizenship, and rise of early democracy.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.23	Evaluate the significance of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.24	Explain the conquest of Greece by Macedonia and the formation and spread of Hellenistic culture by Alexander the Great.	C, G, H, P
AH.25	Identify the significant developments and contributions of Greece to the following: • Architecture • Art/Drama • History • Language • Law • Literature/Poetry • Medicine • Philosophy • Religious institutions • Science • Technology	C, E, H, P
AH.26	Analyze the role and influence of geography on Roman economic, social, and political development.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.27	Explain the social and political structures of the Roman Republic, including: the role of slavery, significance of citizenship, and development of democratic features in the government.	C, E, H, P
AH.28	Explain the rise of the Roman military and impacts of its conquests on political affairs, the economy, social structures, and spread of Roman culture.	C, E, G, H, P

AH.29	Assess the roles of Julius and Augustus Caesar in the collapse of the Roman Republic and the rise of imperial monarchs.	C, H, P
AH.30	Explain the economic, social, and political impact of the Pax Romana.	C, E, H, P
AH.31	Describe the origins, central features, and diffusion of Christianity: • Key Person(s): Jesus, Paul • Sacred Texts: The Bible • Basic Beliefs: monotheism, sin and forgiveness, eternal life, Jesus as the Messiah	C, G, H, P
AH.32	Explain the development and significance of the Christian Church in the late Roman Empire.	C, H, P
AH.33	Identify the significant developments and contributions of Rome to the following: • Architecture • Art/Drama • History • Language • Law • Literature/Poetry • Medicine • Philosophy • Religious institutions • Science • Technology	C, E, H, P
AH.34	Discuss the reasons for the decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire.	C, E, G, H, P

Post-Classical Civilizations: 300-1000 CE

Overview: Students will examine post-classical civilizations, including the Byzantine Empire, the Gupta Empire, and Islamic civilizations during the Early Middle Ages, and their impact on Western civilization.

AH.35	Explain the reasons for the establishment of Constantinople as the capital of the Byzantine Empire.	G, H, P
AH.36	Describe the contributions of Justinian (e.g., the codification of Roman law) and the economic and political expansion of the Byzantine Empire.	C, E, H, P
AH.37	Compare and contrast Byzantine art and architecture with previous Greek and Roman traditions.	C, G, H
AH.38	Explain disputes that led to the split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church.	C, G, H, P
AH.39	Analyze the Golden Age of India under the Gupta Empire.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.40	Describe the origins, central features, and diffusion of Islam: • Key Person(s): Mohammad • Sacred Texts: The Quran and The Sunnah • Basic Beliefs: monotheism, Five Pillars	C, G, H, P
AH.41	Analyze the role geography played in the economic, social, and political development of Islamic civilizations.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.42	Identify historical turning points that affected the diffusion and influence of Islam, with emphasis on the Sunni-Shi'a division and Battle of Tours.	C, G, H, P
AH.43	Describe cultural and scientific contributions and achievements of Islamic civilizations.	C, H
AH.44	Explain how the diffusion of Christianity throughout Europe influenced its development after the decline of the Roman Empire.	C, E, G, H, P

AH.45	Explain the structure of feudal society and its economic, social, and political effects.	C, E, H, P
AH.46	Explain the rise of Frankish kings, the Age of Charlemagne, and the revival of the idea of the Roman Empire.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.47	Examine the invasions, settlements, and patterns of interaction of migratory groups, including: Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings.	C, E, G, H, P

Regional Interactions: 1000-1500 CE

Overview: Students will examine civilizations and empires of this time period, including interactions through regional trade patterns, social, economic, and political changes, cultural achievements, and developments that impacted each region.

AH.48	Describe the characteristics of civilizations in the Americas, with emphasis on the Maya and Incans, in terms of geography, society, economy, and religion.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.49	Describe the characteristics of the continuation of civilizations in Africa, with emphasis on Axum, Ghana, and Mali, in terms of geography, society, economy/trade, and religion.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.50	Describe the development of monarchies (e.g., England, France, Russia, and Spain) as foundations for the later emergence of nation-states.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.51	Analyze the causes, experiences, and consequences of the Crusades during the medieval period.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.52	Explain later conflicts in the Eurasian region, with emphasis on the Mongol conquests, the Hundred Years War, and the fall of Constantinople.	C, E, G, H, P
AH.53	Identify patterns of crisis and recovery related to the Black Death (i.e., Bubonic Plague).	C, E, G, H
AH.54	Describe social, political, and religious developments in the later medieval period (e.g., Magna Carta, decline of feudalism, and church-state conflicts).	C, G, H, P
AH.55	Describe how preservation and integration of Greek, Roman, Chinese, and Arabic knowledge influenced developments in Western Europe (e.g., philosophy, medicine, and technology).	C, G, H
AH.56	Explain the rise of Italian city-states and their political development, including Niccolò Machiavelli's theory of governing as described in <i>The Prince</i> .	C, E, H, P
AH.57	Examine how economic growth in the Italian city-states enabled patronage for the arts.	C, E, H
AH.58	Describe how Renaissance art, literature, and philosophy (e.g., Petrarch) differed from those in the medieval period.	C, H

AH.59	Compare and contrast the Italian and the Northern Renaissances, citing the contributions of writers and artists.	C, G, H
AH.60	Describe how economic and technological advances led to networks of trade and cultural interactions between major European civilizations.	C, E, G, H, P

CI | CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Course Description: Students will use inquiry skills to examine the issues that impact the contemporary world. Students will analyze the historical, cultural, economic, and geographic factors that have elevated certain issues to levels of concern in the United States and around the globe. Students will engage in research and problem solving in order to better understand and assess significant current issues.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Geography

Overview: Students will see, understand, and appreciate the web of relationships between people, places, and environments using the knowledge, skills, and concepts within the five themes of geography.

CI.01	Explain the five themes of geography (i.e., location, place, human environment and interaction, movement, region).	G
CI.02	Locate world regions, and explain how location affects events (e.g., climate, place, resources, globalization, urbanization, cultural diffusion, etc.).	G, H
CI.03	Analyze how cultural characteristics (e.g., language, religion, ethnicity, gender roles) link, divide, and/or define regions.	C, G
CI.04	Explain and analyze reasons and methods for the creation of different political divisions (e.g., state, nation-state, federal states, electoral districts, multi-national organizations, etc.).	G, P
CI.05	Explain how technology and globalization shape new methods of human interaction.	C, G
CI.06	Identify how geography shapes culture, economics, politics, and history.	C, E, G, H, P

History

Overview: Students will explore contemporary and historical issues from a global perspective.		
CI.07	Analyze the relationship between historical facts and historical interpretation.	H, P
CI.08	Analyze how causal factors (e.g., cultural differences, boundary disputes, imperialism, and religious conflicts) fostered past and current conflicts.	C, G, H, P
CI.09	Analyze the causes and effects of extremism, and identify the historical roots of terrorist attacks (e.g., PLO, IRA, Al-Qaeda, Taliban, ISIS, the Black Hand, KKK, etc.).	C, H, P
CI.10	Describe the relationship and causal factors between historic events and contemporary issues (e.g., 2011 Japanese earthquake, Chernobyl, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Great Chicago Fire, world epidemics).	C, H
CI.11	Analyze the lasting impact of history on contemporary issues (e.g., Treaty of Versailles, Cold War, ethnic cleansing, urbanization, human rights, immigration, modern medicine, etc.).	C, H, P

Politics

Overview: Students will analyze and explain how the U.S. government interacts with its citizens and the global community.

CI.12	Describe the protections offered by the Bill of Rights and their changing interpretations within American society.	C, H, P
CI.13	Compare and contrast American civil liberties and protections, as defined by the Bill of Rights, to those of other nations.	C, G, H, P
CI.14	Examine factors that influence elections, such as political ideologies, media technologies, social media, societal movements, and other factors.	C, H, P
CI.15	Compare and contrast current economic issues, such as wealth disparity, trade imbalances, developed and developing nations, and over-consumption.	E, P
CI.16	Discuss the evolving role of the U.S. in international affairs.	P
CI.17	Analyze the political implications of terrorism for American public policy.	C, P

Culture

Overview: Students will explore the similarities and differences among people, including their beliefs, values, and traditions.

CI.18	Compare and contrast world religions (e.g., Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, and Sikhism), and analyze how they complement or conflict with each other in the contemporary world.	C, G, H
CI.19	Analyze the changing role of media and technology on the spread of information and the effects on global culture.	C
CI.20	Compare and contrast folk and/or traditional culture with popular culture, and analyze efforts to preserve folk culture amid the spread of popular culture.	C
CI.21	Analyze language's role in defining national identity and culture, and examine the role of English as a lingua franca.	C
CI.22	Explain multiculturalism, and analyze trends in acculturation and assimilation.	C, G
CI.23	Analyze types, patterns, and attitudes regarding discrimination.	C, G, H, P
CI.24	Identify public health efforts, and explain their effects in the U.S. and around the world today (e.g., sanitation, vaccinations, birth and death rates, disease prevention, pandemic research).	C, G, H, P
CI.25	Analyze changes in global relationships in the post-9/11 world.	C, G, H, P
CI.26	Identify and explain groups and individuals involved in current U.S. and Tennessee issues.	C, G, H, P, T
CI.27	Identify and explain groups and individuals involved in current global issues.	C, G, H, P, T

E | ECONOMICS

Course Description: Students will examine the allocation of scarce resources and consider the economic reasoning used by consumers, producers, savers, investors, workers, and voters. Students will explore the concepts of scarcity, supply and demand, market structures, national economic performance, money and the role of financial institutions, economic stabilization, and trade. Finally, students will examine key economic philosophies and economists who have and continue to influence economic decision-making.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Scarcity and Economic Reasoning

Overview: Students will explore how limited resources restrict the goods and services that people may want and how consumers must choose some things and give up others. Students will consider systems and means created to meet and manage the issues of scarcity.

E.01	Explain how consumers and producers confront the condition of scarcity by making choices that involve opportunity costs and tradeoffs.	E
E.02	Define land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship, and explain why they are necessary for the production of goods and services.	E, G
E.03	Explain reasons for voluntary exchange, including positive and negative incentives.	E
E.04	Describe the basic characteristics and explain the functions of money, including its role as a medium of exchange, store of value, and unit of account.	E
E.05	Compare and contrast how the various modern economic systems (i.e., market, command, mixed) attempt to answer the following questions: What to produce? How to produce it? To produce it for whom?	C, E, P
E.06	Use a production possibilities curve to explain the concepts of: - Choice - Growth - Opportunity cost - Productivity - Scarcity - Tradeoffs - Unemployment	E
E.07	Compare and contrast the theoretical principles of capitalism, socialism, and communism, as expressed through theorists such as Adam Smith and Karl Marx	C, E, H, P
E.08	Identify and explain the following broad goals of economic policy: - Efficiency - Equity - Freedom - Full employment - Growth - Price stability - Security	E

Supply and Demand

Overview: Students will understand the role that supply and demand, prices, and profits play in determining production and distribution in a free-market economy.

E.09	Define supply and demand, provide relevant examples, and consider <i>ceteris paribus</i> (i.e., all things being equal).	E
E.10	Identify factors that cause changes in market supply and demand.	E, G, P
E.11	Use concepts of price elasticity of demand and supply to explain and predict changes in quantity as prices fluctuate.	E
E.12	Define market equilibrium, and explain how supply and demand guide prices towards equilibrium to avoid surpluses or shortages.	E
E.13	Describe how supply and demand determine equilibrium price, and graph examples on a curve.	E
E.14	Describe causes of shortages and surpluses.	E, G, H
E.15	Analyze effects of shortages and surpluses on supply and demand.	E, G, H

Market Structures

Overview: Students will understand the organization and role of business firms and analyze the various types of market structures in a market economy.

E.16	Compare and contrast the following forms of business organization: sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation.	E
E.17	Explain the function of profit in a market economy as an incentive for entrepreneurs to accept the risks of business failure.	E
E.18	Define stock, and describe the connections between capital, stock markets, banks, and the economy.	E, P
E.19	Analyze the various ways and reasons that firms grow either through reinvestment of financial capital or through horizontal, vertical, and conglomerate mergers.	E
E.20	Summarize the role and historical impact of economic institutions (such as labor unions, multinationals, and nonprofit organizations) within market economies.	E, H
E.21	Identify the basic characteristics of monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, and perfect competition.	E
E.22	Explain how competition impacts pricing and production in market structures.	E
E.23	Identify laws and regulations adopted in the U.S. to promote competition among firms.	E, H, P
E.24	Explain ways that firms engage in price and non-price competition.	E
E.25	Describe the characteristics of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies (such as utilities).	E, P
E.26	Demonstrate how firms with market power can determine price and output.	E
E.27	Explore the roles that research and development, equipment and technology, and the training of workers have in increasing productivity.	E
E.28	Describe potential factors that influence the earnings of workers.	E

The Role of Government

Overview: Students will analyze perspectives on the roles of government in a market economy and explore means of financing and influencing the economy.

E.29	Describe methods of revenue (e.g., taxes and bonds) for governments, and explain ways that they allocate funds.	E, P
E.30	Analyze reasons that government deficits, debts, and surpluses are accrued, and compare and contrast government budgets with personal budgets.	E, H, P
E.31	Define progressive, proportional, and regressive taxation, and discuss how federal, state, and local governments utilize them.	E, P, T
E.32	Analyze economic costs and benefits of government policies (e.g., Social Security, Medicare, earned income credits, military expenditures, and public education).	E, H, P
E.33	Explore potential national debt management strategies, considering their feasibility and implications.	C, E, H, P, T
E.34	Describe the purpose, role, and function of the Federal Reserve.	E, H, P
E.35	Define fiscal and monetary policy, and explain how the government uses these in its efforts to influence the economy.	E, P
E.36	Explain how price stability, full employment, and economic growth influence fiscal and monetary policy making.	E, P
E.37	Compare the various schools of thought on governmental intervention in the economy, including: classical (Adam Smith), demand-siders (John Maynard Keynes), the Austrian school (Friedrich Hayek), supply-siders (Arthur Laffer), and Monetarists (Milton Friedman).	E, H, P
E.38	Analyze how governments intend to incentivize entrepreneurs through policies (e.g., tax, regulatory, education, research support policies, patents, and copyrights).	E, H, P

National Economic Performance

Overview: Students will understand how various models and instruments describe economic performance.		
E.39	Define gross domestic product (GDP), economic growth, unemployment, and inflation, and explain how they are calculated.	E, P
E.40	Define externalities, and identify examples of them.	E
E.41	Identify the different causes of inflation, and analyze inflation's impact.	C, E, P
E.42	Explain the role of banks and other financial institutions in the U.S. economy.	E, P
E.43	Differentiate between different types of unemployment (e.g., structural, functional, seasonal, underemployment, and cyclical).	E, G, P
E.44	Describe the impact of investment and consumer debt as it relates to the national economy.	E, P

Trade

Overview: Students will understand why individuals, businesses, and governments trade goods and services and how trade affects the economies of the world.

E.45	Explain the benefits of trade among individuals, regions, and countries.	E, G, P
E.46	Define and distinguish between absolute and comparative advantage, and explain how most trade occurs because of a comparative advantage.	E, G
E.47	Describe causes and consequences of trade barriers (e.g., quotas, tariffs, and subsidies) on consumers and producers.	E, G, P, T
E.48	Define trade deficit, and identify reasons why trade deficits exist.	E, P
E.49	Explain how changes in exchange rates impact the purchasing power of people in the U.S. and other countries.	E, G, P
E.50	Evaluate the arguments for and against free trade.	E, G, P

P | PSYCHOLOGY

Course Description: Students will study the development of scientific attitudes and skills, including critical thinking, problem solving, and scientific methodology. Students will also examine the structure and function of the nervous system in humans, the processes of sensation and perception, life span development, and memory, including encoding, storage, and the retrieval of memory. Students will look at perspectives of abnormal behavior and categories of psychological disorders, including treatment thereof. Students will elaborate on the importance of drawing evidence-based conclusions about psychological phenomena and gain knowledge on a wide array of issues on both individual and global levels. Students will examine social and cultural diversity as well as diversity among individuals. Throughout the course, students will examine connections between content areas within psychology and relate psychological knowledge to everyday life while exploring the variety of careers available to those who study psychology.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Scientific Inquiry Domain

Research Methods, Measurement, and Statistics

Overview: Students will describe research methods and measurements used to study behavior and mental processes. Students will identify ethical issues in research with human and animal subjects. Students will also explain basic concepts of data analysis.

P.01	Describe the scientific method and its role in psychology.
P.02	Describe and compare a variety of quantitative and qualitative research methods, including: • Correlations • Experiments • Focus groups • Interviews • Narratives • Surveys
P.03	Explain systematic procedures used to improve the validity of research findings, including external validity.
P.04	Describe how and why psychologists use animal subjects in research, and identify ethical guidelines to follow in performing this type of research.
P.05	Identify ethical standards psychologists must follow regarding research with human participants.
P.06	Explain descriptive statistics and qualitative data and how they are used by psychological scientists.
P.07	Define correlation coefficients, and explain their appropriate interpretation.
P.08	Interpret graphical representations of data, as used in both quantitative and qualitative methods, and explain other statistical concepts, such as statistical significance and effect size.
P.09	Explain how validity and reliability of observation and measurements relate to data analysis.

Biopsychology Domain

Biological Bases of Behavior

Overview: Students will explore the structure and function of the nervous system in humans, the interaction between biological factors and experience, and methods and issues related to biological advances.

P.10	Identify and describe the major structures of the brain.
P.11	Identify and describe the methodology, including the tools, used to study the brain.
P.12	Identify and discuss the functions of the central nervous system.
P.13	Discuss issues related to scientific advances in neuroscience and genetics.
P.14	Identify and describe the structure and function of the endocrine system and its impact on human behavior, including hormonal effects on the immune system.
P.15	Describe the interactive effects of heredity and environment.
P.16	Describe and discuss the role of genetics in human behavior.

Sensation & Perception

Overview: Students will explain the processes of sensation and perception and describe the interaction between people and the environment to determine perception.

P.17	Discuss the interaction between the processes of sensation and perception.
P.18	Describe the auditory sensory and visual sensory systems.
P.19	Describe other sensory systems (including olfaction and gustation), and identify skin senses, kinesthesia, and vestibular sense.
P.20	Explain Gestalt's principles of perception.
P.21	Explain how experiences and expectations influence perception.

Consciousness

Overview: Students will examine both consciousness and unconsciousness, focusing on sleeping patterns, functions and disorders, and the impact of drugs and relaxation techniques on consciousness.

P.22	Describe the relationship between conscious and unconscious processes.
P.23	Describe the circadian rhythm and its relation to sleep.
P.24	Explain the functions of sleep and dreams.
P.25	Identify types of sleep disorders and methods of treatment.
P.26	Explain how culture and expectations influence the use of drugs, including psychoactive drugs and their effects.
P.27	Describe the use of hypnosis, meditation, and relaxation techniques, including the effects of each.

Lifespan Development

Overview: Students will examine and describe methods, issues, and theories in lifespan development, including prenatal development, infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and aging.

P.28	Explain the interaction between environmental and biological factors in lifespan development, including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.
P.29	Distinguish methods used to study lifespan development.
P.30	Identify cognitive, moral, and social development theories.
P.31	Describe physical development from conception through birth, and identify influences on prenatal development.
P.32	Describe the physical, motor, and perceptual development of infants.
P.33	Describe the physical, motor, and cognitive development of children.
P.34	Describe the physical, motor, cognitive, and moral changes that occur during adolescence.
P.35	Describe the major physical, cognitive, and social changes that accompany adulthood and aging.
P.36	Explain how nature and nurture influence human growth and development.
P.37	Examine issues related to the end of life.

Social Interactions

Overview: Students will explore social cognition, social influence, and social relations.	
P.38	Describe the relationship between attitudes (implicit and explicit) and behavior, including attributes associated with different types of behavior.
P.39	Describe the situational effects and group dynamics associated with individual behavior, including how an individual can influence group norms.
P.40	Examine the nature and effects of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination.
P.41	Identify influences on aggression and conflict.
P.42	Examine factors that influence attraction and relationships.

Sociocultural Diversity

Overview: Students will examine social and cultural diversity and diversity among individuals.	
P.43	Define culture and diversity.
P.44	Examine cultural change, including variations within and across nations, and consider the following factors using psychological research: gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and societal norms.
P.45	Explain how social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.
P.46	Examine how perspectives influence stereotypes and the treatment of minority and majority groups in society.
P.47	Interpret psychological research to examine differences in individual, cognitive, and physical abilities.

Learning, Memory, and Intelligence

Overview: Students will explore the process of learning as well as the process, types, disorders, and retrieval of memory. Students will also describe and discuss cognitive processes and intelligence along with their roles within human development.

P.48	Explain the process of learning, including principles of operant and classical conditioning as well as methods of observation.
P.49	Describe the differences between learning, reflexes, and fixed-action patterns.
P.50	Describe the processes of memory, including encoding, storage, and retrieval.
P.51	Identify the types of memory, and describe memory disorders, including amnesias and dementias.
P.52	Describe the factors that influence how memories are retrieved and strategies for improving the retrieval of memories.
P.53	Describe the cognitive processes involved in understanding information.
P.54	Define processes involved in problem-solving and decision-making.
P.55	Discuss intelligence as a general factor in examining human growth and development.
P.56	Identify current methods of assessing human abilities, including the role of reliability and validity in determining appropriate assessments.
P.57	Discuss the influences of biological, cultural, and environmental factors on intelligence.

Psychological Disorders

Overview: Students will explore perspectives on abnormal behavior and categories of psychological disorders.

P.58	Describe and discuss psychologically abnormal behavior, and examine how the stigma impacts relationships.
P.59	Describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormality and major models of abnormality.
P.60	Analyze the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society.
P.61	Describe the availability of treatment for psychological disorders and the impact of treatment options on society.

S | SOCIOLOGY

Course Description: Students will explore the ways sociologists view society and how they study the social world. Students will examine culture, socialization, deviance, and the structure and impact of institutions and organizations as well as selected social problems and how change impacts individuals and societies. The following standards reflect those recommended by the American Sociological Association ([ASA National Standards for High School Sociology](#)).

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

The Sociological Point of View

Overview: Students will be introduced to the study of sociology and the sociological perspective, including major theoretical perspectives and methods of sociological research.

S.01	Define sociology as a field of study, and describe its origins.	C, H
S.02	Compare and contrast sociology with other social sciences.	C
S.03	Explain how hypothesis testing is applied in sociology, including the concepts of dependent and independent variables.	C
S.04	Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of major methods of sociological research (i.e., surveys and interviews, experiments, observations, content analysis, etc.).	C
S.05	Differentiate among various sociological perspectives or theories on social life (i.e., functionalist perspective, conflict theory, symbolic interaction, etc.).	C
S.06	Evaluate various ethical issues in the study of sociology (e.g., confidentiality, consent, anonymity, and risk of harm).	C

The Role of Culture in Society

Overview: Students will analyze the nature of culture and the role it plays for the individual and society.		
S.07	Describe components of culture (e.g., nonmaterial culture, norms and values, material culture, subcultures, etc.).	C
S.08	Explain how the various components of culture form a whole culture.	C
S.09	Define and give examples of cultural norms (e.g., folkways, morality, taboos, laws, social expectations, manners, etc.).	C
S.10	Compare and contrast various cultures of the world.	C, G
S.11	Explain how language reflects and transmits culture (e.g., code switching, slang, regional differences, etc.).	C, G
S.12	Analyze how culture influences individuals (e.g., ethnocentrism, cultural relativity, culture shock, American values, etc.).	C
S.13	Describe how the social structure of a culture affects social interaction.	C

Functions and Structures of Social Institutions

Overview: Students will learn how to deconstruct and evaluate cultural and societal structure through social institutions, individual roles and statuses, and the process of change.

S.14	Identify and evaluate the functions of social institutions (e.g., family, education, religion, economy, government, etc.).	C, E, P
S.15	Evaluate the role and effectiveness of social institutions.	C
S.16	Explain how social problems can be a result of ineffective institutions (e.g., crime, poverty, etc.).	C, P
S.17	Explain how social institutions and cultures change and evolve due to historical changes, globalization, the Internet age, countercultures, and social movements.	C, E, G, H
S.18	Distinguish status from role.	C

Self, Groups, Socialization, and Deviance

Overview: Students will examine groups and individuals within society and understand that society influences groups and individuals and groups and individuals influence society in a reciprocal fashion.

S.19	Define and distinguish among social groups, formal organizations, and social institutions.	C, P
S.20	Classify types of social groups that exist in society (i.e., reference groups, primary groups, secondary groups, in-groups, out-groups, etc.).	C
S.21	Describe group roles, their dynamics, and their impact on group behavior.	C
S.22	Explain the process of the social construction of the self (e.g., I and Me, role-taking, generalized other, identity, etc.).	C
S.23	Define socialization, and describe the primary agents of socialization (i.e., family, peers, media, schools, religion, etc.).	C
S.24	Examine the processes of socialization throughout one's lifespan.	C
S.25	Define deviance, and describe conformity with and deviation from cultural norms.	C
S.26	Differentiate among various explanations or theories for deviant behavior (i.e., control theory, anomie theory, differential association theory, labeling theory, etc.).	C
S.27	Analyze various social control techniques (e.g., informal social control, formal social control, stigma, criminalization, etc.).	C
S.28	Examine the American criminal justice system's response to deviant behavior.	C

Stratification and Social Inequality

Overview: Students will evaluate systems of stratification and how socialization and group membership affect an individual's social status. Students will analyze factors that produce opportunities and advantages for some and disadvantages for others.

S.29	Identify common patterns of social inequality (i.e., privilege, poverty, power, race, ethnicity, class, gender, etc.).	C
S.30	Analyze effects of social inequality on groups and individuals (e.g., life chances, social problems, achievement, education, inter- and intra- group conflict among groups and individuals, etc.).	C
S.31	Explain how social institutions distribute power among groups and individuals and how institutions can produce, reinforce, or challenge inequality.	C
S.32	Examine a school or community's response to deviant behavior.	C

TN | TENNESSEE HISTORY

Course Description: Students will examine the history of Tennessee, including the cultural, geographic, economic, and political influences upon that history. Students will discuss Tennessee's indigenous peoples as well as the arrival of Euro-American settlers. Students will analyze and describe the foundation of the state of Tennessee. Students will identify and explain the origins, impact, and aftermath of the Civil War. Students will discuss the rise of a manufacturing economy. Finally, students will examine and discuss the Civil Rights Movement and Tennessee's modern economy and society.

This course follows the same organization as Section VI from the Tennessee Blue Book. Additionally, all U.S. History courses (i.e., 3rd grade, 4th grade, 5th grade, 8th grade, and U.S. History) can use the following standards to elaborate on Tennessee history.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Indigenous Peoples of Tennessee (c. 10,000-1,000 BCE)

Overview: Students will examine the indigenous peoples of Tennessee and the impact of European exploration on the region.

TN.01	Describe changes in life in the Tennessee region from the late ice age through the Archaic period.	C, G, H, T
TN.02	Compare and contrast features of life in the Tennessee region during the Woodland and Mississippian periods.	C, E, G, H, P, T
TN.03	Analyze the customs and traditions of American Indians located in the Tennessee region prior to European contact, including: - Cherokee - Chickasaw - Creek - Iroquois - Shawnee	C, E, G, H, P, T
TN.04	Describe the impact of European exploration in the Tennessee region, including the significance of Christopher Columbus, Hernando de Soto, and Juan Pardo.	C, G, H, T

The Struggle for Tennessee's Frontier (1600s-1700s)

Overview: Students will discuss settlement in the Tennessee region, evaluate the effects of trade and migration on the region, and analyze Tennessee's role in the American Revolution.

TN.05	Describe the influx of British and French settlers and fur traders in the Tennessee region and their impact on American Indian tribes.	C, E, G, H, T
TN.06	Explain the contest between the British, the French, and American Indians for land in the Tennessee region prior to the French and Indian War.	C, E, G, H, T
TN.07	Describe the effects of migration into the Tennessee region, including the development of the Watauga and Cumberland Settlements.	C, G, H, T
TN.08	Identify episodes of fighting that occurred in the Tennessee region during the American Revolution (e.g., Battle of Kings Mountain) and the effects of American victory on the area.	G, H, P, T

From Territory to Statehood (1784-1796)

Overview: Students will identify reasons for the settlement of Tennessee, discuss conflicts between settlers and American Indians, and examine the process of Tennessee becoming a state.

TN.09	Identify reasons for the foundation and failure of the independent state of Franklin in 1784.	E, G, H, P, T
TN.10	Analyze the effects of land speculation on settlement in the Territory South of the River Ohio (i.e., the Southwest Territory).	E, G, H, T
TN.11	Analyze the conflicts between early Tennessee settlers and American Indians.	E, G, H, T
TN.12	Describe the events and trace the process of Tennessee achieving statehood in 1796.	H, P, T
TN.13	Describe major features of the Tennessee Constitution of 1796. (T.C.A. §49-6-1028)	P, T, TCA

Tennessee's Coming of Age (1796-1812)

Overview: Students will evaluate reasons for the growth of the three grand divisions of Tennessee, the lives of various populations, and the role of Tennessee in the War of 1812.

TN.14	Analyze the growth of Middle Tennessee in the early 1800s in power and influence, including the relocation of the capital.	C, E, G, H, P, T
TN.15	Describe the distribution of slaves between the three grand divisions of Tennessee, the lives of free blacks and slaves, and the role of Tennesseans in the early abolition movement (e.g., Elihu Embree).	C, G, H, T
TN.16	Describe aspects of farm life, work, religion, and community for families in early Tennessee.	C, E, H, T
TN.17	Describe the economy of Tennessee in the early 19 th century.	E, T
TN.18	Describe the New Madrid Earthquakes of 1811-12 and the resulting effects on the land and culture of Tennessee.	C, G, H, T
TN.19	Describe Tennessee's involvement in the War of 1812 (e.g., Tennessee volunteers, Felix Grundy, Andrew Jackson, etc.), and analyze the role of American Indians during the war.	C, G, H, P, T
TN.20	Describe the significance of the Mississippi River, the Jackson Purchase, and the introduction of cotton in the rapid growth of Memphis and West Tennessee.	E, G, H, P, T

Tennessee's Golden Age (1800-1860)

Overview: Students will examine the changes to Tennessee's economy, contributions of important Tennesseans, and the growth of slavery in Tennessee prior to the Civil War.

TN.21	Explain the importance of transportation, technology, and geography in Tennessee's growing involvement in the national economy after the War of 1812, including the significance of: • Cash crops (e.g., cotton, tobacco) • Natchez Trace • Road improvements • Steamboats	E, G, H, T
TN.22	Describe the contributions of Presidents Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk to Tennessee and American history.	C, H, P, T
TN.23	Describe the impact of the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears on Tennessee.	C, G, H, P, T
TN.24	Discuss the contributions of important figures during Tennessee's "golden age", including: • John Bell • Newton Cannon • William Carroll • David Crockett • Ephraim Foster • Sam Houston • James C. Jones • Sequoyah • Hugh Lawson White	C, E, H, P, T
TN.25	Identify the significance of the Tennessee Constitution of 1834. (T.C.A. §49-6-1028)	P, T, TCA
TN.26	Describe the development of slavery in Tennessee from 1800 to 1860, including the distribution of slaves and conflicting attitudes among the three grand divisions.	C, E, G, H, T
TN.27	Discuss the importance of the Nashoba Community and Free Hill as settlements for freed slaves.	C, G, H, T

Tennessee: A Time of Troubles (1860-1865)

Overview: Students will examine the role of Tennessee and important Tennesseans during the Civil War.		
TN.28	Explain the causes of the Civil War and how geographic and political divisions impacted Tennessee's secession.	C, E, G, H, P, T
TN.29	Describe Tennessee's role in the Civil War, including: - Sieges of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson - Battle of Shiloh - Battle of Stones River - Chattanooga Campaign - Johnsonville Campaign - Battle of Franklin - Battle of Nashville	G, H, T
TN.30	Identify the contributions of Tennesseans during the Civil War, including: - Sam Davis - William Driver - David Farragut - Nathan Bedford Forrest - Isham Harris - Andrew Johnson - Sam Watkins	H, P, T

Tennessee during Reconstruction (1865-1880)

Overview: Students will analyze the impact of Reconstruction on Tennessee, including: the effects on the population, rise of the Ku Klux Klan, efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau, and writing of a new state constitution.

TN.31	Describe how the Civil War impacted various populations in Tennessee (e.g., African Americans, American Indians, and women).	C, E, G, H, P, T
TN.32	Explain William Brownlow's role in the development of Reconstruction.	H, P, T
TN.33	Discuss the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson and its impact both nationally and in Tennessee.	H, P, T
TN.34	Describe the rise, influence, and opposition of the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee.	C, H, P, T
TN.35	Explain the development and efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau schools, including Fisk University.	C, H, T
TN.36	Identify early elected black lawmakers and leaders in Tennessee (e.g., Sampson Keeble and William Yardley), and determine their significance.	H, P, T
TN.37	Explain the development of the 1870 Tennessee Constitution. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	H, P, T, TCA
TN.38	Identify exodusters (e.g., Benjamin "Pap" Singleton), and describe their experiences.	C, E, G, H, T

Tennessee in the New South (1880-1890s)

Overview: Students will identify the changes in Tennessee post-Reconstruction.		
TN.39	Explain developments in Tennessee's farming during the late 19 th century as a result of industrialization.	C, E, G, H, P, T
TN.40	Describe the social, economic, and political changes to Tennessee in the post-Reconstruction era, and identify the laws put in place to exclude black lawmakers by 1890.	C, E, H, P, T
TN.41	Discuss the impact of the yellow fever epidemic on Memphis.	C, G, H, P, T
TN.42	Describe the events that led to the Coal Creek Wars in Anderson and the surrounding counties over the state of Tennessee's decision to replace coal miners with prisoners.	C, G, H, P, T
TN.43	Describe Tennessee's Centennial Exposition, and explain its significance.	C, H, P, T
TN.44	Analyze the effect of Jim Crow laws on Tennessee, and identify the efforts of advocates for African Americans, including the significance of: W.E.B. Du Bois, James Napier, and Mary Church Terrell.	C, H, P, T

Tennessee: Reform and War (1900-1945)

Overview: Students will learn about the major events, people, and moments in Tennessee history in the first half of the 20th century and the effects they had on the state and the United States.

TN.45	Summarize the influence of and reactions to the temperance movement in Tennessee, including the murder of Senator Edward Carmack.	C, H, P, T
TN.46	Describe Tennessee's impact on the suffrage movement, including the following: "Perfect 36", Harry Burn, Anne Dallas Dudley, and A.H. Roberts.	C, H, P, T
TN.47	Explain Tennessee's connection to World War I, including the impact of Alvin C. York and the Alcoa plant.	C, H, P, T
TN.48	Identify Governor Austin Peay and his influence on Tennessee's infrastructure and education.	C, E, H, P, T
TN.49	Analyze how the Scopes Trial reflected societal tension between tradition and modernity.	C, H, P, T
TN.50	Describe major developments in country music (e.g., Grand Ole Opry, WSM, and the Carter family) and blues music (e.g., W.C. Handy and Bessie Smith) in Tennessee during this era.	C, G, H, T
TN.51	Describe how the Great Depression and New Deal programs impacted Tennesseans, including the significance of: the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Civilian Conservation Corps, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Great Smoky Mountains National Park.	C, E, G, H, P, T
TN.52	Analyze the impact Tennessee innovators (e.g., David Crosthwait and Clarence Saunders) had on the nation.	E, H, T
TN.53	Evaluate Tennessee's contributions during World War II, including the impact of Camp Forrest, Camp Tyson, and Oak Ridge as well as the influence of Tennesseans during the war (e.g., Cornelia Fort and Cordell Hull).	C, E, G, H, P, T

Tennessee in Modern Times (1945-present)

Overview: Students will learn about Tennessee in modern times, including: the significance of Tennesseans, key economic and social developments of Tennessee, and Tennessee's entertainment and business industry.		
TN.54	Describe major agricultural shifts in Tennessee post-World War II and their impact economically and socially.	C, E, G, H, T
TN.55	Analyze the significance of key Tennesseans on both the state and national level during the 1950s and 1960s, including: Frank Clement, Ed Crump, Al Gore, Sr., Estes Kefauver, and John Seigenthaler.	C, E, H, P, T
TN.56	Describe Tennessee's role in the Civil Rights Movement (e.g., sit-ins and Diane Nash, Highlander Folk School, Tent City Movement of Fayette County, Columbia Race Riots, and the Clinton Twelve).	C, H, P, T
TN.57	Identify major Tennessee figures involved in the Civil Rights Movement (e.g., Rev. James Lawson, Kelly Miller Smith).	C, H, P, T
TN.58	Describe the purpose of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s presence in Memphis, the circumstances leading to his assassination, and the significance of the placement of the National Civil Rights Museum at the Lorraine Motel.	C, G, H, P, T
TN.59	Discuss the development of rock 'n' roll music in Tennessee and its impact on the changing American culture, including the significance of: Elvis Presley, Stax Records, and Sun Studio.	C, H, T
TN.60	Describe cultural developments in Tennessee during the 1970s and 1980s, including: Country Music Hall of Fame, Music Row, Opryland, and the 1982 World's Fair.	C, E, H, T
TN.61	Identify the contributions of influential Tennesseans of the era, including: - Lamar Alexander - Howard Baker - Al Gore, Jr. - Alex Haley - Dolly Parton - Wilma Rudolph - Pat Summitt - Fred Thompson - Oprah Winfrey	C, E, H, P, T

TN.62	Identify major attractions and events that fuel the tourism industry in Tennessee, including the impact of: • Bristol Motor Speedway • Civil War sites • CMA Music Festival • Graceland • Pigeon Forge (Gatlinburg) • State and national parks • Tennessee Aquarium	C, E, G, H, T
TN.63	Discuss the impact of major businesses in Tennessee, such as: • AutoZone • Eastman • FedEx • HCA • Nissan • Toyota • Volkswagen	C, E, T
TN.64	Describe significant and/or unique products from Tennessee (e.g., Cracker Barrel, Goo Goo Cluster, Moon Pie, Mountain Dew).	C, E, H, P

GC | UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND CIVICS

Course Description: Students will study the purposes, principles, and practices of American government as established by the United States Constitution. Students will learn the structure and processes of the government of the state of Tennessee and local governments. Students will recognize their rights and responsibilities as citizens as well as how to exercise these rights and responsibilities at the local, state, and national levels.

This course can be used for compliance with T.C.A. § 49-6-1028, in which all districts must ensure that a project-based civics assessment is given at least once in grades 4–8 and once in grades 9–12.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Foundations of Constitutional Government

Overview: Students will explain the fundamental principles of American government, as expressed in the Constitution and other essential documents of American federalism.

GC.01	Examine the influences of leading European thinkers (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Thomas Hobbes) and other roots of American government (e.g., Greek democracy, Roman republic, Magna Carta).	C, E, G, P
GC.02	Examine the Declaration of Independence and American grievances against British rule.	H, P
GC.03	Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.	H, P
GC.04	Discuss the Constitutional Convention of 1787, including the Great Compromise and the ensuing debate over ratification between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists.	H, P
GC.05	Describe the purposes and functions of government as outlined in the Preamble of the Constitution.	P
GC.06	Describe limited government within the Constitution, including: • Checks and balances • Civilian control of the military • Federalism • Judicial review • Popular sovereignty • Rule of law • Separation of powers	P
GC.07	Describe the structure of the Constitution and the process to amend it.	P
GC.08	Analyze how the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the government and ensures individual rights. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)	C, P, TCA
GC.09	Define the concepts of democracy and republic, and examine the relationship between the two.	P

The Legislative Branch

Overview: Students will analyze the functions of the legislative branch of the federal government.		
GC.10	Analyze Article I and the 17 th Amendment of the Constitution as they relate to the legislative branch, including: eligibility for office, roles, length of terms, and election to office for representatives and senators, respectively.	H, P
GC.11	Describe the census and its role in redistricting and reapportionment, including the role of <i>Baker v. Carr</i> .	P, T
GC.12	Identify leadership positions of the legislative branch, including: • Majority and minority leaders • President pro tempore • Role of the vice president • Speaker of the House	P
GC.13	Describe the process of how a bill becomes a law.	P
GC.14	Identify the Tennessee representatives and senators to U.S. Congress.	P, T
GC.15	Describe the powers of U.S. Congress, including: • Appropriations • Commerce • Confirmations • Declaration of war • Implied powers • Necessary and proper clause	H, P

The Executive Branch

Overview: Students will analyze the functions of the executive branch of the federal government.		
GC.16	Analyze Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including: • Appointments • Commander-in-chief of the military • Eligibility for office • Executive orders • Length of term (22nd Amendment) • Oath of office • Powers of the president • Succession (25th Amendment) • Treaties	H, P
GC.17	Identify major departments of the executive branch, including: • Defense • Education • Justice • State • Treasury	P
GC.18	Explain the Electoral College system, and compare and contrast arguments for and against it.	G, H, P

The Judicial Branch

<u>Overview:</u> Students will analyze the functions of the judicial branch of the federal government		
GC.19	Analyze Article III of the Constitution as it relates to judicial power, including the length of terms and the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court.	P
GC.20	Explain the processes of selection and confirmation of Supreme Court justices.	P
GC.21	Explain the process of judicial review established by <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> .	H, P, T
GC.22	Describe the Supreme Court's role in determining the constitutionality of laws and acts of the legislative and executive branches.	P, T

Civil Liberties

Overview: Students will identify various liberties that are ensured through the Constitution and analyze court cases that have impacted the ways our liberties are protected.

GC.23	Evaluate the Supreme Court's interpretations of the freedoms articulated in the 1st Amendment, including: • <i>Schenck v. United States</i> • <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> • <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> • <i>Lemon v. Kurtzman</i> • <i>New York Times v. United States</i> • <i>Miller v. California</i> • <i>Texas v. Johnson</i>	H, P, T
GC.24	Explain the 2 nd Amendment, and evaluate its various interpretations.	P, T
GC.25	Evaluate the Supreme Court's interpretations of freedoms in the 4th through 8th Amendments, including: • <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> • <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> • <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	H, P, T
GC.26	Evaluate the Supreme Court's interpretations of the freedoms in the 14th Amendment, equal protection, and due process clauses, including: • <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> • <i>Gitlow v. New York</i> • <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> • <i>Roe v. Wade</i> • <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>	H, P, T
GC.27	Identify and explain legislation and legal precedents that established rights for the underserved, including Title IX and the Americans with Disabilities Act.	H, P, T

Tennessee State and Local Government

Overview: Students will identify state leaders and explain state and local governance in Tennessee through exploration of the various structures and functions of government.

GC.28	Identify the functions of departments and agencies of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches in the state of Tennessee.	P, T
GC.29	Explain the differences among the types of local governments in Tennessee, including county, city, and metro governments, as well as the legal, fiscal, and operational relationships between them and the state government.	P, T
GC.30	Identify the current governor of Tennessee and the representatives in the General Assembly (for a student's respective district).	P, T

Citizen Participation

Overview: Students will examine the responsibilities and opportunities of a citizen of the U.S.

GC.31	Describe what should be reasonably expected from any citizen or resident of the U.S., and explain why it is important for the well-being of the nation, including: • Being informed on civic issues • Obeying the law • Paying taxes • Respecting the rights of others • Serving as a juror • Serving in the military or alternative service • Volunteering and performing public service • Voting	C, P, T
GC.32	Explain the role of political parties in the nomination process for presidential candidates and the importance of and difference between primaries, caucuses, and general elections.	P, T
GC.33	Describe the role of the media as a means of communicating information and how it influences the importance of issues and public opinion.	P, T
GC.34	Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process, including: • Campaigning • Demonstrating • Lobbying • Petitioning • Running for office • Voting	P, T
GC.35	Explain the requirements to be considered a natural-born U.S. citizen, and describe the process of naturalization, including the knowledge required by the Naturalization Test.	P, T

US | UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Post-Reconstruction to the Present

Course Description: Students will examine the causes and consequences of the Industrial Revolution and the United States' growing role in world diplomatic relations, including the Spanish-American War and World War I. Students will study the goals and accomplishments of the Progressive movement and the New Deal. Students will also learn about the various factors that led to our nation's entry into World War II, as well as the consequences for American life. Students will explore the causes and course of the Cold War. Students will study the important social, cultural, economic, and political changes that have shaped the modern-day U.S. resulting from the Civil Rights Movement, Cold War, and recent events and trends. Additionally, students will learn about the causes and consequences of contemporary issues impacting the world today.

Students will continue to use skills for historical and geographical analysis as they examine U.S. history after Reconstruction, with special attention to Tennessee connections in history, geography, politics, and people. Students will continue to learn fundamental concepts in civics, economics, and geography within the context of U.S. history. The reading of primary source documents is a key feature of the U.S. history course. Specific primary sources have been embedded within the standards for depth and clarity. Finally, students will focus on current human and physical geographic issues important in the contemporary U.S. and global society.

This course will place Tennessee history, government, and geography in context with U.S. history in order to illustrate the role our state has played in our nation's history.

This course is the second of a two-year survey of U.S. history and geography, continuing from 8th grade's study of U.S. history and geography.

This course can be used for compliance with T.C.A. § 49-6-1028, in which all districts must ensure that a project-based civics assessment is given at least once in grades 4–8 and once in grades 9–12.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

The Rise of Industrialization (1877-1900)

Overview: Students will analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the U.S. in response to the rise of industrialization, large scale rural-to-urban migration, and mass immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia.

US.01	Explain how the Homestead Act and the Transcontinental Railroad impacted the settlement of the West.	C, E, G, H, P
US.02	Examine federal policies toward American Indians, including: the movement to reservations, assimilation, boarding schools, and the Dawes Act.	C, G, H, P, T
US.03	Explain the impact of the Compromise of 1877, including: Jim Crow laws, lynching, disenfranchisement methods, the efforts of Benjamin “Pap” Singleton and the Exodusters, and the <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> decision. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, G, H, P, T, TCA
US.04	Analyze the causes and consequences of Gilded Age politics and economics as well as the significance of the rise of political machines, major scandals, civil service reform, and the economic difference between farmers, wage earners, and industrial capitalists, including the following: • Boss Tweed • Thomas Nast • Credit Mobilier • Spoils system and President James A. Garfield’s assassination • Pendleton Act • Interstate Commerce Act	C, E, G, H, P
US.05	Describe the changes in American life that resulted from the inventions and innovations of business leaders and entrepreneurs of the period, including the significance of: • Alexander Graham Bell • Henry Bessemer • Andrew Carnegie • Thomas Edison • J.P. Morgan • John D. Rockefeller • Nikola Tesla • Cornelius Vanderbilt • Madam C.J. Walker	C, E, H

US.06	Locate the following major industrial centers, and describe how industrialization influenced the movement of people from rural to urban areas: • Boston • Chicago • New York City • Pittsburgh • San Francisco	C, E, G, H
US.07	Describe the differences between “old” and “new” immigrants, analyze the assimilation process for “new” immigrants, and determine the impacts of increased migration on American society, including: • Angel Island • Ellis Island • Push and pull factors • Ethnic clusters • Jane Addams • Competition for jobs • Rise of nativism • Jacob Riis • Chinese Exclusion Act and Gentleman’s Agreement	C, E, G, H, P

The Progressive Era (1890-1920)

Overview: Students will analyze the changing national landscape, including the growth of cities and the demand for political, economic, and social reforms, during the early 20th century.

US.08	Explain the concepts of social Darwinism and the Social Gospel.	C, E, H
US.09	Compare and contrast the ideas and philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, H, P, TCA
US.10	Explain the characteristics and impact of the Granger movement and populism, emphasizing the conflicts between farmers and the railroads.	C, E, G, H, P
US.11	Explain the rise of the labor movement, union tactics (e.g., strikes), the role of leaders (e.g., Eugene Debs and Samuel Gompers), the unjust use of prison labor (e.g., Coal Creek labor saga), and the responses of management and government.	C, E, H, P, T
US.12	Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their impact on consumers and workers, and the government's response, including the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 and the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914.	C, E, H, P
US.13	Describe working conditions in industries during this era, including the use of labor by women and children.	C, E, H
US.14	Explain the roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists, including: - Robert M. La Follette, Sr. - President Theodore Roosevelt - Upton Sinclair - Lincoln Steffens - Ida Tarbell	C, H, P
US.15	Analyze the goals and achievements of the Progressive movement, including: - Adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall - Adoption of the primary system 16th Amendment 17th Amendment 18th Amendment	E, H, P

US.16	Analyze the significant progressive achievements during President Theodore Roosevelt's administration, including: • Square Deal • "Trust-busting" • Pure Food and Drug Act • Meat Inspection Act • Support for conservation	C, E, H, P
US.17	Analyze the significant progressive achievements during President Woodrow Wilson's administration, including: the New Freedom, the Federal Reserve Act, and the creation of the National Park Service.	C, E, H, P, T
US.18	Describe the movement to achieve suffrage for women, including: the significance of leaders such as Carrie Chapman Catt, Anne Dallas Dudley, and Alice Paul, the activities of suffragettes, the passage of the 19 th Amendment, and the role of Tennessee as the "Perfect 36".	C, H, P, T

Imperialism and World War I (1890-1920)

Overview: Students will trace the rise of the U.S. as a world power during the 20th century and examine the country's role in World War I.

US.19	Assess the causes of American imperialism in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries, including: the desire for raw materials and new markets, the desire to spread American democratic and moral ideals, and yellow journalism.	C, E, G, H, P
US.20	Compare and contrast the arguments of interventionists and non-interventionists of the period.	E, H, P
US.21	Describe the causes of the Spanish-American War and the outcomes of American imperialism, including: - Annexation of Hawaii - Philippine Insurrection - Roosevelt Corollary - Panama Canal - Access to Cuba	E, G, H, P
US.22	Compare and contrast President Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, President William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and President Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy.	E, H, P
US.23	Explain the causes of World War I and the reasons for the initial declaration of U.S. neutrality.	C, E, G, H, P
US.24	Explain the reasons for American entry into World War I, including: the use of unrestricted submarine warfare, the Zimmerman Telegram, the defense of democracy, and economic motivations.	E, G, H, P
US.25	Identify and explain the impact of the following on World War I (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006): - Trench warfare - Use of new weapons and technology - Harlem Hell Fighters - Herbert Hoover - John J. Pershing - Alvin C. York	C, G, H, T, TCA

US.26	Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front, including: • Role played by women and minorities • Voluntary rationing • Committee on Public Information • Opposition by conscientious objectors • <i>Schenck v. United States</i> decision	C, E, H, P
US.27	Analyze the significance of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, the causes and effects of the U.S. rejection of the League of Nations, and the subsequent impact on world politics.	H, P

The 1920s (1920-1929)

Overview: Students will describe how the battle between traditionalism and modernism manifested in the major historical trends and events post-World War I.

US.28	Analyze the impact of the Great Migration of African Americans that began in the early 1900s from the rural South to the industrial regions of the Northeast and Midwest. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, E, G, H, T, TCA
US.29	Describe the growth and effects that radio and movies played in the emergence of popular culture as epitomized by celebrities such as Charlie Chaplin, Charles Lindbergh, and Babe Ruth.	C, H
US.30	Examine the growth and popularity of country and blues music, including the rise of: the Grand Ole Opry, W.C. Handy, and Bessie Smith. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, H, T, TCA
US.31	Describe the impact of new technologies of the era, including the advent of air travel and spread of electricity.	C, E, H
US.32	Describe the impact of Henry T. Ford, the automobile, and the mass production of automobiles on the American economy and society.	C, E, H
US.33	Describe the Harlem Renaissance, its impact, and important figures, including (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006): • Louis Armstrong • Duke Ellington • Langston Hughes • Zora Neale Hurston	C, H, TCA
US.34	Describe changes in the social and economic status of women during this era, including: flappers, birth control, clerical and office jobs, and the rise of women's colleges.	C, E, H

US.35	Examine challenges related to civil liberties and racial/ethnic tensions during this era, including (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006): • First Red Scare • Immigration Quota Acts of the 1920s • Resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan • Efforts of Ida B. Wells • Emergence of Garveyism • Rise of the NAACP	C, E, G, H, P, T, TCA
US.36	Describe the Scopes Trial of 1925, including: the major figures, two sides of the controversy, the outcome, and legacy.	C, H, P, T
US.37	Describe the impacts of Prohibition on American society, including: the rise of organized crime, bootlegging, and speakeasies.	C, E, H, P
US.38	Analyze the changes in the economy and culture of the U.S. as a result of credit expansion, consumerism, and financial speculation.	C, E, H

The Great Depression and New Deal (1929-1941)

Overview: Students will analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the U.S. federal government.

US.39	Analyze the causes of the Great Depression, including: • Bank failures • Buying on margin • Crash of the stock market • Excess consumerism • High tariffs • Laissez-faire politics • Overextension of credit • Overproduction in agriculture and manufacturing • Rising unemployment	C, E, H, P
US.40	Analyze the causes of the Dust Bowl, and explain the social, geographic, and economic impacts.	C, E, G, H
US.41	Describe the impact of the Great Depression on the American people, including: mass unemployment, migration, and Hoovervilles.	C, E, G, H
US.42	Describe the steps taken by President Herbert Hoover to address the depression, including his: philosophy of “Rugged Individualism”, public works projects, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and response to the “Bonus Army”.	C, E, H, P, T
US.43	Analyze the impact of the relief, recovery, and reform efforts of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal programs, including: • Agricultural Adjustment Act • Civilian Conservation Corps • Fair Labor Standards Act • Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • National Recovery Administration • Securities and Exchange Commission • Social Security • Tennessee Valley Authority • Works Progress Administration	C, E, G, H, P, T
US.44	Analyze the effects of and the controversies arising from New Deal economic policies, including charges of socialism and President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “court packing” attempt.	C, E, H, P

World War II (1936-1945)

Overview: Students will analyze the U.S. path to and participation in World War II and examine the implications for the nation at home and abroad.

US.45	Explain the rise and spread of fascism, communism, and totalitarianism internationally.	C, G, H, P
US.46	Explain President Franklin D. Roosevelt's response to world crises, including: the Quarantine Speech, the Four Freedoms speech, the Atlantic Charter, and the Lend-Lease Act.	E, H, P
US.47	Analyze the response of the U.S. to the plight of European Jews before the start of the war, the U.S. liberation of concentration camps during the war, and the immigration of Holocaust survivors after the war.	C, G, H, P, T
US.48	Explain the reasons for American entry into World War II, including the attack on Pearl Harbor.	G, H, P, T
US.49	Identify the roles and the significant actions of the following individuals in World War II: - Winston Churchill - Dwight D. Eisenhower - Adolf Hitler - Douglas MacArthur - George C. Marshall - Benito Mussolini - President Franklin D. Roosevelt - Joseph Stalin - Hideki Tojo - President Harry S. Truman	H, P
US.50	Explain the role of geographic and military factors on the outcomes of battles in the Pacific and European theaters of war, including the Battles of Midway, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and D-Day.	G, H, P
US.51	Identify the roles and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of special fighting forces such as the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442 nd Regimental Combat team, the 101 st Airborne, and the Navajo Code Talkers.	C, H, T
US.52	Examine and explain the entry of large numbers of women into the workforce and armed forces during World War II and the subsequent impact on American society.	C, E, H

US.53	Examine the impact of World War II on economic and social conditions for African Americans, including the Fair Employment Practices Committee and the eventual integration of the armed forces by President Harry S. Truman. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, E, H, P, TCA
US.54	Describe the constitutional issues and impact of the internment of Japanese Americans on the U.S., including the <i>Fred Korematsu v. United States of America</i> decision.	C, H, P
US.55	Describe the war's impact on the home front, including: • Rationing • Bond drives • Propaganda • Movement to cities and industrial centers • Bracero program • Conversion of factories for wartime production • Location of prisoner of war camps in Tennessee	C, E, G, H, P, T
US.56	Describe the Manhattan Project, and explain the rationale for using the atomic bomb to end the war.	H, P, T
US.57	Explain the major outcomes of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.	H, P
US.58	Identify and explain the reasons for the founding of the United Nations, including the role of Cordell Hull.	H, P, T

Cold War (1947-1991)

Overview: Students will analyze the response of the U.S. to communism after World War II.		
US.59	Describe the competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in arms development, economic dominance, and ideology, including the roles of NATO, SEATO, and the Warsaw Pact.	E, G, H, P
US.60	Explain the Cold War policies of containment and the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and Berlin Airlift.	E, G, H, P
US.61	Analyze the causes and effects of the Second Red Scare, including: Americans' attitudes toward McCarthyism, blacklisting, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.	C, E, H, P
US.62	Describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War, including: - Domino theory 38th parallel - Battle of Inchon - Entry of the communist Chinese - Final disposition of the Koreans	E, G, H, P
US.63	Explain Cold War policies during President Dwight D. Eisenhower's administration, including brinksmanship and "peaceful coexistence".	C, E, H, P
US.64	Explain the fears of Americans surrounding nuclear holocaust and debates over stockpiling and the use of nuclear weapons, including: - Atomic testing - Civil defense - Fallout shelters - Impact of <i>Sputnik</i> - Mutual assured destruction	C, H, P
US.65	Describe the relationship between Cuba and the U.S., including the Bay of Pigs Invasion and Cuban Missile Crisis.	E, G, H, P

US.66	Describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War, including: • Geneva Accords • Gulf of Tonkin Resolution • Tet Offensive • Vietnamization • Ho Chi Minh • Bombing of Cambodia • Napalm and Agent Orange	C, E, G, H, P
US.67	Compare the policies and practices of Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon and their impacts on the continuation of the Vietnam War.	C, H, P
US.68	Evaluate the impact of the Vietnam War on the home front, including: the anti-war movement, draft by lottery, and the role of television and the media.	C, H, P
US.69	Describe the competition between the U.S. and Soviet Union for superiority in space.	C, E, G, H, P
US.70	Explain developments that eased tensions during the Cold War, including: • President Richard Nixon's detente • President Jimmy Carter's SALT Treaties • President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev's INF Treaty • The fall of the Berlin Wall	C, G, H, P

A Nation in Transition (1950s-1963)

Overview: Students will examine American cultural, economic, political, and societal developments following World War II.

US.71	Analyze the impact of prosperity and consumerism in the 1950s, including: the growth of white-collar jobs, the “suburban ideal”, the impact of the G.I. Bill, and the increased reliance on foreign oil.	C, E, G, H, P
US.72	Explain the impact of the baby boomer generation on the American economy and culture.	C, E, G, H
US.73	Describe domestic developments during President Dwight D. Eisenhower’s administration, including advances in medicine and the creation of the Interstate Highway System.	C, E, G, H, P, T
US.74	Describe the growing influence of the automobile on American society, including the growth of: suburbia, fast food chains, and the hotel industry.	C, E, G, H, T
US.75	Analyze the increasing impact of television and mass media on the American home, politics, and economy.	C, E, H, P
US.76	Describe the emergence of a youth culture, including beatniks and the progression of popular music (from swing to rhythm and blues to rock ‘n’ roll), and the impact of Tennessee on the music industry, including the influence of B.B. King, Elvis Presley, Stax Records, and Sun Studio. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, E, H, T, TCA
US.77	Describe President John F. Kennedy’s New Frontier programs to improve education, end racial discrimination, create the Peace Corps, and put a man on the moon.	C, E, G, H, P

Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s)

Overview: Students will examine the origins, goals, key events, and accomplishments of the Civil Rights Movement in the U.S. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)

US.78	Examine the decision and impact of <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> on desegregation. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, E, G, H, P, T, TCA
US.79	Examine the roles and actions of civil rights advocates (e.g., Malcolm X, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks) and opponents (e.g., Bull Connor, Orval Faubus, Strom Thurmond) and how they coincided with, confronted, and challenged each other. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)	C, E, G, H, P, T, TCA
US.80	Describe the significant events in the struggle to secure civil rights for African Americans, including: (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006) - Montgomery Bus Boycott - Integration of Clinton High School in Clinton, TN - Integration of Central High School in Little Rock, AR - Freedom Riders - Tent City in Fayette County, TN - Marches, demonstrations, boycotts, and sit-ins (e.g., Nashville) - March on Washington, D.C. - Birmingham bombings of 1963 - Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. - Highlander Folk School	C, E, G, H, P, T, TCA
US.81	Analyze civil and voting rights legislation, including: the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (e.g., Fair Housing Act), and the 24 th Amendment. (T.C.A. § 49-6- 1006)	C, E, H, P, TCA
US.82	Analyze how the American Indian Movement, Chicano Movement, and Feminist Movement are related to the Civil Rights Movement in advancing equality across the broader spectrum of American society during this time period.	C, H, P

The Modern United States (1960s-present)

Overview: Students will examine important events and trends from the 1960s to the present.		
US.83	Evaluate the impact of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs, including: Medicare, urban renewal, and the War on Poverty.	C, E, G, H, P, T
US.84	Analyze different points of view that reflect the rise of social activism and the growth of counterculture, including: generation gap, hippies, and Woodstock.	C, E, G, H, P
US.85	Explain significant achievements of President Richard Nixon's administration, including his appeal to the "silent majority" and his major foreign policy actions.	C, E, G, H, P
US.86	Examine the Watergate scandal, including: • Background of the break-in • Changing role of media and journalism • Controversy surrounding President Gerald Ford's pardon • Legacy of distrust • <i>United States v. Nixon</i>	C, H, P
US.87	Explain the emergence of environmentalism, including the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency and disasters such as Love Canal and Three Mile Island.	C, G, H, P
US.88	Identify and explain the significant events of President Jimmy Carter's administration, including: • Poor economy • Panama Canal Treaty • Camp David Accords • Energy crisis • Iran Hostage Crisis	C, E, G, H, P
US.89	Analyze the significance of President Ronald Reagan's administration, including: • Revitalization of national pride • Reaganomics • Iran-Contra affair • "War on Drugs" • Strategic Defense Initiative • AIDS epidemic	C, E, G, H, P

US.90	Describe the significant events of President George H.W. Bush's administration, including the invasion of Panama and the Gulf War.	E, G, H, P
US.91	Summarize the events of President Bill Clinton's administration, including: - Welfare-to-work - Balanced budget - NAFTA - Scandals and subsequent impeachment hearings	C, E, G, H, P
US.92	Describe the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, including: the response of President George W. Bush, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and continued efforts to combat terrorism globally.	C, G, H, P
US.93	Describe the increasing role of women and minorities in the American military, politics, and economy, including (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006): - Hillary Clinton - Sandra Day O'Connor - Nancy Pelosi - Colin Powell - Condoleezza Rice	C, E, H, P, TCA
US.94	Compare and contrast commonly used methods of communication from 1970 to today, and analyze the impact they have had on society.	C, E, G, H, P
US.95	Describe the achievements and setbacks of President Barack Obama's administration.	C, E, H, P

WG | WORLD GEOGRAPHY

Course Description: Students will examine the global perspectives, basic concepts, and fundamental questions of geography. Students will explore where phenomena occur and reasons why phenomena occur in those locations. Students will focus on the ways through which all places on Earth are interconnected and how the human use of Earth's surface varies. Students will also explore various topics, including geographic skills and tools, physical processes, natural resources, cultural geography, political geography, population and migration, economic development and interdependence, and urbanization.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Geographic Skills and Tools

Overview: Students will learn foundational geographic concepts, including how to use maps, globes, and geospatial technologies, and utilize their geographic content knowledge within the study of world regions and processes. *These standards are meant to be addressed and implemented in the following unit and throughout the duration of the course.*

WG.01	Explain geography as a field of inquiry, differentiate between physical and human geography, describe the importance of the spatial perspective, and use spatial thinking skills to analyze global issues.	G
WG.02	Synthesize geographic information from a variety of sources to analyze both human and physical processes in the world's regions, countries, and cities.	G
WG.03	Explain the use of major geographic concepts (e.g., globalization, location, pattern, place, region, scale, site, and situation).	C, G
WG.04	Define the concept of region, identify different types (e.g., formal, functional, perceptual), and give examples.	C, G, P
WG.05	Define mental map, and explain its usefulness in geographic analysis.	G
WG.06	Read and interpret maps and globes using cardinal directions, latitude and longitude, legends, map scale, and title.	G
WG.07	Identify, use, and evaluate the usefulness of different types of map projections (e.g., Mercator, Robinson, Goode's Homolosine).	G, H
WG.08	Create and compare physical, political, and thematic maps (e.g., choropleth, dot density, proportional symbol, isoline, cartogram).	G, P
WG.09	Analyze patterns and processes at different scales (e.g., local, national, regional, global).	G, P, T
WG.10	Describe the importance of geospatial technologies (i.e., GIS, GPS, remote sensing), and apply them in relevant contexts.	G

WG.11	Use geographic knowledge, skills, and perspectives to analyze problems and make decisions.	C, E, G, H, P
WG.12	Relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of place and regions.	C, E, G, H, P

Physical Process, Natural Resources, and the Environment

Overview: Students will examine the concepts and elements of physical geography, how physical processes have shaped the Earth's surface, and how the presence of natural resources (or lack thereof) influences the distribution of human populations and activities.

WG.13	Describe ways in which different types of physical and natural processes create and shape the surface of the Earth.	G, H
WG.14	Describe how unique weather patterns impact geography and population distribution of a region (e.g., drought, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes).	C, G, H
WG.15	Describe how societies modify and adapt to the environment, and explain how technology impacts the ability to do so.	C, G, H
WG.16	Analyze how people interact with and modify the environment to satisfy basic needs and solve challenges (e.g., access to fresh water, energy resources, irrigation, transportation, type of housing).	C, E, G, H
WG.17	Explain how humans are affected by and depend on the physical environment and its resources.	G, H
WG.18	Analyze the distribution of natural resources, how they have impacted the economies of various world regions, and their connections to global trade.	E, G, H
WG.19	Identify examples of scarcity in and around specific world regions.	E, G

Cultural Geography

Overview: Students will study culture from a geographic perspective by identifying the predominant culture traits that shape the cultural landscape in each major world region. Students will then use this knowledge to make comparisons between regions and analyze changing cultural patterns.

WG.20	Define the concept of culture and its components (e.g., culture hearth, culture traits, material and nonmaterial culture, etc.).	C, G
WG.21	Explain how physical geography and economic practices shape the cultural landscapes of various regions.	C, G, H, P
WG.22	Locate, describe, and compare major cultural characteristics in the regions of North, Central, and South America.	C, G, H, P
WG.23	Locate, describe, and compare major cultural characteristics in the regions of Europe.	C, G, H, P
WG.24	Locate, describe, and compare major cultural characteristics in the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa.	C, G, H, P
WG.25	Locate, describe, and compare major cultural characteristics in the regions of North Africa and Southwest Asia.	C, G, H, P
WG.26	Locate, describe, and compare major cultural characteristics in the regions of East, South, and Southeast Asia.	C, G, H, P
WG.27	Locate, describe, and compare major cultural characteristics of regions in the South Pacific and Oceania.	C, G, H, P
WG.28	Analyze how cultural characteristics (e.g., ethnicity, gender roles, identity, language, religion) link and/or divide regions or societies.	C, G, H, P
WG.29	Describe the challenges of clearly defining cultural regions around the world.	C, G, H

Political Geography

Overview: Students will analyze the political divisions of the Earth's surface as well as differentiate between the types of political divisions and how those divisions create opportunities for conflict and cooperation among people.		
WG.30	Define and differentiate between nation, state, and nation-state.	C, G, H, P
WG.31	Explain and analyze the reasons for the creation of different political divisions (e.g., state, nation-state, federal states, unitary states, electoral districts).	C, G, H, P
WG.32	Describe different types of political boundaries (i.e., cultural and physical) and shapes (e.g., compact, fragmented, elongated, prorupted, perforated), and explain benefits and drawbacks associated with each.	C, G, H, P
WG.33	Analyze the changes between historical political maps and modern political maps, explain how and why political borders change, and describe the impact of these changes on populations (e.g., the former Soviet Union, the former Yugoslavia, Israel, South Asia, Africa, etc.).	C, G, H, P
WG.34	Define, give examples, and evaluate supranational organizations and their roles (e.g., the United Nations, European Union, NATO, etc.).	E, G, H, P

Population and Migration

Overview: Students will examine factors that affect the distribution, growth, and movement of human populations around the world and population and migration patterns across major world regions.		
WG.35	Compare and contrast the distribution, growth rates, and characteristics of human populations at different scales in terms of settlement patterns and access to natural and economic resources.	C, E, G, H, P, T
WG.36	Analyze the characteristics (e.g., age, gender, life expectancy, natural increase rate) of populations at different scales (e.g., local, national, global) using census data and population pyramids.	C, G, H, T
WG.37	Define and give examples of economic, social, political, and environmental push and pull factors.	C, E, G, H, P, T
WG.38	Define and give examples of voluntary, forced, interregional, and intraregional migration patterns.	C, G, H, P, T
WG.39	Analyze past and present trends in human migration and the role of intervening obstacles and opportunities (e.g., economic, social, political, and environmental).	C, E, G, H, P, T
WG.40	Describe the impact and challenges of migration on both the sending and receiving countries.	C, E, G, H, P

Economic Development and Interdependence

Overview: Students will examine global patterns of economic development, the impact of physical geographic features on global patterns, and patterns of economic interdependence between countries and regions.		
WG.41	Differentiate between developed and developing countries, and evaluate how economic and social indicators are used to determine a country's level of development.	C, E, G, H, P
WG.42	Analyze the spatial distribution and patterns of developed and developing countries.	E, G, H
WG.43	Define comparative advantage, and evaluate how a country leverages its access to land, labor, and capital to expand trade.	E, G, H
WG.44	Identify physical, economic, cultural, and political factors that influence the locations and patterns of economic activities, trade, and economic development.	C, E, G, H, P
WG.45	Describe how goods and services are exchanged on local, national, and global levels, including: bartering, monetary exchange, and transportation.	E, G, P, T
WG.46	Interpret and analyze a chart, graph, or resource map of major imports and exports of goods and services.	E, G, T
WG.47	Analyze the global patterns and networks of economic interdependence (e.g., dependence on resources, use of low cost labor, the new international division of labor, etc.).	E, G
WG.48	Locate, describe, and evaluate the formation of trade blocs throughout the world (e.g., EU, NAFTA, ASEAN, CARICOM, etc.).	E, G, H, P

Urbanization

Overview: Students will analyze trends and patterns of urban growth around the world, explore reasons for urban growth in certain locations, and evaluate the challenges that result from urban growth and decline.		
WG.49	Describe reasons for increasing urbanization around the world and the economic, social, and political implications.	C, E, G, H, P
WG.50	Locate both the largest and fastest growing cities in the world, and analyze their locations using the concepts of site and situation.	C, G, P
WG.51	Explain how the function and role of towns and cities change over time, applying the concepts of urban hierarchy and central place theory.	C, G, P, T
WG.52	Describe how cities are structured, including their unique roles and characteristics.	C, E, G, P, T
WG.53	Describe the challenges of urban areas (e.g., access to public services, affordability of housing, discrimination, gentrification, overpopulation, pollution, sprawl, transportation, zones of abandonment).	C, E, G, P, T

W | WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Course Description: Students will study the rise of the nation-state in Europe, the origins and consequences of the Industrial Revolution, political reform in Western Europe, imperialism across the world, and the economic and political roots of the modern world. Students will explain the causes and consequences of the great military and economic events of the past century, including the World Wars, Great Depression, Cold War, and Russian and Chinese Revolutions. Students will study the rise of nationalism and the continuing persistence of political, ethnic, and religious conflict in many parts of the world. Students will explore geographic influences on history, with attention to political boundaries that developed with the evolution of nations from 1750 to the present and the subsequent human geographic issues that dominate the global community. Additionally, students will examine aspects of technical geography and how these innovations continuously impact geopolitics in the contemporary world.

This course is a continuation of the 6th and 7th grade survey courses of world history and geography and is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order to build a foundational understanding of the world. Appropriate primary sources have been embedded in the standards in order to deepen the understanding of world history and geography. Special emphasis will be placed on the contemporary world and its impact on students today.

Grades 9-12

Social Studies Practices

Overview: Students will apply these skills to create and address questions that will guide inquiry and critical thinking. These practices should be regularly applied throughout the year. Students will progress through the inquiry cycle (SSP.01-SSP.04) by analyzing primary and secondary sources to construct and communicate their conceptual understanding of the content standards and to develop historical and geographic awareness (SSP.05- SSP.06).

SSP.01	Collect data and information from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including: • Printed materials (e.g., literary texts, newspapers, autobiographies, speeches, interviews, letters, personal journals) • Graphic representations (e.g., maps, timelines, charts, political cartoons, photographs, artwork) • Field observations/landscape analysis • Artifacts • Media and technology sources
SSP.02	Critically examine a primary or secondary source in order to: • Extract and paraphrase significant ideas • Discern differences between evidence and assertion • Draw inferences and conclusions • Recognize author's purpose, point of view, and potential bias • Assess the strengths and limitations of arguments
SSP.03	Synthesize data from a variety of sources in order to: • Establish accuracy and validity by comparing sources to each other • Recognize disparities among multiple accounts • Frame appropriate questions for further investigation

SSP.04	Construct and communicate arguments citing supporting evidence to: • Demonstrate and defend an understanding of ideas • Compare and contrast viewpoints • Illustrate cause and effect • Predict likely outcomes • Devise new outcomes or solutions
SSP.05	Develop historical awareness by: • Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time • Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness • Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction • Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present
SSP.06	Develop geographic awareness by: • Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global) • Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity • Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena • Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space • Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Age of Revolution (1750-1850)

Overview: Students will analyze English efforts to limit the power of monarchs, the Age of Enlightenment, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and discuss their enduring effects on political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.

W.01	Describe the concept of the divine right of kings as well as the features, strengths, and weaknesses of European absolutism, including: Louis XIV, Versailles, and Peter the Great.	C, H, P
W.02	Compare documents that establish limits on government in response to absolute monarchy (e.g., the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights).	H, P
W.03	Compare the major ideas of philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment, such as Charles-Louis de Montesquieu, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.	C, E, H, P
W.04	Examine the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.	C, G, H, P
W.05	Identify the major causes of the French Revolution, including the impact of: • The American Revolution • Conflicting social classes • Economic factors • Enlightenment political thought • Government corruption and weakness	C, E, G, H, P
W.06	Summarize the major events of the French Revolution (e.g., storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, reign of terror), and trace the evolution of France's government from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic Empire.	C, E, G, H, P
W.07	Analyze the geographic, political, and social factors that contributed to the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte's empire.	C, G, H, P
W.08	Identify how the ideas of the Enlightenment inspired Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence, and compare the American Revolution with the French Revolution.	C, G, H, P
W.09	Explain the effects of the French Revolution on Europe and the world, including the influence of: the Napoleonic Code, Concert of Europe, and Haitian Revolution.	C, G, H, P

The Industrial Revolution (1750s-1900s)

Overview: Students will analyze the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in Europe and the geographic, economic, political, and social implications of the changes that resulted from it.

W.10	Explain how the Agricultural Revolution, mechanization, and the “enclosure movement” led to rapid population growth, rural to urban migration, and the growth of major cities in Europe and North America.	C, E, G, H, P
W.11	Explain the geographic and economic reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in England, including: natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and access to capital.	E, G, H
W.12	Analyze how geographic and cultural features were an advantage or disadvantage to the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution.	C, G, H
W.13	Describe the geographic scale, trade routes, and conditions of the forced migration of Africans to the Western Hemisphere, including connections between slave labor and the growth of industrial economies.	C, E, G, H, P
W.14	Explain how scientific and technological innovations (e.g., the steam engine, new textile technology, steel processing, medical advances, electricity, and new methods of transportation) led to massive social, economic, cultural, and demographic changes.	C, E, G, H, P
W.15	Evaluate the industrialization of Europe in terms of: • Social benefits (e.g., increases in productivity and life expectancy) • Social costs (e.g., harsh working and living conditions, pollution, child labor, and income inequality) • Attempts to address these costs (e.g., political reform, urban planning, philanthropy, labor unionism, education reform, and public health and sanitation)	C, E, G, H, P
W.16	Compare and contrast the rise of the following economic theories as a result of industrialization: capitalism, communism, and socialism.	C, E, H, P

Nationalism and Imperialism (1850-1914)

Overview: Students will analyze patterns of European nationalism and imperialism, including the cultural, geographic, and political effects on colonized regions.

W.17	Define nationalism, and explain how nationalism, cultural geography, and physical geography contributed to the unification of nations, such as Germany and Italy.	C, G, H, P
W.18	Describe the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe during this time period.	C, G, H, P
W.19	Define imperialism, and analyze reasons for 19 th century imperialism, including: competition between empires, cultural justifications, and the search for natural resources and new markets in response to rapid industrialization.	C, E, G, H, P
W.20	Describe the natural resources and geographic features of Africa, their role in attracting European economic interests, and their impact on global trade.	C, E, G, H, P
W.21	Analyze the outcomes of the Berlin Conference and the impact of superimposed boundaries on African indigenous populations, and compare the geographic progression of imperialistic claims on the African continent by European empires.	C, E, G, H, P
W.22	Describe successful (e.g., Ethiopia) and unsuccessful (e.g., Zulu Wars and Ashanti Wars) examples of African resistance to European imperialism.	C, G, H, P
W.23	Describe the importance of India to the British Empire, the Suez Canal as a connection between Great Britain and India, and India's reaction to British rule.	C, E, G, H, P
W.24	Explain the growing influence of western powers on China from the Opium Wars through the Boxer Rebellion.	C, E, G, H, P
W.25	Explain cultural diffusion, and describe the diffusion of cultures between Europe, Africa, and Asia as a result of European imperialism.	C, G, H, P
W.26	Analyze Japan's abandonment of isolationism, its embrace of technological and political changes, and its consequent rise as an imperial power in the late 19 th century.	C, E, G, H, P

W.27	Describe the natural resources and geographic features of Central and South America, their role in attracting American and European economic interests, and their impact on global trade.	C, E, G, H, P
W.28	Compare and contrast the impact of economic imperialism on Central and South America with the impact of imperialism on other parts of the world.	C, E, G, H, P

World War I through the Depression (1910s-1930s)

Overview: Students will analyze the causes and course of World War I, the military, economic, and political effects of the war, and the causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s.

W.29	Explain how tensions between nations and states contributed to regional conflicts of the era.	C, E, G, H, P
W.30	Explain how the rise of militarism, alliances, imperialistic rivalries, and growing nationalism led to the outbreak of World War I.	C, E, G, H, P
W.31	Describe how trench warfare, the resulting stalemate, war of attrition, and advances in weaponry (e.g., chemical weapons, machine guns, submarines, tanks) affected the course and outcome of World War I.	C, E, G, H, P
W.32	Analyze the importance of geographic factors in military decision-making, and determine the principal theaters and significance of major battles in World War I (e.g., Battles of the Marne, Verdun, the Somme, etc.).	G, H, P
W.33	Explain how the entrance of the United States and the exit of Russia affected the course and outcome of World War I.	C, G, H, P
W.34	Define total war, and describe its effect on European civilian populations, including: • Food shortages • Industrial production of war materials • Naval/submarine blockades • Women as war workers	C, E, G, H, P
W.35	Describe the effects of World War I, including the significance of: • Armenian Genocide • Collapse of major empires • Economic losses • Environmental changes • Loss of human life • Movement of populations • Spread of disease	C, E, G, H, P

W.36	Compare the goals of leading nations (i.e., U.S., France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan) at the Paris Peace Conference with the outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany.	C, E, G, H, P
W.37	Analyze the shifts in geopolitical boundaries post-World War I resulting from the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations mandate system.	E, G, H, P
W.38	Determine the causes and consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War.	C, E, G, H, P
W.39	Analyze the cultural, economic, and intellectual trends of the 1920s.	C, E, H, T
W.40	Describe the collapse of international economies in 1929 that led to the Great Depression, including the significance of: • Overproduction • Unemployment • Inflation • Restrictive trade policies • Post-war economic relationships between the U.S. and Europe	E, G, H, P, T

Rise of Totalitarianism and World War II (1930s-1945)

Overview: Students will analyze the rise of fascism and totalitarianism after World War I, the causes and course of World War II, and the military, economic, and political effects of the war.

W.41	Explain how economic instability, nationalism, and political disillusionment in Germany and Japan led to the rise of totalitarian regimes.	C, E, G, H, P
W.42	Compare and contrast the rise to power, goals, and characteristics of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Joseph Stalin's totalitarian regimes.	C, E, G, H, P
W.43	Analyze the role of geographic features and natural resources in increasing tensions prior to and during World War II.	E, G, H, P
W.44	Compare the Italian, German, and Japanese efforts to expand their empires in the 1930s, including: the invasion of Ethiopia, German militarism, and atrocities in China.	C, E, G, H, P
W.45	Explain the role of military alliances, appeasement, isolationism, and the domestic distractions in Europe and the U.S. prior to the outbreak of World War II.	C, E, G, H, P
W.46	Describe how geography and technology (e.g., airplanes, advanced medicine, propaganda, radar) influenced wartime strategies, including: blitzkrieg, "island hopping", kamikaze, and strategic bombing.	E, G, H, P
W.47	Describe the geography and outcomes of major battles and turning points of World War II in both the European and Pacific theaters, including: - Battle of Britain - Battle of Midway - Battle of Stalingrad - Battle of Normandy - Battle of the Bulge	G, H, P

W.48	Describe the roles of leaders during World War II, including the significance of: - Winston Churchill - Adolf Hitler - Benito Mussolini - President Franklin D. Roosevelt - Joseph Stalin - Hideki Tojo - President Harry S. Truman	H, P
W.49	Describe the persecution of Jews and other targeted groups in Europe leading up to World War II, and explain why many people were unable to leave and their efforts to resist persecution.	C, E, G, H, P
W.50	Explain the state-sponsored mass murder of the Jews in Nazi-controlled lands, and describe the varied experiences of Holocaust survivors and victims.	C, G, H, P
W.51	Explain the decisions made in the Atlantic Charter and at the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam Conferences.	G, H, P, T
W.52	Describe the development of atomic bombs, and evaluate both the decisions to use them and the impact of their use.	C, G, H, P, T
W.53	Describe the cultural, economic, geographic, and political effects of World War II, including: - Casualties of the war (military and civilian) - Changes to geopolitical boundaries - Creation of the United Nations - Destruction of cultural heritage - Division of Germany - Impact of the Nuremberg trials - Refugees and displaced populations	C, E, G, H, P, T
W.54	Summarize the nature of reconstruction in Europe after 1945, including both the economic and political purposes of the Marshall Plan.	C, E, G, H, P
W.55	Explain the origins and significance of the establishment of the State of Israel, and describe the reactions by surrounding Arab countries to the United Nations' decision to establish Israel.	C, G, H, P
W.56	Describe the economic and military power shift at the end of World War II, such as Soviet control over Eastern Europe and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.	C, E, G, H, P

Cold War (1945-1991)

Overview: Students will analyze events and changes that resulted from the post-World War II rivalry between communist and democratic governments.

W.57	Analyze the rise of communism and Mao Zedong in China, as well as the related political, social, and economic impacts on China.	C, E, G, H, P
W.58	Describe the characteristics of the Cold War, and explain reasons for the rising tensions between the Soviet Union and former Allied powers.	C, E, G, H, P
W.59	Summarize the functions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, including their roles in organizing post-war Europe.	G, H, P
W.60	Describe methods of Soviet control in Eastern Europe and the role of Berlin as a focal point in escalating Cold War tensions.	C, E, G, H, P
W.61	Explain the role of the nuclear arms race, mutual assured destruction, and arms control agreements within the context of rising tensions between the Soviet Union and U.S.	E, G, H, P
W.62	Describe examples of national uprisings against the Soviet Union (e.g., Hungary and Czechoslovakia), and explain why they were unsuccessful.	C, G, H, P
W.63	Describe the competition in Asia between the Soviet Union and U.S., including the wars in Korea and Vietnam as examples of proxy wars.	C, E, G, H, P
W.64	Explain reasons for the rapid decline of communist systems in the late 1980s, including: - Economic inefficiency - Unsustainable military spending - Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms - Mass protests in Eastern Europe and China 1991 Soviet coup d'état	C, E, G, H, P
W.65	Analyze the political, economic, social, and geographic consequences of the collapse of communist governments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.	C, E, G, H, P

Creation of New States and Decolonization (1940s-1980s)

Overview: Students will analyze the development of new states that resulted from post-World War II decolonization, migration, political change, economic development, and ideological conflict.

W.66	Explain the push and pull factors of migration.	C, E, G, H, P, T
W.67	Explain the reasons for and the effects of the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947.	C, E, G, H, P
W.68	Explain the factors that led to the creation of a lasting democratic government in India as well as the roles of political leaders (e.g., Mohandas Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi).	C, G, H, P
W.69	Describe the development, goals, and outcomes of nationalist movements in Africa, including the ideas and roles of nationalist leaders (e.g., Jomo Kenyatta, Patrice Lumumba, and Gamal Abdel Nasser).	C, E, G, H, P
W.70	Explain the fight against and dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa, including the roles of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress.	C, G, H, P
W.71	Analyze the political, economic, ethnic, and military challenges faced by newly-created countries in post-imperial Africa (e.g., civil war, genocide, corruption).	C, E, G, H, P
W.72	Explain how ideological conflicts between capitalism and communism led to armed insurgencies, revolutions, and military dictatorships in Latin American nations, including: Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, and Nicaragua.	C, E, G, H, P
W.73	Describe how competing national, ethnic, and religious interests led to conflict and the establishment of new countries in the Balkans.	C, G, H, P
W.74	Compare and contrast the causes and effects of modern genocide, including in: Cambodia, Rwanda, and the former Yugoslavia.	C, G, H, P
W.75	Explain the causes and effects of German reunification on both West and East Germany.	C, E, G, H, P
W.76	Analyze the response of Arab countries to the creation of the State of Israel and the peace processes in the Middle East, including the Camp David and Oslo Accords.	C, E, G, H, P

Understanding the Contemporary World (1980s- present)

Overview: Students will analyze the major developments and globalization in the world since the end of the Cold War.		
W.77	Analyze the demographic changes of countries in post-World War II regions, using population pyramids and census data.	C, G, H, P
W.78	Explain the challenges of rapid population growth on developing countries (e.g., China and India) and of population decline in developed countries (e.g., Germany, Japan, and Sweden), and give examples of policies implemented to both slow and increase population growth.	C, E, G, H, P
W.79	Describe the cultural, economic, geographic, and political effects of significant technological, ideological, medical, and scientific developments and breakthroughs of the era.	C, E, G, H, P
W.80	Evaluate the impact of geospatial technologies (such as GPS and GIS) on retail, military, transportation, city planning, and communication.	C, E, G, H, P
W.81	Analyze the economic, political, and social impacts of drug and human trafficking in the contemporary era.	C, E, G, H, P, T
W.82	Analyze how technology has intensified patterns of globalization and led to the idea of space-time compression, containerization, and computer technology.	C, E, G, H
W.83	Explain the goals and consequences of trade organizations and treaties and how they have played a role in the growing global economic system.	E, G, H, P
W.84	Identify examples of supranational organizations, and discuss the benefits and drawbacks of membership.	C, E, G, H, P
W.85	Analyze the causes and effects of an increased role of South and East Asian countries in the global economy.	E, G, H, P
W.86	Describe the international importance and rapid economic development of the oil-rich Persian Gulf states.	C, E, G, H, P
W.87	Explain implications of the transition from the use of fossil fuels to alternative and renewable energy sources.	E, G, H, P

W.88	Describe governing ideologies, conflicts among nations (e.g., Persian Gulf War), and popular religious or democratic movements in the Middle East/North Africa.	C, G, H, P
W.89	Analyze the causes and consequences of terrorism and international efforts to counteract it.	C, E, G, H, P, T