

EAST SIDE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

History – Social Science Standards

For Grade Ten

World History, Culture and Geography:

The Modern World

EAST SIDE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

History – Social Science Standards

For Grade Eleven

United States History and Geography:
Continuity and Change in the 20th Century

EAST SIDE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

History – Social Science Standards

For Grade Twelve
Principles of American Democracy

And

Economics

GRADE 10
WORLD HISTORY, CULTURE, AND GEOGRAPHY
THE MODERN WORLD

Students in grade ten study major turning point that shaped the modern world, from the late 18th century through the present, including the cause and course of the two world wars. They trace the rise of democratic ideas and develop an understanding of the historical roots of current world issues, especially as they pertain to international relations. They extrapolate from the American experience that democratic ideals are often achieved at a high price, remain vulnerable and are not practiced everywhere in the world. Students develop an understanding current world issues and relate them to their historical, geographic, political, and cultural contexts. Students consider multiple accounts of events in order to understand international relation from a variety of perspectives.

EAST SIDE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

History - Social Science Standards

GRADE 11

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Students in grade eleven study the major turning points in American history in the 20th century. Following a review of the nation's beginning and the impact of the Enlightenment on U.S. democratic ideals, students build upon the tenth grade study of global industrialization to understand the emergence and impact of new technology and corporate economy, including the social and cultural effects. They trace the change in the ethnic composition of American society; the movement towards equal rights for racial minorities and women; and the role of the United States as a major world power. An emphasis is placed on the expanding role of the federal government and federal courts as well as the continuing tension between the individual and the state. Students consider the major social problems of our time and trace their causes in historical events. They learn that the United States has served as a model for other nations and that the rights and freedoms we enjoy are not accidents, but the results of a defined set of political principles that are not always a basic to citizens of other countries. Students understand that our rights under the U.S. Constitution comprise a precious inheritance that depends on an educated citizenry for their preservation and protection.

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History - Social Science Standards



GRADE TWELVE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMICS

Students in grade twelve pursue a deeper understanding of the institutions of American government. They compare systems of government in the world today and analyze the life and changing interpretations of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the current state of the legislative, executive and judiciary branches of government. An emphasis is placed on analyzing the relationship among federal, state and local governments, with particular attention paid to important historical documents such as *The Federalist Papers*.

In addition to studying government in grade twelve, students will also master fundamental economic concepts, applying the tools (graphs, statistics, equations) from other subject areas to the understanding of operations and institutions of economic systems. Studied in a historic context are the basic economic principles of macro and micro-economics, international economics, comparative economic systems, measurement and methods.

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History - Social Science Standards

GRADE 10

WORLD HISTORY, CULTURE, AND GEOGRAPHY

THE MODERN WORLD

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History - Social Science Standards



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History - Social Science Standards



GRADE 11 UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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- 10.1 Students demonstrate an understanding that problems in the contemporary world are caused (or impacted) by economic, social, geographic, historical, political, and cultural factors.
- 10.2 Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism and in Christianity to the development of Western political system.
- 10.3 Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects on the worldwide political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.
- 10.4 Students analyze the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States.
- 10.5 Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America, and the Philippines.
- 10.6 Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War.
- 10.7 Students analyze the effects of the First World War.
- 10.8 Students analyze the rise of totalitarian governments after World War I.
- 10.9 Students analyze the causes and consequences of the Second World War.
- 10.10 Students analyze the international developments in the postwar world.
- 10.11 Students analyze instances of nation-building in the contemporary world in two of the following regions or countries: Southwest Asia, Africa, Mexico and other parts of Latin America or China.

- 11.1 Students analyze the significant events surrounding the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.
- 11.2 Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large scale rural to urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.
- 11.3 Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social and political impact, and issues regarding religious liberty.
- 11.4 Students trace the rise of the U.S. to its role as a world power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 11.5 Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s.
- 11.6 Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government.
- 11.7 Students analyze the American participation in World War II.
- 11.8 Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.
- 11.9 Students analyze United States' foreign policy since World War II.
- 11.10 Students analyze federal civil rights and voting rights developments.
- 11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.

- 12.1 Students analyze the origins, characteristics, and developments of different political systems across time, with emphasis on the quest for political democracy, its advances and obstacles.
- 12.2 Students explain the fundamental principles and moral values of American democracy as expressed in the U.S. Constitution and other essential documents of American democracy.
- 12.3 Students evaluate, and take and defend positions on the scope and limits of rights and obligations as democratic citizens, the relationships among them and how they are secured.
- 12.4 Students evaluate, take and defend positions on what the fundamental values and principles of civil society are (i.e., the autonomous sphere of voluntary personal, social, and economic relations not part of government) their interdependence, and meaning and importance for free society.
- 12.5 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within the U.S. constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between these concepts (e.g., majority rule and individual rights, liberty and equality, state and national authority in a federal system, civil disobedience and the rule of law, freedom of the press and right to a fair trial, the relationship of religion and government).
- 12.6 Students analyze and compare the powers and procedures of the national, state and local governments.
- 12.7 Students evaluate issues regarding campaigns for national, state and local elective office.
- 12.8 Students evaluate, take and defend positions on the influence of the media on American political life.
- 12.9 Students will demonstrate an understanding of the power, roles and workings of the legislative branch.
- 12.10 Students will demonstrate an understanding of the power, roles and workings of the executive branch.
- 12.11 Students analyze the role of the judicial branch of government.
- 12.12 Students summarize landmark U.S. Supreme Court interpretations of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments.

E C O N O M I C S

- 12.13 Students understand common economic terms, concepts and economic reasoning.
- 12.14 Students analyze the elements of the U.S. market economy in a global setting.

- 12.15 Students analyze the influences of the U.S. government on the American economy.
- 12.16 Students analyze the elements of the U.S. labor market in a global setting.
- 12.17 Students analyze the aggregate economic behavior of the U.S. economy.
- 12.18 Students analyze issues of international trade, and explain how the U.S. economy affects, and is affected by economic forces beyond its borders.