

	Content Statement & Elaborations	I Can...	Key Vocabulary
<b>History</b>	<p>1. Events can be arranged in order of occurrences using the conventions of B.C. and A.D. or B.C.E. and C.E.</p>	<p>-Apply the conventions of B.C.E. and C.E. or B.C. and A.D. to arrange and analyze events in chronological order.                      -Arrange events on single and multiple-tier timelines using B.C.E. and C.E. or B.C. and A.D.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.C.</li> <li>• A.D.</li> <li>• B.C.E.</li> <li>• C.E.</li> <li>• Chronological order</li> <li>• Multiple-tier timeline</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Early civilizations (India, Egypt, China and Mesopotamia) with unique governments, economic systems, social structures, religions, technologies and agricultural practices and products flourished as a result of favorable geographic characteristics. The cultural practices and products of these early civilizations can be used to help understand the Eastern Hemisphere today.</p>	<p>-Describe the influence of geography on the development of unique civilizations in India, Egypt, China and Mesopotamia.                      -Describe the governments, cultures, economic systems, technologies and agricultural practices and products of early civilizations and their enduring influence in the Eastern Hemisphere today.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India</li> <li>• Egypt</li> <li>• China</li> <li>• Mesopotamia</li> <li>• Geography</li> <li>• Cultural practices</li> <li>• Cultural products</li> <li>• Eastern Hemisphere</li> <li>• Civilization</li> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Economic systems</li> <li>• Social structures</li> <li>• Religion</li> <li>• Technology</li> <li>• Agricultural practices</li> <li>• Agricultural products</li> </ul>

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<b>Geography</b>	<p>3. Globes and other geographic tools can be used to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include and how it is displayed.</p>	<p>-Use appropriate maps, globes and geographic tools to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments.                      -Understand that maps are created for specific purposes and represent the context in which they were created.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographic tools</li> <li>• Globe</li> <li>• Cartographer</li> </ul>
	<p>4. Latitude and longitude can be used to identify absolute location.</p>	<p>-Use latitude and longitude coordinates to identify absolute location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latitude</li> <li>• Longitude</li> <li>• Absolute location</li> <li>• Coordinates</li> </ul>
	<p>5. Regions can be determined, classified and compared using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural, economic).</p>	<p>-Use various criteria to describe, classify and compare regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regions</li> <li>• Landforms</li> <li>• Climate</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Culture</li> <li>• Economics</li> <li>• Classify</li> </ul>
	<p>6. Variations among physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment.</p>	<p>-Explain how variations among physical environments in the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities.                      -Explain how human activities have altered the physical environments of the Eastern Hemisphere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical environment</li> <li>• Variations</li> <li>• Eastern Hemisphere</li> </ul>

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	Content Statement & Elaborations	I Can...	Key Vocabulary
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Geography</b></p>	<p>7. Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Eastern Hemisphere in the past and today.</p>	<p>-Explain political, environmental, social and economic factors that cause the movement of people, products and ideas in the Eastern Hemisphere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Political factors include changes in political leadership, citizen rights, etc.</li> <li>-Environmental factors include climate, natural disasters, etc.</li> <li>-Social factors include discrimination, intolerance, religious freedom, etc.</li> <li>-Economic factors include the availability of resources, changes in trade patterns, employment opportunities, etc.</li> </ul> <p>-Describe the lasting impact of the movement of people, products and ideas in the Eastern Hemisphere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political factors</li> <li>• Environmental factors</li> <li>• Social factors</li> <li>• Economic factors</li> <li>• Eastern Hemisphere</li> <li>• Cultural diffusion</li> </ul>
	<p>8. Modern cultural practices and products show the influence of tradition and diffusion, including the impact of major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism).</p>	<p>-Explain how tradition and diffusion have influenced modern cultural practices and products in the Eastern Hemisphere (e.g., silk was a prized commodity in Ancient China and continues to be a luxury product today).</p> <p>-Describe the influence of religious diffusion in the modern world (including geographic origins, founding teachers and teachings of different religions).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural tradition</li> <li>• Cultural diffusion</li> <li>• Buddhism</li> <li>• Christianity</li> <li>• Hinduism</li> <li>• Islam</li> <li>• Judaism</li> <li>• Geographic origins</li> <li>• Founding teachers</li> <li>• Teachings of different religions</li> </ul>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Government</b></p>	<p>9. Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources. Sources can be examined for accuracy.</p>	<p>-Use a variety of historic and contemporary sources to obtain multiple perspectives on a topic.</p> <p>-Examine a variety of sources for accuracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Can the information be verified in other sources?</li> <li>-What are the author’s sources of information?</li> <li>-Is the information original or reprinted/excerpted from another source?</li> <li>-How does the source compare with others on the same topic?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perspective</li> <li>• Historic sources</li> <li>• Contemporary sources</li> <li>• Accuracy</li> </ul>

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<b>Government</b>	<p>10. Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships or democracies, but categories may overlap and labels may not accurately represent how governments function. The extent of citizens’ liberties and responsibilities varies according to limits on governmental authority.</p>	<p>-Describe the relationship between those in power and individual citizens in a democracy, dictatorship, monarchy and theocracy.</p> <p>-Understand that the characteristics of governments often overlap and can misrepresent the actual relationship between those governing and those being governed (e.g., Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea), which in reality is a communist state led by a dictator).</p> <p>-Understand that some countries may use a combination of two governmental systems (e.g., the United Kingdom has a royal family, which suggests a monarchy, but as a constitutional monarchy is in practice much closer to a democracy).</p> <p>-Understand that the extent of a citizen’s liberties and responsibilities varies according to the limits of the governing body’s authority (e.g., governmental authority is limited in most democracies, resulting in broad citizen liberties and responsibilities. Conversely, under most dictatorships, the dictator’s authority is unlimited, resulting in strict limits on citizens’ liberties and responsibilities).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democracy</li> <li>• Dictatorship</li> <li>• Monarchy</li> <li>• Theocracy</li> <li>• Liberties</li> <li>• Responsibilities</li> <li>• Constitutional Monarchy</li> </ul>

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<b>Economics</b>	11. Economists compare data sets to draw conclusions about relationships among them.	-Compare economic data sets to identify relationships and draw conclusions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economist</li> <li>• Draw conclusions</li> </ul>
	12. The choices people make have both present and future consequences. The evaluation of choices is relative and may differ across individuals and societies.	-Predict the present and future consequences of an economic decision and explain how individuals and societies may evaluate the choices differently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic decision</li> <li>• Consequence</li> </ul>
	13. The fundamental questions of economics include what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.	-Explain how individuals and societies answer the fundamental questions of economics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental questions of economics</li> </ul>
	14. When regions and/or countries specialize, global trade occurs.	-Explain how specialization leads to global trade. -Investigate examples of trade within the Eastern Hemisphere and globally, tracking the production and sale of goods and services using economic data (e.g., production and consumption of oil, agricultural products (coffee, soybeans) or manufactured items (toys, clothing)).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• Global trade</li> <li>• Production</li> <li>• Consumption</li> <li>• Specialization</li> <li>• Eastern Hemisphere</li> <li>• Agricultural products</li> <li>• Manufactured items</li> </ul>

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	Content Statement & Elaborations	I Can...	Key Vocabulary
Economics	<p>15. The interaction of supply and demand, influenced by competition, helps to determine price in a market. This interaction also determines the quantities of outputs produced and the quantities of inputs (human resources, natural resources and capital) used.</p>	<p>-Explain how supply, demand and competition interact to determine price.                      -Explain how supply, demand and competition interact to influence quantities of inputs and outputs. <i>For example:</i>                      -<b>Interaction of supply and demand:</b> The availability of a good or service and the demand for that good or service interacts to determine price. For instance, if demand for gasoline increases beyond the capacity of refineries to provide adequate supplies, prices for gasoline will rise. When refinery production exceeds demand, producers will drop prices for gasoline in an attempt to get car owners to purchase more gasoline.                      -<b>Influence of competition:</b> Price is influenced by competition among producers who compete to sell their goods and services. When multiple producers compete to sell a product that is in high-demand, consumers may benefit as the producers lower their prices to increase sales and compete for customers. For instance, when several stores sell the same video game system, they are in competition with one another, and often choose to lower prices to attract consumers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply</li> <li>• Demand</li> <li>• Competition</li> <li>• Price</li> <li>• Market</li> <li>• Outputs</li> <li>• Inputs</li> <li>• Human resources</li> <li>• Natural resources</li> <li>• Capital</li> <li>• Goods</li> <li>• Services</li> </ul>

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	Content Statement & Elaborations	I Can...	Key Vocabulary
<b>Economics</b>	<p>15. The interaction of supply and demand, influenced by competition, helps to determine price in a market. This interaction also determines the quantities of outputs produced and the quantities of inputs (human resources, natural resources and capital) used. <i>(Continued)</i></p>	<p><i>-Quantities of outputs produced and inputs used:</i> The interaction of supply, demand and competition influences the quantities of goods and services produced (outputs) and therefore the quantities of productive resources used (inputs). As supply, demand and competition interact to determine the price of a product, the number of products created also is affected. For example, video game manufacturers might produce more copies of a popular game in anticipation of holiday shopping. As the demand for a game increases during the holiday season, manufacturers will increase their outputs (copies of the game), as well as their use of inputs (productive resources like plastic to create discs and workers to package them)</p>	
	<p>16. When selecting items to buy, individuals can compare the price and quality of available goods and services.</p>	<p>-Explain how individuals compare price and quality when selecting goods and services to buy (including print and web-based advertising, personal recommendations and independent reviews) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Exploring reasons why items manufactured in Asia (e.g., clothing, toys, electronics) might have lower prices than those produced in the United States.</li> <li>-Discussing the pros and cons of purchasing foreign-made products, including price and quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Price</li> <li>• Quality</li> <li>• Goods</li> <li>• Services</li> <li>• Web-based advertising</li> <li>• Personal recommendation</li> <li>• Independent reviews</li> <li>• Foreign made products</li> </ul>

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