Introduction

These Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations (GSEs) for Social Studies have been developed as a means to identify the content knowledge and skills expected of all students (grades K-high school). **GSEs _are meant to capture the "big ideas" of civics and history that can be taught and assessed, without narrowing the curriculum locally_**. They _are not intended_ to represent the full curriculum for instruction and assessment locally, nor are they meant to simply replace existing social studies curriculum. The set of GSEs includes concepts and skills intended to be for local assessment purposes only. Generally speaking, Grade Span Expectations – at any grade – represent content knowledge and skills that have been _introduced instructionally at least one to two years before_ students are expected to demonstrate confidence in applying them independently.
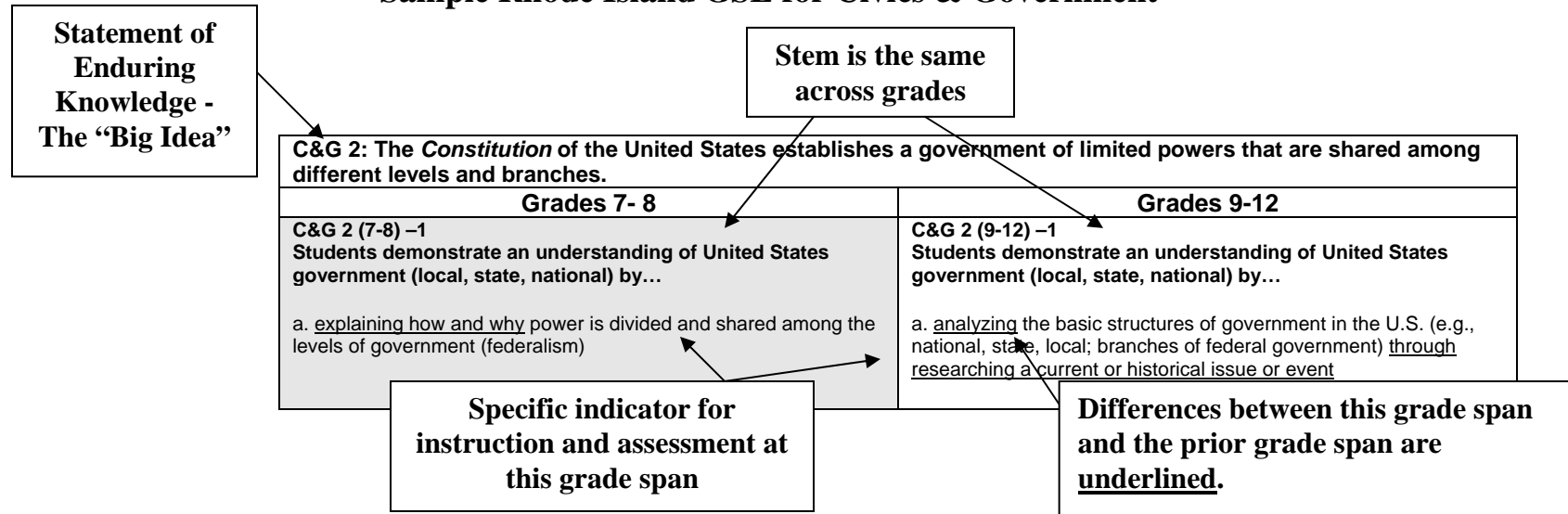
As you read these Grade Span Expectations, the following ideas are important to understand:

1. **Civics & Government, Historical Perspectives/Rhode Island History, Geography, and Economics are the only social studies strands included in these GSEs.** It is expected that local social studies curriculum frameworks would also include other strands, such as culture, world history, and U.S. history.
2. **All of the concepts and skills identified at a given grade span are considered "fair game" for assessment purposes** at the local school/district level. GSEs for grades 9-12 are intended to be used in making decisions about **proficiency** in social studies. Extended Learning GSEs (Ext/high school only) are included as _suggested learning that goes beyond proficiency_.
3. **Because GSEs identify "assessable" content and skills**, **the use of conjunctions** throughout this document have specific meaning. The use of the conjunction "or" means that a student may be expected to be assessed on all or some of the elements of the GSE at a given time. The use of "and" between elements of a GSE means that the _intent_ is to assess all parts of the GSE together. Sometimes "or" is used when students have choices about how they will respond (e.g., researching a current OR historical issue OR event).
4. **Each GSE includes several parts.**
   a. **An overarching Statement of Enduring Knowledge identifies the "big ideas" of the discipline.** Enduring Knowledge is defined as understandings that have enduring value beyond a single lesson, unit of study, or grade level; are at the heart of the discipline ("doing" the subject); uncover abstract, complex, or often misunderstood ideas; and can be used to frame _essential questions for learning_ (e.g., What are the purposes and functions of government? How does one become a citizen?).
   b. **A statement in bold, called the "stem,"** is the first part of each GSE. Each "stem" is the same across the grades for a given GSE, and is meant to communicate the main curriculum and instructional focus across the grades for the related big idea. There are often several stems for each big idea.
   c. **The non-bold text** within a GSE indicates how the GSE is specified at a given grade span. There are often are several indicators for each GSE stem. Don't forget to read each indicator (a, b, c, etc.) WITH the stem.
   d. **Differences between adjacent grades** are underlined. (Note: Sometimes nothing is underlined within a GSE. In these situations, differences in adjacent grades assume increasing complexity or perhaps broadening the scope of the content or skills.)

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5. **Each RI GSE is coded** for the content area, the grade span, the GSE "stem" number, and the specific indicator for that GSE stem. [E.g., "C&G 2 – (9-12) -1.a" means C&G 2 (Civics & Government, 2nd Statement of Enduring Knowledge) – 9-12 (grade span 9-12/Proficiency) - 1 (1st GSE "stem") – a (the first specific indicator for the 1st GSE stem under C&G 2).]

Sample Rhode Island GSE for Civics & Government

Statement of Enduring Knowledge - The "Big Idea"

Stem is the same across grades

C&G 2: The *Constitution* of the United States establishes a government of limited powers that are shared among different levels and branches.

Grades 7- 8	Grades 9-12
C&G 2 (7-8) –1 **Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…** a. explaining how and why power is divided and shared among the levels of government (federalism)	**C&G 2 (9-12) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…** a. analyzing the basic structures of government in the U.S. (e.g., national, state, local; branches of federal government) through researching a current or historical issue or event

Specific indicator for instruction and assessment at this grade span

Differences between this grade span and the prior grade span are underlined.

> ➤ **The Statement of Enduring Knowledge identifies "the why" – Why is this topic/concept important for me to learn?**
> ➤ **The GSE stem identifies "the what" – What is the focus of the big idea (Statement of Enduring Knowledge) for instruction and assessment?**
> ➤ **The indicators following each stem identify "the how" – How will students demonstrate what they know and can do at each grade span to show understanding?**

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GSEs: Overview and Table of Contents		
Civics & Government Strand Statements of Enduring Knowledge	**Stems for Each Statement of Enduring Knowledge Students demonstrate an understanding of:**	**Page**
C&G 1: People create and change structures of power, authority, and governance in order to accomplish common goals.	**C&G 1 -1:** Origins, forms, and purposes of government…	**5**
	C&G 1 -2: Sources of authority and use of power, and how they are/can be changed…	**6**
C&G 2: The *Constitution* of the United States establishes a government of limited powers that are shared among different levels and branches.	**C&G 2 -1:** United States government (local, state, national)…	**7**
	C&G 2 -2: The democratic values and principles underlying the U.S. government…	**8**
C&G 3: In a democratic society, all people have certain rights and responsibilities.	**C&G 3 -1:** Citizens' rights and responsibilities…	**9**
	C&G 3 -2: How individuals and groups exercise (or are denied) their rights and responsibilities…	**10**
C&G 4: People engage in political processes in a variety of ways.	**C&G 4 -1:** Political systems and political processes…	**11**
	C&G 4 -2: Their participation in political processes…	**12**
	C&G 4 -3: Their participation in a civil society…	**13**
C&G 5: As members of an interconnected world community, the choices we make impact others locally, nationally, and globally.	**C&G 5 -1:** The many ways Earth's people are interconnected…	**14**
	C&G 5 -2: The benefits and challenges of an interconnected world…	**14**
	C&G 5 -3: How the choices we make impact and are impacted by an interconnected world…	**15**
Historical Perspectives/R. I. History Strand Statements of Enduring Knowledge	**Stems for Each Statement of Enduring Knowledge Students:**	**Page**
HP 1: History is an account of human activities that is interpretive in nature.	**HP 1 -1:** *Act as historians,* using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary/secondary sources)…	**16**
	HP 1 -2: Interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships…	**17**
HP 2: History is a chronicle of human activities, diverse people, and the societies they form.	**HP 2 -1:** Connect the past with the present…	**18**
	HP 2 -2: Chronicle events and conditions…	**19**
	HP 2 -3: Show understanding of change over time…	**19**
HP 3: The study of history helps us understand the present and shape the future.	**HP 3 -1:** Demonstrate an understanding of how the past frames the present…	**20**
	HP 3 -2: Make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world)…	**21**
HP 4: Historical events and human/natural phenomena impact and are influenced by ideas and beliefs.	**HP 4 -1:** Geographic factors and shared past events affect human interactions…	**22**
	HP 4 -2: Innovations, inventions, change, and expansion cause increased interaction among people…	**23**
HP 5: Human societies and cultures develop and change in response to human needs and wants.	**HP5 -1:** A variety of factors affect cultural diversity within a society by…	**24**
	HP5 -2: Culture has affected how people in a society behave in relation to groups…	**25**
	HP5 -3: Various perspectives have led individuals and/or groups to interpret events or phenomena differently and with historical consequences by…	**25**

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Geography Strand Statements of Enduring Knowledge	Stems for Each Statement of Enduring Knowledge Students:	
G 1: Understanding and interpreting the organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface provides an understanding of the world in spatial terms.	**G1 -1:** Understand maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies…	**26**
	G1 -2: Identify the characteristics and features of maps…	**26**
G 2: Physical and human characteristics (e.g. culture, experiences, etc.) influence places and regions.	**G2 -1:** Physical and human characteristics of places…	**27**
	G2 -2: Regions and places …	**27**
	G2 -3: Different perspectives that individuals/groups have …	**28**
	G2 -4: How geography contributes to how regions are defined/identified …	**28**
G 3: Human systems, and human movement affect and are affected by distribution of population and resources, relationships (cooperation and conflict), and culture.	**G3 -1:** Why people do/do not migrate by…	**29**
	G3 -2: Interrelationships of geography with resources…	**29**
	G3 -3: How geography influences human settlement, cooperation or conflict…	**29**
G 4: Environment and Society: Patterns emerge as humans settle, modify, and interact on Earth's surface to limit or promote human activities.	**G4 -1:** Explain how humans depend on their environment…	**30**
	G4 -2: How humans react or adapt to an ever-changing physical environment…	**30**
	G4 -3: Explain how human actions modify the physical environment…	**31**
Economics Strand Statements of Enduring Knowledge	**Stems for Each Statement of Enduring Knowledge Students:**	
E 1: Individuals and societies make choices to address the challenges and opportunities of scarcity and abundance.	**E1 -1:** Basic economic concepts…	**32**
	E1 -2: Scarcity and abundance causes individuals to make economic choices…	**33**
	E1 -3: Societies develop different ways to deal with scarcity and abundance…	**33**
E 2: Producers and consumers locally, nationally, and internationally engage in the exchange of goods and services.	**E2 -1:** The variety of ways producers and consumers exchange goods and services…	**34**
	E2 -2: How innovations and technology affects the exchange of goods and services…	**34**
E 3: Individuals, institutions, and governments have roles in economic systems.	**E3 -1:** Interdependence created by economic decisions…	**35**
	E3 -2: The role of government in a global economy…	**35**
Appendices		**Page**
APPENDIX A: Glossary of Terms	Definitions of terms found in the grade span expectations strands and content areas	**36**
APPENDIX B: *Suggested* Resources	List of free civics, government, and history (global and Rhode Island) resources	**52**

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GSEs for Civics & Government Strand

C&G 1: People create and change structures of power, authority, and governance in order to accomplish common goals.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
C&G 1 (K-2) –1 **Students demonstrate an understanding of origins, forms, and purposes of government by…**	**C&G 1 (3-4) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of origins, forms, and purposes of government by…**	**C&G 1 (5-6) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of origins, forms, and purposes of government by…**	**C&G 1 (7-8) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of origins, forms, and purposes of government by…**	**C&G 1 (9-12) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of origins, forms, and purposes of government by…**	**C&G 1 (Ext) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of origins, forms, and purposes of government by…**
a. identifying rules and consequences for not following them in different settings (e.g., home, bus, classroom, cafeteria, etc.) and explaining why we need rules and who makes the rules	a. making, applying, and enforcing rules (home, school, community)	a. identifying the basic functions of government	a. identifying and explaining the origins and basic functions of government	a. describing or explaining competing ideas about the purposes and functions of politics and government	a. analyzing competing ideas about the purposes and functions of politics and government
b. evaluating the rules in different settings (e.g., *Is this a good rule and why/why not?*)	b. comparing similarities between a rule and a law	b. listing and defining various forms of government (e.g., dictatorship, democracy, parliamentary, monarchy)	b. comparing and contrasting different forms of government (e.g., dictatorship, democracy, theocracy, republic, monarchy)	b. comparing and contrasting different forms of government and their purposes	
c. exploring examples of services (e.g., post office, police, fire, garbage collection) provided in their own community	c. citing examples of services that local and state governments provide for the common good	c. citing examples of when major changes in governments have occurred (e.g., American Revolution, Hammurabi's Code, Rhode Island Royal Charter/ RI Constitution)	c. explaining what happens when political structures do or do not meet the needs of people (e.g., democracy v. anarchy)	c. explaining how a political ideology is reflected in the form and structure of a government (e.g., Democracy – Democratic republic)	
			d. explaining how geography and economics influence the structure of government	d. distinguishing between the rule of law and the "rule of men" (e.g., *Korematsu v. U.S.* and Japanese internment during WWII)	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

C&G 1 (K-2) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of sources of authority and use of power, and how they are/can be changed by…	C&G 1 (3-4) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of sources of authority and use of power, and how they are/can be changed by…	C&G 1 (5-6) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of sources of authority and use of power, and how they are/can be changed by…	C&G 1 (7-8)–2 Students demonstrate an understanding of sources of authority and use of power, and how they are/can be changed by…	C&G 1 (9-12) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of sources of authority and use of power, and how they are/can be changed, by…	C&G 1 (Ext) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of sources of authority and use of power, and how they are/can be changed by…
a. identifying authority figures who make, apply, and enforce rules (e.g., family, school, police, firefighters, etc.) and how these people help to meet the needs of the common good	a. identifying authority figures who make, apply, and enforce rules (e.g., family, school, police, firefighters, etc.) and explaining how there are limits to their power (e.g., *What are police not allowed to do?*)	a. identifying and summarizing the rule of law, using various enduring/ significant documents (e.g., Magna Carta, Preamble of U.S. Constitution, U.N. Rights of the Child, "I Have A Dream" speech)	a. comparing and contrasting the key stages of development of the rule of law, as presented in various enduring/significant documents (e.g., Magna Carta, Preamble of U.S. Constitution, U.N. Rights of the Child, "I Have A Dream" speech)	a. identifying how actions of a government affect relationships involving the individual, society and the government (e.g., Homeland Security)	
b. recognizing and describing the characteristics of leadership and fair decision making, and explaining how they affect others (e.g., line leader, team captain)	b. recognizing, describing, and demonstrating the characteristics of leadership and fair decision making, and explaining how they affect others	b. identifying and describing the role of individuals (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Thomas Paine) as authority figures/ leaders in the creation of government	b. explaining why the rule of law is necessary to the role of government (e.g., debate/ Robert's Rules of Order, classroom procedures)	b. explaining how political authority is obtained and legitimized	
			c. defining and identifying the nature of authority and sources of power	c. examining the historical origins of power and how that power has been exercised over time (e.g., divine right, popular sovereignty, social contract, "regime of truth")	

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C&G 2: The *Constitution* of the United States establishes a government of limited powers that are shared among different levels and branches.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
C&G 2 (K-2) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…	**C&G 2 (3-4) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…**	**C&G 2 (5-6) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…**	**C&G 2 (7-8) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…**	**C&G 2 (9-12) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…**	**C&G 2 (Ext) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of United States government (local, state, national) by…**
a. identifying elected leadership titles/basic role at different levels of government (e.g., mayor is the leader of a city, governor is the leader of the state, president is the leader of the country)	a. identifying the levels (local, state, national) and three branches of government, as defined by the *U.S. Constitution*, and the roles and purposes of each (e.g., checks and balances)	a. identifying and describing the function of the three branches (i.e., checks and balances, separation of powers)	a. identifying the functions of the three branches of government; and analyzing and describing the interrelationship among the branches (i.e., checks and balances/ cause and effect, separation of powers)	a. evaluating, taking, and defending positions on a current issue regarding the judicial protection of individual or state rights via judicial review	
	b. describing the *U.S. Constitution* and *Bill of Rights* and explaining why they are important	b. identifying how power is divided and shared among the levels of the United States government	b. explaining how and why power is divided and shared among the levels of government (federalism)	b. analyzing the basic structures of government in the U.S. (e.g., national, state, local; branches of federal government) through researching a current or historical issue or event	
		c. explaining how a bill becomes a law	c. tracing the process of how an idea transforms into a bill and then becomes a law	c. identifying and describing ways in which people gain or fail to gain access to the institutions of the U.S. government (local, state, national) or other political institutions (e.g., access to the U.S. political process)	c. analyzing how people gain or fail to gain access to the institutions of the U.S. government (local, state, national) or other political institutions (e.g., access to the U.S. political process)
				d. critically examining the principles, traditions, and precedents of American constitutional government	

Civics & Government, Historical Perspectives (HP 1-3) – December 2008 ~ Historical Perspectives (HP 4-5), Geography, Economics – November 2012

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C&G 2 (K-2) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the democratic values and principles underlying the U.S. government by…	C&G 2 (3-4) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the democratic values and principles underlying the U.S. government by…	C&G 2 (5-6) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the democratic values and principles underlying the U.S. government by…	C&G 2 (7-8) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the democratic values and principles underlying the U.S. government by…	C&G 2 (9-12) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the democratic values and principles underlying the U.S. government by…	C&G 2 (Ext) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the democratic values and principles underlying the U.S. government by…
a. identifying symbols and national holidays used to depict Americans' shared democratic values, principles, and beliefs (e.g., American flag, Pledge of Allegiance, Presidents' Day, Independence Day)	a. identifying and explaining the meaning of symbols and national holidays used to depict Americans shared democratic values, principles, and beliefs (e.g., colors of the American flag, Pledge of Allegiance, bald eagle, Presidents' Day, Independence Day)	a. exploring democratic values such as: respect, property, compromise, liberty, self-government, and self-determination	a. explaining how democratic values are reflected in enduring documents, political speeches (discourse), and group actions	a. interpreting and analyzing the sources of the U.S. democratic tradition in the *Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution*, and other documents (e.g., *RI Constitution, Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments & Resolutions*, Supreme Court decisions, *Pledge of Allegiance*)	
b. using a variety of sources (e.g., trade books, picture books, songs, artwork) to illustrate the basic values and principles of democracy (e.g., Statue of Liberty represents freedom, Independent Man on State House represents individual rights, *Grand Old Flag* represents national unity, *This Land is Your Land* represents respect for diversity)	b. using a variety of sources (e.g., *Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence*, trade books, picture books, songs, artwork) to illustrate the basic values and principles of democracy (e.g., Statue of Liberty represents freedom, Independent Man on State House represents individual rights, *E Pluribus Unum* represents national unity, *This Land is Your Land* represents respect for diversity)	b. identifying enduring documents (e.g., *Bill of Rights, U.S. Constitution*) that reflect the underlying principles of the United States	b. using a variety of sources to identify and defend a position on a democratic principle (e.g., self-government in Declaration of Independence, women's rights in Seneca Falls Declaration, Habeas Corpus in Laws of 12 Tables, freedom of religion in Washington's letter to the Touro Synagogue)	b. analyzing the inherent challenges involved in balancing majority rule and minority rights	
c. identifying individual roles in a group and acting as a productive member of a group	c. exhibiting and explaining what it means to be a responsible member of a group to achieve a common goal (e.g., problem solving, task completion, etc.) and self-monitoring effectiveness in a group	c. exhibiting and explaining what it means to be a responsible citizen in the community	c. exhibiting and explaining what it means to be a responsible citizen in the state and nation	c. identifying and giving examples of the discrepancies between democratic ideals and the realities of American social and political life (e.g., equal protection under the law and the reality of discrimination)	c. analyzing the discrepancies between democratic ideals and the realities of American social and political life (e.g., equal protection under the law and the reality of discrimination)
				d. discussing different historical understandings/ perspectives of democracy	

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GSEs for Grades K-2	GSEs for Grades 3-4	GSEs for Grades 5-6	GSEs for Grades 7-8	GSEs for HS Proficiency	GSEs for HS Extended Learning
C&G 3 (K-2) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of citizens' rights and responsibilities by…	**C&G 3 (3-4) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of citizens' rights and responsibilities by…**	**C&G 3 (5-6) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of citizens' rights and responsibilities by…**	**C&G 3 (7-8) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of citizens' rights and responsibilities by…**	**C&G 3 (9-12) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of citizens' rights and responsibilities by…**	**C&G 3 (Ext) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of citizens' rights and responsibilities by…**
a. exhibiting respect (e.g., waiting one's turn, respecting differences, sharing, etc.) for self, parents, teachers, authority figures (police, fire, doctors, community leaders), and others	a. exhibiting respect for self, parents, teachers, authority figures (police, fire, doctors, community leaders), and others, and demonstrating an understanding of others' points of view	a. defining the concepts: "civic"(*adj.*), "civics"(*n*), "civil," and "citizen"	a. defining and applying the concepts: "civic"(*adj.*), "civics"(*n*), "civil," "citizen," and "rights"	a. comparing and contrasting different perspective on provisions found in the *Bill of Rights* (e.g., flag burning and the first Amendment)	a. evaluating, taking, and defending positions on provisions found in the *Bill of Rights*
	b. using a variety of sources (e.g., primary sources, secondary sources, literature, videos) to provide examples of individuals' and groups' rights and responsibilities (e.g., justice, equality, and diversity)	b. identifying citizen's rights in a democratic society (personal, economic, legal, and civic)	b. evaluating and defending a position on issues involving *individual rights* (personal, economic, legal, or political rights reflected in the *Bill of Rights*)	b. comparing and contrasting human rights provided for in various seminal documents or materials (e.g., *Declaration of the Rights of Man, Universal Declaration of Rights, International Convention on the Rights of the Child*, and other international documents)	
		c. identifying a citizen's responsibilities in a democratic society (personal, economic, legal, and civic)	c. analyzing and defending a position on an issue involving *civic responsibilities* (personal, economic, legal or political rights)	c. evaluating, taking, and defending positions regarding the personal and civic responsibilities of individuals	
		d. identifying conflicts between individual rights and the common good (e.g., Eminent domain, airport expansion, Scituate Reservoir, Coastal Access)	d. providing examples that reflect conflicts between individual rights and the common good, within the context of civic responsibility	d. analyzing the scope and limits of personal, cultural, economic, or political rights (e.g., freedom of expression vs. school dress codes, speaking one's native language vs. English-only legislation; living wage vs. minimum wage; civil liberties vs. national security)	
			e. describing the criteria used for admission to citizenship in the U.S.		e. critically examining the criteria used for admission to citizenship in the U.S.

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C&G 3 (K-2) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of how individuals and groups exercise (or are denied) their rights and responsibilities by…	C&G 3 (3-4) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of how individuals and groups exercise (or are denied) their rights and responsibilities by…	C&G 3 (5-6) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding how individuals and groups exercise (or are denied) their rights and responsibilities by…	C&G 3 (7-8) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of how of individuals and groups exercise (or are denied) their rights and responsibilities by…	C&G 3 (9-12) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of how individuals and groups exercise (or are denied) their rights and responsibilities by…	C&G 3 (Ext) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of how individuals and groups exercise (or are denied) their rights and responsibilities by…
a. demonstrating personal and group rights and responsibility (e.g., self-managing behavior, time, space, and materials)	a. demonstrating and explaining how personal choices can affect rights, responsibilities and privileges of self and others (e.g., bullying, breaking rules, intruding on others' space, interference with others' rights to learn)	a. identifying and explaining specific ways rights may or may not be exercised (e.g., civil rights)	a. identifying an issue, proposing solutions, and developing an action plan to resolve the issue	a. identifying a policy at the school, local, state, national, or international level and describing how it affects individual rights	a. evaluating, taking, and defending a position regarding a policy at the school, local, state, national, or international level that affects individual rights
b. working cooperatively in a group, sharing responsibilities or individual roles within a group	b. working cooperatively in a group, demonstrating individual/personal accountability (e.g., dividing responsibilities, taking on individual roles) to complete a task (e.g., in-class group projects, civic or community activities, school-wide groups or clubs working toward a common goal)	b. recognizing potential conflicts within or among groups, brainstorming possible solutions, and reaching compromises (e.g., discrimination, bullying)	b. identifying and explaining how an action taken by an individual or a group impacts the rights of others	b. accessing the political system (e.g., letter writing, researching an issue and communicating it to the public, organizing, petitioning, boycotting/buycotting)	
c. identifying feelings and situations that lead to conflict and describing ways people solve problems effectively	c. explaining different ways conflicts can be resolved, how conflicts and resolutions can affect people, and describing the resolution of conflicts by the courts or other authorities	c. explaining the judicial process - due process – local, state, and federal (e.g., school discipline policy, truancy court, appeals process)	c. identifying the impact of an historic court case	c. describing and giving examples of how access to institutions can affect justice, reward, and power in the U.S.	c. analyzing how access to institutions affects justice, reward, and power in the U.S.
				d. identifying and explaining ways individuals and groups have exercised their rights in order to transform society (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, women's suffrage)	d. critiquing and proposing alternatives to social, political, or economic injustices; using evidence to make predictions about how society might be transformed in the future
				e. participating in and reflecting on a decision-making experience as part of a group in your classroom, school, or community (e.g., developing classroom norms, School Improvement Team member, response to community needs, such as a food drive)	e. reflecting on participation in school governance and/or youth leadership development

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C&G 4: People engage in political processes in a variety of ways.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
C&G 4 (K-2) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of political systems and political processes by…	**C&G 4 (3-4) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of political systems and political processes by…**	**C&G 4 (5-6) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of political systems and political processes by…**	**C&G 4 (7-8) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of political systems and political processes by…**	**C&G 4 (9-12) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of political systems and political processes by…**	**C&G 4 (Ext)–1 Students demonstrate an understanding of political systems and political processes by…**
a. identifying forms of civic participation (e.g., voting, conducting a survey)	a. identifying forms and levels (e.g., voting vs. running for office, organizing a meeting vs. attending a meeting) of civic participation and how it affects the common good (local, state, national, world)	a. explaining how leaders are selected or elected (e.g., election process, appointment process, political parties, campaigns)	a. explaining how various factors affect how leaders are selected or elected through an election process (e.g., election process, public agenda, special interest groups, and media)	a. comparing and contrasting U.S. systems of government with others	
		b. listing the "labels" that individuals may give themselves within a political process (e.g., radical, liberal, conservative, environmentalist, Democrat, Republican)	b. describing how and why individuals identify themselves politically (e.g., Federalist, Anti-federalist, suffragette, pacifist, nationalists, socialists)	b. interacting with, analyzing, and evaluating political institutions and political parties in an authentic context (using local, national, or international issues/events that are personally meaningful)	b. interacting with political institutions and/or political parties in order to evaluate how they shape the public agenda
		c. identifying, comparing, and contrasting different "political systems" (e.g., monarchy, democracy, feudal)	c. evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of various political systems (e.g., dictatorship, oligarchy, monarchy, democracy, theocracy)	c. analyzing and interpreting sources (print and non-print discourse/media), by distinguishing fact from opinion, and evaluating possible bias/propaganda or conflicting information within or across sources	c. critically analyzing a media piece (e.g., political advertisements, news broadcasts, talk radio shows) and assessing its impact on public opinion and behavior
			d. examining how elections are/can be vehicles of change	d. selecting a landmark campaign or election in the American political system, explaining the historical context and its significance, and evaluating its impact	d. evaluating the significance of landmark campaigns and elections in the American political system
			e. recognizing multiple perspectives on historical or current controversial issues	e. analyzing multiple perspectives on an historical or current controversial issue (e.g., immigration, environmental policy, escalation of the war in Vietnam, Brown v. Board of Education)	e. analyzing multiple perspectives on historical or current controversial issues to illustrate the complexity involved in obtaining political agreement on contested public issues (e.g., perspectives on immigration)

Civics & Government, Historical Perspectives (HP 1-3) – December 2008 ~ Historical Perspectives (HP 4-5), Geography, Economics – November 2012

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

C&G 4 (K-2) – 2 Students demonstrate their participation in political processes by…	C&G 4 (3-4) – 2 Students demonstrate their participation in political processes by…	C&G 4 (5-6) -2 Students demonstrate their participation in political processes by…	C&G 4 (7-8)-2 Students demonstrate their participation in political processes by…	C&G 4 (9-12) –2 Students demonstrate their participation in political processes by…	C&G 4 (Ext) –2 Students demonstrate their participation in political processes by…
a. experiencing a variety of forms of participation (e.g., voting, conducting a survey, writing a class letter about an issue of concern)	a. engaging in a variety of forms of participation (e.g., voting, petition, survey) and explaining the purpose of each form	a. using a variety of sources to form, substantiate, and communicate an opinion and presenting their opinion to an audience beyond the classroom (e.g., letter to the editor, student exhibition, persuasive essay, article in school newspaper)	a. expressing and defending an informed opinion and presenting their opinion to an audience beyond the classroom (e.g., political cartoon, letter, speech, emailing Congressional membership)	a. using collaborative decision making/problem solving to consider multiple perspectives on a current political, social, or economic issue, evaluating the consequences of various options, and developing a plan of action (e.g., new school policy or local, national, or international public policy)	
		b. describing the voting process for a local, state, or national election	b. describing their role and impact in the voting process	b. working individually or with others to identify, propose, and carry out a community/civic engagement project/initiative (e.g., making the community aware of an issue, organizing a workshop)	
		c. engaging in the political process (e.g., voting in school elections)	c. engaging in the political process (e.g., mock elections)	c. engaging in and reflecting upon an electoral process in a class, school, or community (e.g., become a candidate and carry out a campaign, participate in party/school nominations, work on a political campaign, volunteer to serve on a board, do polling)	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

C&G 4 (K-2) –3 Students participate in a civil society by…	C&G 4 (3-4) –3 Students participate in a civil society by…	C&G 4 (5-6) –3 Students participate in a civil society by…	C&G 4 (7-8)-3 Students participate in a civil society by…	C&G 4 (9-12) –3 Students participate in a civil society by…	C&G 4 (Ext) –3 Students participate in a civil society by…
a. identifying problems, planning and implementing solutions in the classroom, school, and community (e.g., problem of litter/solutions - each picks up one piece of trash, recycle, plan a clean-up day, etc.)	a. identifying problems, planning and implementing solutions, and evaluating the outcomes in the classroom, school, community, state, nation, or world (e.g., problem of global warming/solutions - recycling, energy conservation)	a. demonstrating respect for the opinions of others (e.g., listening to and asking relevant questions, taking turns, considering alternative perspectives)	a. demonstrating an understanding and empathy for the opinions of others (e.g., listening to and asking relevant questions, considering alternative perspectives, voicing alternative points of view, recognizing bias)	a. critically reflecting on their own civic dispositions (e.g., tolerance and respect, concern for the rights and welfare of others, social responsibility, and recognition of the capacity to make a difference)	
	b. explaining how individuals can take responsibility for their actions and how their actions impact the community	b. demonstrating the ability to compromise (e.g., offering solutions, persisting to resolve issues)	b. demonstrating the ability to compromise (e.g., offering solutions, persisting to resolve issues)	b. identifying and describing the role that various institutions play in meeting the needs of the community	b. understanding and analyzing the assets and needs of their communities and the interactions with various institutions (e.g., interest and advocacy groups, the not-for-profit sector)
		c. taking responsibility for one's own actions (anticipating and accepting consequences)	c. recognizing the cause(s) and effect(s) of taking a civil action	c. identifying and analyzing the conflicts that exist between public and private life (e.g., issues related to Homeland Security, Eminent Domain, civil liberties)	
		d. identifying and accessing reliable sources to answer questions about current important issues (e.g., news media, children's news magazines)	d. utilizing a variety of reliable sources to develop an informed opinion		

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

C&G 5: As members of an interconnected world community, the choices we make impact others locally, nationally, and globally.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs Grades 5-6**	**GSEs Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
C&G 5 (K-2) -1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the many ways earth's people are interconnected by…	**C&G 5 (3-4) –1Students demonstrate an understanding of the many ways Earth's people are interconnected by…**	**C&G 5 (5-6)– 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the many ways Earth's people are interconnected by…**	**C&G 5 (7-8) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the many ways Earth's people are interconnected by…**	**C&G 5 (9-12) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the many ways Earth's people are interconnected by…**	**C&G 5 (Ext) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the many ways Earth's people are interconnected by…**
a. exploring and discussing ways we interact with others around the world (e.g., food, clothing, transportation, tourism, news)	a. explaining how current events around the world affect our lives (e.g., trade, war, conflict-resolution, global warming)	a. identifying, describing, and explaining how people are socially, technologically, geographically, economically, or culturally connected to others	a. tracing and explaining social, technological, geographical, economical, and cultural connections for a given society of people (e.g., trade, transportation, communication)	a. identifying the ways the world is organized: politically, socially, culturally, economically, environmentally (e.g., nation-state)	
	b. locating where different nations are in the world in relation to the United States (e.g., related to current events, literature, trade books)	b. locating where different nations are in the world in relation to the U.S.	b. identifying, describing, and explaining how people are politically, economically, environmentally, militarily, and (or) diplomatically connected (e.g., World Bank, UN, NATO, European Union)	b. organizing information to show relationships between and among various individuals, systems, and structures (e.g., politically, socially, culturally, economically, environmentally)	
C&G 5 (K-2) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the benefits and challenges of an interconnected world by…	C&G **5 (3-4) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the benefits and challenges of an interconnected world by…**	**C&G 5 (5-6) -2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the benefits and challenges of an interconnected world by…**	**C&G 5 (7-8)-2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the benefits and challenges of an interconnected world by…**	**C&G 5 (9-12)-2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the benefits and challenges of an interconnected world by…**	**C&G 5-2 (Ext) Students demonstrate an understanding of the benefits and challenges of an interconnected world by…**
a. using a variety of print and non-print sources to explore other people and places	a. exploring current issues using a variety of print and non-print sources (e.g., *Where does our food come from and what happens if there is a drought?*)	a. identifying and discussing factors that lead to the breakdown of order among societies (e.g., natural disasters, wars, plagues, population shifts, natural resources)	a. identifying and discussing factors that lead to the breakdown of order among societies and the resulting consequences (e.g., abolition of slavery, terrorism, Fall of Roman Empire, civil war)	a. describing the interconnected nature of a contemporary or historical issue	
		b. citing a social, technological, geographical, economical, or cultural issue that provides an example of both benefits and challenges	b. considering competing interests on issues that benefit some people and cause other people to suffer (e.g., slavery, whaling, oil exploration)	b. analyzing and evaluating a contemporary or historical issue (e.g., free trade versus fair trade, access to medical care and terrorism)	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

C&G 5 (K-2)-3 Students demonstrate an understanding of how the choices we make impact, and are impacted by an interconnected world, by…	C&G 5 (3-4) -3 Students demonstrate an understanding of how the choices we make impact, and are impacted by an interconnected world, by…	C&G 5 (5-6) -3 Students demonstrate an understanding of how the choices we make impact and are impacted by an interconnected world by…	C&G 5 (7-8) -3 Students demonstrate an understanding of how the choices we make impact and are impacted by an interconnected world by…	C&G 5 (9-12) -3 Students demonstrate an understanding of how the choices we make impact and are impacted by, an interconnected world by…	C&G 5 (Ext)-3 Students demonstrate an understanding of how the choices we make impact and are impacted by, an interconnected world by…
a. listing the pros and cons of personal decisions (e.g., littering, recycling)	a. listing <u>and explaining</u> the pros and cons of personal <u>and organizational</u> (e.g., businesses, governments, other groups) decisions (e.g., donations to global charities)	a. <u>identifying and analyzing the effects of consumer choice</u> (environmental, communication, political)	a. <u>making predictions</u> as to the effects of personal consumer, environmental, communication, and eventual political choices (e.g., hybrid cars, local v. imported)	a. predicting outcomes and possible consequences of a conflict, event, or course of action	
		b. <u>explaining how actions taken or not taken impact societies</u> (e.g., natural disasters, incidences of social injustice or genocide)	b. <u>summarizing a significant situation; proposing and defending actions to be taken or not taken</u> (e.g., pollution, consumption, conservation)	b. identifying and summarizing the <u>intended and unintended consequences of a conflict, event, or course of action</u>	
				c. using <u>deliberation, negotiation, and compromise to plan and develop just solutions to problems</u> (e.g., immigration, limited energy resources, nuclear threat) <u>created when nations or groups act</u>	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

GSEs for Historical Perspectives/Rhode Island History Strand

HP 1: History is an account of human activities that is interpretive in nature.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
HP 1 (K-2) –1 Students *act as historians,* using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary and secondary sources) by…	**HP 1 (3-4) –1** Students *act as historians,* using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary and secondary sources) by…	**HP 1 (5-6) –1** Students *act as historians,* using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary and secondary sources) by…	**HP 1 (7-8) –1** Students *act as historians,* using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary and secondary sources) by…	**HP 1 (9-12) –1** Students *act as historians,* using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary and secondary sources) by…	**HP 1 (Ext) –1** Students *act as historians,* using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary and secondary sources) by…
a. identifying and categorizing the kinds of information obtained from a variety of artifacts and documents (e.g., *What would this artifact tell us about how people lived?*)	a. describing the difference between primary and secondary sources and interpreting information from each (e.g., asking and answering questions, making predictions)	a. identifying appropriate sources (e.g., historical maps, diaries, photographs) to answer historical questions	a. identifying appropriate sources and using evidence to substantiate specific accounts of human activity	a. formulating historical questions, obtaining, analyzing, evaluating historical primary and secondary print and non-print sources (e.g., *RI Constitution*, art, oral history, writings of Elizabeth Buffum Chace)	
b. distinguishing objects, artifacts, and symbols from long ago and today (e.g., passage of time documented through family photos, evolution of household appliances)	b. classifying objects, artifacts, and symbols from long ago and today and describing how they add to our understanding of the past	b. using sources to support the stories of history (*How do we know what we know?*)	b. drawing inferences from Rhode Island History about the larger context of history (e.g., Opening of Japan, Separation of Church and State, Industrialism)	b. explaining how historical facts and historical interpretations may be different, but are related (e.g., slavery in RI v. economic benefit to RI)	
	c. organizing information obtained to answer historical questions	c. asking and answering historical questions, organizing information, and evaluating information in terms of relevance	c. asking and answering historical questions, evaluating sources of information, organizing the information, and evaluating information in terms of relevance and comprehensiveness	c. identifying, describing, or analyzing multiple perspectives on an historical trend or event (e.g., mill worker v. mill owners during Industrial Revolution in RI; separation of powers in RI government)	
		d. identifying the point of view of a historical source (e.g., media sources)		d. using technological tools in historical research	d. using a variety of technological tools in historical research and interpretation (e.g., master database of graveyards; census records, online school reports, online state tax records)

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 1 (K-2) –2 Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by…	HP 1 (3-4) –2 Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by…	HP 1 (5-6) –2 Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by…	HP 1 (7-8) –2 Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by…	HP 1 (9-12) –2 Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by…	HP 1 (Ext) –2 Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by…
a. describing and organizing a sequence of various events in personal, classroom, or school life (e.g., organizing and interpreting data in timelines)	a. describing and organizing a sequence of significant events in Rhode Island history (e.g., interpreting and analyzing data in timelines)	a. investigating and summarizing historical data in order to draw connections between two events and to answer related historical questions	a. investigating and analyzing historical and visual data in order to draw connections between a series of events	a. explaining cause and effect relationships in order to sequence and summarize events, make connections between a series of events, or compare/contrast events	a. analyzing cause and effect relationships showing multiple causation (e.g., industrialization and immigration, King Philip's War; detribalization and retribalization)
b. explaining how a sequence of events affected people in home, classroom, or school (e.g., getting a new student in the classroom)	b. explaining and inferring how a sequence of events affected people of Rhode Island (e.g., settlement or changes in community/ Rhode Island, Hurricane Katrina)		b. developing, expanding, and supporting an historical thesis, based on a series of events	b. interpreting and constructing visual data (e.g., timelines, charts, graphs, flowchart, historical films, political cartoons) in order to explain historical continuity and change (e.g., timeline of Rhode Island's path to Revolution: Why is Rhode Island first to declare independence, but last colony to ratify the *Constitution*?)	b. analyzing visual data in order to explain historical continuity and change (e.g. timeline of Rhode Island's path to Revolution) (How did architectural changes in RI mirror historical trends? – Mills transformed into living and work spaces)

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 2: History is a chronicle of human activities, diverse people, and the societies they form.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
HP 2 (K-2) – 1 **Students connect the past with the present by…**	**HP 2 (3-4) –1** **Students connect the past with the present by…**	**HP 2 (5-6) – 1** **Students connect the past with the present by…**	**HP 2 (7-8) –1** **Students connect the past with the present by…**	**HP 2 (9-12)– 1** **Students connect the past with the present by…**	**HP 2 (Ext)–1** **Students connect the past with the present by…**
a. recognizing the origin, name, or significance of local geographic and human-made features (e.g., school, street, park, city, river, monuments)	a. investigating and explaining the origin, name, or significance of local and Rhode Island geographic and human-made features	a. identifying sequential events, people, and societies that have shaped RI today	a. determining the cause(s) and effect(s) of specific historical events that impact RI today	a. explaining origins of major historical events (e.g., Industrial Revolution in Rhode Island)	a. tracing and analyzing how a present situation or problem has been constructed/affected by its historical roots (e.g., deindustrialization in Rhode Island)
		b. comparing and contrasting the development of RI ethnic history to the nation's history (e.g., *What historical factors makes RI unique?*; immigration, settlement patterns, religion, resources, geography)	b. analyzing the impact of RI's ethnic development on local, state, and national history	b. identifying and linking key ideas and concepts and their enduring implications (e.g., separation of church and state in Rhode Island)	
		c. identifying and describing how national and world events have impacted RI and how RI has impacted world events (e.g., China Trade, WWII, Industrial Revolution)	c. analyzing and evaluating how national and world events have impacted RI and how RI has impacted world events	c. analyzing and evaluating how national and world events have impacted Rhode Island and how Rhode Island has impacted national and world events (e.g., women's liberation movement; Commodore Matthew Perry of RI opens trade with Japan; Quonset Hut; slave trade)	c. researching a current state, national or world issue and predicting future implications for RI or propose a course of action

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 2 (K-2) – 2 Students chronicle events and conditions by…	HP 2 (3-4) – 2 Students chronicle events and conditions by…	HP 2 (5-6) – 2 Students chronicle events and conditions by…	HP 2 (7-8) – 2 Students chronicle events and conditions by…	HP 2 (9-12) – 2 Students chronicle events and conditions by…	HP 2 (Ext) – 2 Students chronicle events and conditions by…
a. describing, defining, and illustrating a sequence of events from personal, classroom, school, or community life (e.g., timeline or self-made informational text showing key events)	a. describing, defining, and illustrating by example Rhode Island historical individuals, groups and events (e.g., Roger Williams, Native Americans, immigrant groups) and how they relate to the context (e.g., conditions of the time, events before and after)	a. placing key events and people of a particular historical era in chronological sequence	a. identifying key events and people of a particular historical era or time period (e.g., centuries, BCE, "The Sixties")	a. creating narratives based on a particular historical point of view (e.g., unemployed WWII vet, home front in WWII, oil refinery promoter, environmental activist in Rhode Island; slave or free black in Newport, slave holder, trader or investor)	a. critiquing historical narratives for historical accuracy or points of view
		b. summarizing key events and explaining the historical contexts of those events	b. correlating key events to develop an understanding of the historical perspective of the time period in which they occurred (e.g., Jacksonian Democracy and Dorr's Rebellion, water power and steam power, WWII and women at work)	b. synthesizing information from multiple sources to formulate an historical interpretation (e.g., document-based questions, quantitative data, material artifacts of RI)	
HP 2 (K-2) – 3 Students show understanding of change over time by…	**HP 2 (3-4) – 3 Students show understanding of change over time by…**	**HP 2 (5-6) – 3 Students show understanding of change over time by…**	**HP 2 (7-8) – 3 Students show understanding of change over time by…**	**HP 2 (9-12)– 3 Students show understanding of change over time by…**	**HP 2 (Ext)– 3 Students show understanding of change over time by…**
a. exploring and describing similarities and differences in objects, artifacts, and technologies from the past and present (e.g., transportation, communication, school and home life)	a. interpreting and explaining similarities and differences in objects, artifacts, technologies, ideas, or beliefs (e.g., religious, economic, education, self-government) from the past and present (e.g., transportation or communication in the community, RI, U.S.)	a. establishing a chronological order by working backward from some issue, problem, or event to explain its origins and its development over time	a. establishing a chronological order by working backward from some issue, problem, or event to explain its origins and its development over time; and to construct an historical narrative	a. tracing patterns chronologically in history to describe changes on domestic, social, or economic life (e.g., immigration trends, land use patterns, naval military history)	a. tracing patterns chronologically in history to describe changes on domestic, social, or economic life and predicting events that might occur in the future, based on those patterns
				b. documenting various groups (e.g., formal: non-government organizations, religious; informal: family, clan) and their traditions that have remained constant over time (e.g., religious denomination, fishing industry, formal and informal design, town financial meeting, lotteries)	b. documenting various groups and their ideas that have remained constant over time and analyzing why they have or have not endured

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 3: The study of history helps us understand the present and shape the future.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
HP 3 (K-2) – 1 **Students demonstrate an understanding of how the past frames the present by…**	**HP 3 (3-4) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of how the past frames the present by…**	**HP 3 (5-6) – 1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of how the past frames the present by…**	**HP 3 (7-8) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of how the past frames the present by…**	**HP 3 (9-12) – 1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of how the past frames the present by…**	**HP 3 (Ext) – 1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of how the past frames the present by…**
a. identifying how events and people shape family and school life (e.g., *How would your life change if you moved to another place? What would happen if your school closed? What would happen if there were no school buses?*)	a. recognizing and interpreting how events, people, problems, and ideas shape life in the community and in Rhode Island	a. identifying historical conditions and events that relate to contemporary issues (e.g., separation of church state, treatment of Native Americans, immigration, gender issues)	a. analyzing and reporting on a social movement from its inception (including historical causes), its impacts on us today, and its implications for the future	a. gathering evidence of circumstances and factors contributing to contemporary problems (e.g., civil rights movement, sexual revolution)	a. tracking implementation of a decision; analyzing the interests it served; estimating the position, power, and priority of each stakeholder; and predicting continuing costs and benefits from a variety of perspectives (e.g., public school funding in RI or U.S.)
		b. answering "what if" questions and using evidence to explain how history might have been different (e.g., *How might history be different if Anne Hutchinson hadn't dissented?*)	b. evaluating alternative courses of action, (keeping in mind the context of the time), ethical considerations, and the interest of those affected by the decision, and determining the long- and short-term consequences (e.g., Post WWII use of Narragansett Bay - tourism vs. oil refinery)	b. formulating a position or course of action on a current issue from a choice of carefully evaluated options, taking into account the historical underpinnings (e.g., casino issue and American Indian sovereignty; current national border debate and RI historical perspective)	b. formulating and presenting a position or course of action on a current issue in a public forum

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 3 (K-2) – 2 Students make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world) by…	HP 3 (3-4) – 2 Students make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world) by…	HP 3 (5-6) – 2 Students make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world) by…	HP 3 (7-8) – 2 Students make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world) by…	HP 3 (9-12) – 2 Students make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world) by…	HP 3 (Ext)– 2 Students make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world) by…
a. using a variety of sources (e.g., photographs, written text, clothing, oral history) to reconstruct their past and understand the present.	a. using a variety of sources (e.g., photographs, written text, clothing, oral history) to reconstruct the past, understand the present, <u>and make predictions for the future</u>	a. <u>explaining how the similarities of human issues across time periods influence their own personal histories</u> (e.g., so what? *How does this relate to me?*)	a. recognizing and <u>reflecting on</u> how the similarities of human issues across time periods influence their own personal histories (e.g., so what? *How does this relate to me?*)	a. <u>articulating an understanding of the meaning, implications, and impact of historical events on their lives today</u> (e.g., closing of the Navy in Rhode Island at Quonset Point; volunteer army; ratification of RI Constitution; whaling industry, access to the shore, declining birth rates)	a. <u>using knowledge of historical ideas and concepts and their enduring implications, to formulate a philosophy statement based on personal values</u>
		b. <u>explaining how the differences of human issues across time periods influence their own personal histories</u> (e.g., so what? *How does this relate to me?*)	b. recognizing and <u>reflecting on</u> how the differences of human issues across time periods influence their own personal histories (e.g., so what? *How does this relate to me?*)	b. <u>analyzing how an historical development</u> (e.g., cycle of poverty or prosperity, low educational attainment, "Independent Man") <u>has contributed to current social, economic, or political patterns</u>	b. <u>presenting an analysis of an historical development to a public forum</u>
		c. <u>identifying the cultural influences that shape individuals and historical events</u>	c. <u>comparing and contrasting</u> the cultural influences that shape individuals and historical events (e.g., Conversion of Quakers from slave holders to abolitionists, emergence of mill villages, Gordon Trial)		

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 4: Historical events and human/natural phenomena impact and are influenced by ideas and beliefs.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
HP 4 (K-2) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that geographic factors and shared past events affect human interactions and changes in civilizations by…	**HP 4 (3-4) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that geographic factors and shared past events affect human interactions and changes in civilizations by…**	**HP 4 (5-6) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that geographic factors and shared past events affect human interactions and changes in civilizations by…**	**HP 4 (7-8) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that geographic factors and shared past events affect human interactions and changes in civilizations by…**	**HP 4 (9-12) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that geographic factors and shared past events affect human interactions and changes in civilizations by…**	**HP 4 (Ext) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that geographic factors and shared past events affect human interactions and changes in civilizations by…**
a. identifying geographic factors that can affect how people interact (e.g., students in the same desk cluster are more likely to interact).	a. identifying how geographic factors impact interactions (e.g., distance between settlements; rivers can be barriers to movement or facilitate transportation).	a. identifying and explaining, using specific examples, how geographic factors shape the way humans organize themselves in communities, government, and businesses.	a. citing specific evidence to explain how geographic factors impacted a civilization's adaptation, development or decline (e.g., Fertile Crescent, China, Westward Expansion).	a. utilizing maps, graphs, and charts to draw conclusions on how societies historically were shaped and formalized.	
b. identifying events that can affect how people interact (e.g., beginning kindergarten means you play with classmates; moving to a new place means you need to make new friends).	b. identifying how events impact interactions (e.g., arrival of the Mayflower initiated interactions between British colonists and Wampanoag tribe).	b. identifying and explaining using specific examples, how shared events affect how individuals and societies adapt and change.	a. citing specific evidence from a society/civilization to explain how shared events affect how individuals and societies adapt and change (e.g., language, religion, or customs).	b. analyzing conflict that is based on unresolved historical-geographical differences (e.g., religious, racial, and socio-economic).	b. analyzing current events and historical events to predict and evaluate potential conflicts that may occur in the future.
				c. citing historical evidence that geographic factors affected decision-making by policy-makers.	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 4 (K-2) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that innovations, inventions, change, and expansion cause increased interaction among people (e.g., cooperation or conflict) by…	HP 4 (3-4) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that innovations, inventions, change, and expansion cause increased interaction among people (e.g., cooperation or conflict) by…	HP 4 (5-6) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that innovations, inventions, change, and expansion cause increased interaction among people (e.g., cooperation or conflict) by…	HP 4 (7-8) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that innovations, inventions, change, and expansion cause increased interaction among people (e.g., cooperation or conflict) by…	HP 4 (9-12) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that innovations, inventions, change, and expansion cause increased interaction among people (e.g., cooperation or conflict) by…	HP 4 (Ext) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that innovations, inventions, change, and expansion cause increased interaction among people (e.g., cooperation or conflict) by…
a. identifying innovations or inventions that have impacted interaction between people (e.g., the invention of the telephone allowed people to talk to each other at a distance).	a. explaining how innovations or inventions have impacted interactions between people, communities, regions, and nations.	a. citing examples of how science and technology have had positive or negative impacts upon individuals, societies and the environment in the past and present.	a. identifying and describing how traits of civilization develop in response to innovations, inventions, change and territorial expansion.	a. evaluating the effect of technology and innovation on promoting territorial expansion.	b. exploring the consequences of territorial expansion on the contracting society.
	b. identifying how expansion has influenced interactions between people.	b. providing historical examples of factors, causes, and reasons that lead to interactions (e.g., exploration of worlds).	b. explaining the impact of interactions.	b. proving whether innovation and invention have been beneficial or detrimental to society.	
		c. describing important technologies and advancements, including writing systems, developed by a particular civilization/ country/ nation.	c. describing how inventions and technological improvements (e.g., irrigation systems, road construction, science) relate to settlement, population growth, and success of a civilization/ country/ nation.		

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 5: Human societies and cultures develop and change in response to human needs and wants.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
HP 5 (K-2) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding that a variety of factors affect cultural diversity within a society by…	**HP 5 (3-4) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that a variety of factors affect cultural diversity within a society by…**	**HP 5 (5-6) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding that a variety of factors affect cultural diversity within a society by…**	**HP 5 (7-8) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding that a variety of factors affect cultural diversity within a society by…**	**HP 5 (9-12)– 1 Students demonstrate an understanding that a variety of factors affect cultural diversity within a society by…**	**HP 5 (Ext)–1 Students demonstrate an understanding that a variety of factors affect cultural diversity within a society by…**
a.recognizing cultural differences and similarities between individuals, groups, or communities (e.g., customs, beliefs, language, religious faiths).	a. comparing cultural differences and similarities between individuals, groups, or communities (e.g., customs, beliefs, language, religious faiths).	a. comparing and contrasting the diversity of different groups, places, and time periods or within the same group over time.	a. identifying how movement (e.g., ideas, people, technology) impacts cultural diversity.	a. identifying patterns of migration and evaluating their socio-cultural impacts.	
		b. providing examples of cultural diversity.	b. applying demographic factors (e.g., urban/rural, religion, socioeconomics, race, ethnicity) to understand changes in cultural diversity in an historical and contemporary context.	b.investigating the role of demographic factors (gender, ethnicity, class) in creating cultural diversity in a society.	b. critiquing the role of demographic factors (e.g., ethnicity, class, gender) in creating cultural diversity at a variety of scales (e.g., neighborhood, country).
				c.analyzing the contribution of diverse cultural elements (e.g., norms, beliefs, religions, ideologies, languages, cuisines).	c. investigating the dichotomy of diversity between urban and rural settings.

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

HP 5 (K-2) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding that culture has affected how people in a society behave in relation to groups and their environment by…	HP 5 (3-4) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding that culture has affected how people in a society behave in relation to groups and their environment by…	HP 5 (5-6) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding that culture has affected how people in a society behave in relation to groups and their environment by…	HP 5 (7-8) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding that culture has affected how people in a society behave in relation to groups and their environment by…	HP 5 (9-12) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding that culture has affected how people in a society behave in relation to groups and their environment by…	HP 5 (Ext) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding that culture has affected how people in a society behave in relation to groups and their environment by…
a. describing daily life for individuals in a cultural community.	a. comparing how members within cultures interact with each other and their environment.	a. identifying how cultural expectations impact people's behavior in their community.	a. comparing and contrasting how cultural expectations impact people's behavior and role in different communities/ societies (e.g., student protocols in 1800 vs. today).	a. analyzing how membership in particular cultural groups has affected civic engagement on the local, regional, and national level, citing evidence.	
b. identifying different cultures present in the local community.	b. identifying how a culture has changed over time.	b. using a historical context, describe how diversity contributes to conflict, cooperation, growth, or decline.	b. using an historical context, describe how diversity contributes to cultural diffusion, acculturation, or assimilation (e.g., "Melting Pot").	b. contrasting how cultural groups have conflicted over land use issues.	
		c. describing challenges or obstacles a civilization/ country/ nation faced as it grew over time.	c. describing how environment (e.g., physical, cultural, etc.) or changes in that environment affects a civilization/country/nation (e.g., settlement, conflicts, transportation, climate change, commerce).	c. evaluating how societies addressed environmental challenges in ways that shaped their cultural practices.	
HP 5 (K-2) – 3 Various perspectives have led individuals and/or groups to interpret events or phenomena differently and with historical consequences by…	HP 5 (3-4) – 3 Various perspectives have led individuals and/or groups to interpret events or phenomena differently and with historical consequences by…	HP 5 (5-6) – 3 Various perspectives have led individuals and/or groups to interpret events or phenomena differently and with historical consequences by…	HP 5 (7-8) – 3 Various perspectives have led individuals and/or groups to interpret events or phenomena differently and with historical consequences by…	HP 5 (9-12) – 3 Various perspectives have led individuals and/or groups to interpret events or phenomena differently and with historical consequences by…	HP 5 (Ext) – 3 Various perspectives have led individuals and/or groups to interpret events or phenomena differently and with historical consequences by…
a. describing how people with different perspectives view events in different ways.	a. comparing how people with different perspectives view events in different ways.	a. identifying various factors that impact individual and or group's perspective of events (e.g., social, intellectual, political, economic).	a. describing how and why various factors impact an individual or a group's perspective of events.	a. utilizing sources (e.g., primary documents, secondary sources, oral histories) to identify different historical narratives and perspectives about the same events.	a. comparing and contrasting the distinct historical narratives of the same events and determining how the narratives impacted social events.
		b. describing how an individual or group's perspectives change over time using primary documents as evidence.	b. explaining and analyzing how changing perspectives impact history using primary documents as evidence.	b. describing how the historical perspectives of leaders and decision makers served to shape and influence public policy using primary sources as evidence.	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

GSEs for Geography Strand

GSEs for Grades K-2	GSEs for Grades 3-4	GSEs for Grades 5-6	GSEs for Grades 7-8	GSEs for HS Proficiency	GSEs for HS Extended Learning
G 1: The World in Spatial Terms: Understanding and interpreting the organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface provides an understanding of the world in spatial terms.					
G 1 (K-2) –1 **Students understand maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies by…**	**G 1 (3-4) –1** **Students understand maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies by…**	**G 1 (5-6) –1** **Students understand maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies by…**	**G 1 (7-8) –1** **Students understand maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies by…**	**G 1 (9-12) –1** **Students understand maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies by…**	**G 1 (Ext) –1** **Students understand maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies by…**
a. identifying the purpose of a variety of maps.	a. accurately using maps to identify locations.	a. identifying physical features of maps and globes.	a. identifying and utilizing a variety of maps for different purposes.	a. analyzing spatial patterns and synthesizing with other primary and secondary sources.	a. making the connection between location and decisions about land use.
b. describing where places are located on a map using relative distance and direction.	b. identifying relationships between time, space, and distance.	b. utilizing geographic tools like latitude and longitude to identify absolute location.	b. utilizing technology to access geographic databases such as GPS and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).	b. analyzing the data from geographic technology (e.g., GPS and GIS) for research and application for problem solving.	
c. organizing information about people places and environments in a spatial context (e.g., the school is *next* to a store; a student's house is *across* the street from the park).	c. organizing information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context (e.g., the school is *to the east* of the store; the house is *northeast* of the mountains).	c. differentiating between local, regional, and global scales (e.g., location of continents and oceans).	c. analyzing charts and graphs to interpret geographical information.	c. analyzing how place shapes events and how places may be changed by events (e.g., historical, scientific).	
G 1 (K-2) –2 **Students identify the characteristics and features of maps by…**	**G 1 (3-4) –2** **Students identify the characteristics and features of maps by…**	**G 1 (5-6) –2** **Students interpret the characteristics and features of maps by…**	**G 1 (7-8)–2** **Students interpret the characteristics and features of maps by…**	**G 1 (9-12) –2** **Students interpret the characteristics and features of maps by…**	**G 1 (Ext) –2** **Students interpret the characteristics and features of maps by…**
a. recognizing elements of a map (e.g., key, scale, compass rose).	a. applying map skills to represent a location (e.g., design a map).	a. recognizing spatial information provided by different types of maps (e.g., physical, political, map projections).	a. analyzing multiple maps (e.g., physical, political, historical) to draw inferences about the development of societies.	a. evaluating the impact of topographical features on the development of societies.	
b. explaining how the elements are used (e.g., key explains symbols; scale indicates distance; compass rose indicates direction).	b. identifying and describing locations.	b. interpreting the spatial information from maps to explain the importance of the data.		b. integrating visual information from maps with other sources (print & non-print) to form a coherent understanding of an idea or event.	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

G 2: Places and Regions: Physical and human characteristics (e.g., culture, experiences, etc.) influence places and regions.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	GSEs for Grades 3-4	GSEs for Grades 5-6	GSEs for Grades 7-8	GSEs for HS Proficiency	GSEs for HS Extended Learning
G 2 (K-2) –1 Students understand the physical and human characteristics of places by…	**G 2 (3-4) –1 Students understand the physical and human characteristics of places by…**	**G 2 (5-6) –1 Students understand the physical and human characteristics of places by…**	**G 2 (7-8) –1 Students understand the physical and human characteristics of places by…**	**G 2 (9-12) –1 Students understand the physical and human characteristics of places by…**	**G 2 (Ext) –1 Students understand the physical and human characteristics of places by…**
a. identifying and describing natural/physical features (e.g., river, mountains, oceans, weather, climate).	a. explaining ways in which geographical features determine how people live and work (e.g., living near the ocean gives opportunity to be fishermen or marine biologist).	a. explaining and/or connecting how the geographical features influenced population settlement.	a. explaining and/or connecting how and why the geographical features influenced population settlement and development of cultures (e.g., customs, language, religion, and organization).	a. evaluating how humans interact with physical environments to form past and present communities.	
b. identifying and describing human-made features (e.g., buildings, streets, bridges).	b. explaining how natural/physical features and human-made features makes a place unique.	b. comparing and contrasting patterns of population settlement based on climate and physical features.	b. analyzing and explaining how and why physical and human characteristics of places and regions change over time by citing specific example(s).		
G 2 (K-2) –2 Students distinguish between regions and places by…	**G 2 (3-4) –2 Students distinguish between regions and places by…**	**G 2 (5-6) –2 Students distinguish between regions and places by…**	**G 2 (7-8) –2 Students distinguish between regions and places by…**	**G 2 (9-12) –2 Students distinguish between regions and places by…**	**G 2 (Ext) –2 Students distinguish between regions and places by…**
a. identifying natural/physical features of different places and regions.	a. defining a region and its associated places (e.g., the region of New England includes the city of Providence; a city can have several neighborhoods).	a. comparing and contrasting the characteristics of different types of regions and places.	a. analyzing and explaining the geographical influences that shape regions and places.	a. analyzing and explaining how concepts of site and situation can explain the uniqueness of places.	
b. comparing and contrasting human-made features of different places and regions.	b. explaining the difference between regions and places (e.g., a desert region is dry, rainforest regions are wet; Providence is densely populated, Exeter is sparsely populated).	b. explaining the difference between regions and places.			

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

G 2 (K-2) –3 **Students understand different perspectives that individuals/ groups have by…**	G 2 (3-4) –3 **Students understand different perspectives that individuals/ groups have by…**	G 2 (5-6) –3 **Students understand different perspectives that individuals/ groups have by…**	G 2 (7-8) –3 **Students understand different perspectives that individuals/ groups have by…**	G 2 (9-12) –3 **Students identify different perspectives that individuals/ groups have by…**	G 2 (Ext) –3 **Students identify different perspectives that individuals/ groups have by…**
b. identifying and describing how people in different places view their environments (e.g., home, classroom, neighborhood, community).	a. contrasting how people in different places describe their physical environments (e.g., people who live in a desert will give very high value to water; people who live next to a lake may take water for granted).	a. identifying and describing the physical and cultural characteristics that shape different places and regions.	a. analyzing and explaining how geography influences cultural perspectives and experiences and shapes how people view and respond to problems differently (e.g., urban vs. rural).	a. evaluating the cultural and regional differences for potential bias from written or verbal sources.	
		b. researching a region to analyze how geography shapes that culture's perspective (e.g., demographics, climate, natural and man-made resources).			
G 2 (K-2) –4 **Students understand how geography contributes to how regions are defined / identified by…**	G 2 (3-4) –4 **Students understand how geography contributes to how regions are defined / identified by…**	G 2 (5-6) –4 **Students understand how geography contributes to how regions are defined / identified by…**	G 2 (7-8) –4 **Students understand how geography contributes to how regions are defined / identified by…**	G 2 (9-12) –4 **Students identify the ways geography contributes to how regions are defined / identified by…**	G 2 (Ext) –4 **Students identify the ways geography contributes to how regions are defined / identified by…**
b. identifying natural physical boundaries of places (e.g., rivers, mountains).	a. describing how physical geography defines boundaries of regions.	a. identifying formal (e.g., United States of America), vernacular (e.g., the Middle East, South County), and functional regions (e.g., cell phone service area).	a. understanding the difference between formal, vernacular, and functional regions.	a. comparing and contrasting regional characteristics to understand human events.	
		b. explaining how regions may change over time (e.g., physical, cultural, political, and economic changes).	b. categorizing and evaluating a variety of factors (e.g., culture, immigration) of a defined region.	b. analyzing human and physical changes in regions over time and evaluating how the geographic context contributes to those changes.	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

G 3: Human Systems: (Movement) Human systems and human movement affect and are affected by distribution of populations and resources, relationships (cooperation and conflict), and culture.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
G 3 (K-2) –1 Students understand why people do/do not migrate by…	**G 3 (3-4) –1 Students understand why people do/do not migrate by…**	**G 3 (5-6) –1 Students understand why people do/do not migrate by…**	**G 3 (7-8) –1 Students understand why people do/do not migrate by…**	**G 3 (9-12) –1 Students <u>analyze</u> why people do/do not migrate by…**	**G 3 (Ext) –1 Students <u>analyze</u> why people do/do not migrate by…**
a. describing a reason why people have or have not moved.	a. <u>comparing</u> reasons why people have moved.	a. <u>identifying and explaining the push and pull factors that lead to a decision to migrate.</u>	a. <u>analyzing how migration affects a population.</u>	a. <u>investigating the causes of major migrations and evaluating the impact on affected populations.</u>	
G 3 (K-2) –2 Students understand the interrelationships of geography with resources by…	**G 3 (3-4) –2 Students understand the interrelationships of geography with resources by…**	**G 3 (5-6) –2 Students understand the interrelationships of geography with resources by…**	**G 3 (7-8) –2 Students understand the interrelationships of geography with resources by…**	**G 3 (9-12) –2 Students understand the interrelationships of geography with resources by…**	**G 3 (Ext) –2 Students understand the interrelationships of geography with resources by…**
a. identifying geographic origins of specific resources (e.g., fish from sea, wheat from plains).	a. <u>comparing products produced locally and far away</u> (e.g., apples from Scituate, oranges from Florida).	a. <u>use evidence to correlate how geography meets or does not meet the needs of the people.</u>	a. <u>analyzing how the abundance, depletion, use, and distribution of geographical resources impact the expansion and demise of societies/ civilizations.</u>	a. <u>evaluating the environmental consequences of resource consumption.</u>	
G 3 (K-2) –3 Students understand how geography influences human settlement, cooperation or conflict by…	**G 3 (3-4) –3 Students understand how geography influences human settlement, cooperation or conflict by…**	**G 3 (5-6) –3 Students understand how geography influences human settlement, cooperation or conflict by…**	**G 3 (7-8) –3 Students understand how geography influences human settlement, cooperation or conflict by…**	**G 3 (9-12) –3 Students determine how geography influences human settlement, cooperation or conflict by…**	**G 3 (Ext) –3 Students determine how geography influences human settlement, cooperation or conflict by…**
a. describing how features of a place influence what activities do or do not take place there (e.g., soccer field on a flat plain, not on a hill).	a. describing how features of a place influence <u>human decision making</u> (e.g., activities, settlement, employment).	a. <u>recognizing and justifying how geography influences human settlement, cooperation and conflict.</u>	a. <u>using evidence to build a logical argument in support or in opposition to expansion of human settlement.</u>	a. <u>analyzing these relationships in a given historical or current example.</u>	
b. describing how people who live near each other sometimes help each other (e.g., sharing set of markers among a desk cluster).	b. <u>describing how features of a place affect human cooperation or conflict.</u>				

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

G 4: Environment and Society: Patterns emerge as humans settle, modify, and interact on Earth's surface to limit or promote human activities.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	GSEs for Grades 3-4	GSEs for Grades 5-6	GSEs for Grades 7-8	GSEs for HS Proficiency	GSEs for HS Extended Learning
G 4 (K-2) – 1 Students explain how humans depend on their environment by…	**G 4 (3-4) – 1 Students explain how humans depend on their environment by…**	**G 4 (5-6) -1 Students explain how humans depend on their environment by…**	**G 4 (7-8)-1 Students explain how humans depend on their environment by…**	**G 4 (9-12) –1 Students explain how humans depend on their environment by…**	**G 4 (Ext) –1 Students explain how humans depend on their environment by…**
a. identifying basic environmental resources needed in daily life (e.g., water, air, food).	a. identifying how needs can be met by the environment (e.g., we grow food to eat.).	a. researching and reporting how humans depend on the environment.	a. analyzing how human dependence on the environment impacts political, economic and social decisions.	a. researching and reporting specific examples of how human dependence on the environment has impacted political, economic, and/or social decisions.	
		b. explaining how human dependence on environment influenced development of civilizations.			
G 4 (K-2) – 2 Students explain how humans react or adapt to an ever-changing physical environment by…	**G 4 (3-4) – 2 Students explain how humans react or adapt to an ever-changing physical environment by…**	**G 4 (5-6) -2 Students explain how humans react or adapt to an ever-changing physical environment by…**	**G 4 (7-8)-2 Students explain how humans react or adapt to an ever-changing physical environment by…**	**G 4 (9-12) –2 Students explain how humans react or adapt to an ever-changing physical environment by…**	**G 4 (Ext) –2 Students explain how humans react or adapt to an ever-changing physical environment by…**
a. identifying examples of how changes in the environment can change people's behavior (e.g., we change how we dress depending on the weather or season).	a. identifying ways in which the physical environment is stressed by human activity using examples from the local community (e.g., pollution in the Narragansett Bay means people cannot fish for food).	a. identifying and describing human reactions to changes in their physical environment.	a. analyzing the impact of human reactions to environmental changes and identifying and providing alternate solutions with supporting evidence.	a. examining a specific case study of how a society reacted or adapting to a physical environmental change and argue opposing solutions.	
	b. generating a possible solution for a community environmental problem (e.g., if there is a lot of litter, create an action plan to clean it up).	b. analyzing the impact of human reactions to environmental changes.			

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G 4 (K-2) –3 Students explain how human actions modify the physical environment by…	G 4 (3-4) –3 Students explain how human actions modify the physical environment by…	G 4 (5-6) –3 Students explain how human actions modify the physical environment by…	G 4 (7-8) –3 Students explain how human actions modify the physical environment by…	G 4 (9-12) –3 Students explain how human actions modify the physical environment by…	G 4 (Ext)–3 Students explain how human actions modify the physical environment by…
a. identifying examples of how people can change the space around them (e.g., a field can be made into a playground, a tree can become a place for a tree house, an empty lot can be changed into a garden).	a. using maps and graphs to illustrate changes in the physical environment of the local community or region.	a. identifying how human actions have changed the physical environment and describe its effects.	a. making predictions and drawing conclusions about the impact that human actions have on the physical environment.	a. analyzing the relationship between human action and the environment over time, using researched evidence.	
b. describing why people change the space around them.	b. comparing and contrasting the effects of changing a place (e.g., irrigation creates opportunity to produce crops).			b. comparing and contrasting the physical, social, and economic impacts to suit and satisfy human needs.	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

GSEs for Economics Strand

E 1: Individuals and societies make choices to address the challenges and opportunities of scarcity and abundance.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
E 1 (K-2) –1 **Students demonstrate an understanding of basic economic concepts by…**	**E 1 (3-4) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of basic economic concepts by…**	**E 1 (5-6) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of basic economic concepts by…**	**E 1 (7-8) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of basic economic concepts by…**	**E 1 (9-12) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of basic economic concepts by…**	**E 1 (Ext) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of basic economic concepts by…**
a. identifying human, natural, and capital resources.	a. differentiating between human, natural, and capital resources.	a. differentiating between human, natural, capital, man-made, and renewable vs. finite resources.	a. explaining the relationship between resources and industry.	a. applying the concept that choices involve trade-offs in real world situations or historical contexts.	
b. explaining how the availability of resources affects production of goods and offering of services and their consumption.	b. identifying the types of resources available and the corresponding goods and services produced in real-world and historical context (e.g., Rhode Island today or in different historical periods: RI colony boatbuilding and agricultural production were primary, late 1800's industrial products were primary).	b. identifying the role of producers and consumers in real-world and historical context.	b. explaining the relationship between the producers in an real-world and historical context.	b. applying the concept that economic choices often have long-run intended and unintended consequences in real world situations and historical contexts.	
c. identifying positive and negative economic incentives that affect behavior and choice that best satisfies an economic want.	c. explaining how positive and negative incentives influence behavior and choices (e.g., costs vs. benefits received).	c. identifying and differentiating between surplus, subsistence, and scarcity.	c. researching and analyzing the impact of surplus, subsistence, and scarcity.	c. evaluating historical and contemporary choices using marginal analysis.	
				d. analyzing how and why economic systems have changed over time.	

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

E 1 (K-2) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that scarcity and abundance causes individuals to make economic choices by…	E 1 (3-4) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that scarcity and abundance causes individuals to make economic choices by…	E 1 (5-6) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that scarcity and abundance causes individuals to make economic choices by…	E 1 (7-8) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that scarcity and abundance causes individuals to make economic choices by…	E 1 (9-12) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that scarcity and abundance causes individuals to make economic choices by…	E 1 (Ext) –2 Students demonstrate an understanding that scarcity and abundance causes individuals to make economic choices by…
a. recognizing and discussing the differences between basic wants and needs.	a. explaining how scarcity requires people to make choices due to their unlimited needs and wants with limited resources.	a. comparing the cost and benefits of consumer and producer choices to determine the value.	a. explaining the pros and cons of consumer and producer choices.	a. applying the concept that personal choices often have long-run intended and unintended consequences using historical examples.	
		b. providing examples of how a society defines or determines wealth.	b. describing how a society's definition or determination of value affects distribution of wealth and consumer choices.	b. evaluating personal choices using a cost-benefit analysis.	
E 1 (K-2) –3 Students demonstrate an understanding that societies develop different ways to deal with scarcity and abundance by…	**E 1 (3-4) –3** Students demonstrate an understanding that societies develop different ways to deal with scarcity and abundance by…	**E 1 (5-6) –3** Students demonstrate an understanding that societies develop different ways to deal with scarcity and abundance by…	**E 1 (7-8) –3** Students demonstrate an understanding that societies develop different ways to deal with scarcity and abundance by…	**E 1 (9-12) –3** Students demonstrate an understanding that societies develop different ways to deal with scarcity and abundance by…	**E 1 (Ext) –3** Students demonstrate an understanding that societies develop different ways to deal with scarcity and abundance by…
a. identifying how goods and services are shared as a family (e.g., taking turns washing dishes, setting the table, sharing clothes, etc.)	a. comparing the advantages and disadvantages of allocating various goods and services (e.g., sharing class toys, student time on playground equipment during recess, etc.).	a. describing the distribution of goods and services.	a. explaining the relationship between availability, distribution, and allocation of goods and services.	a. differentiating between subsistence, traditional, mixed, command, and market economies.	
		b. identifying how scarcity impacts the movement of people and goods.	b. explaining how scarcity impacts the organization of society and development of civilization.	b. evaluating how societies differ in their management of the factors of production (land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship).	

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E 2: Producers and consumers locally, nationally, and internationally engage in the exchange of goods and services.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	GSEs for Grades 3-4	GSEs for Grades 5-6	GSEs for Grades 7-8	GSEs for HS Proficiency	GSEs for HS Extended Learning
E 2 (K-2) – 1 **Students demonstrate an understanding of the variety of ways producers and consumers exchange goods and services by…**	**E 2 (3-4) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of the variety of ways producers and consumers exchange goods and services by…**	**E 2 (5-6) – 1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of the variety of ways producers and consumers exchange goods and services by…**	**E 2 (7-8) –1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of the variety of ways producers and consumers exchange goods and services by…**	**E 2 (9-12)– 1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of the variety of ways producers and consumers exchange goods and services by…**	**E 2 (Ext)–1** **Students demonstrate an understanding of the variety of ways producers and consumers exchange goods and services by…**
a. identifying the ways in which people exchange goods and services (e.g., barter, money, commodity money).	a. explaining the interdependence of buyers and sellers within various markets (e.g., barter, money, commodity money).	a. identifying the benefits and barriers of different means of exchange (e.g., barter, credit, and currency).	a. explaining how and why incentives (price, advertising, supply, or need) affect how buyers and sellers interact to determine market value.	a. analyzing the role of income, price, competition, profit, property rights, and specialization in the economy.	
b. explaining how prices affect the choices people make about buying or selling goods or services.	b. identifying factors that affect price (e.g., scarcity/abundance, incentives, competition).	b. identifying and explaining how supply, demand, and incentives affect consumer and producer decision making (e.g., division of labor/specialization).	b. comparing and contrasting different market systems by having students explain the role of the buyers and sellers in those systems.	b. analyzing the roles of supply and demand in an economy.	
c. describing how people can earn income by exchanging the use of their labor (physical or mental work) for wages or salaries.	c. explaining how market forces determine the amount of income for most people (e.g., people with rare skills can charge more).	c. comparing and contrasting incentives (i.e., advertising and marketing) related to consumer spending.	c. predicting the impact of incentives, like advertising, on the way producers and consumers exchange goods.	c. analyzing local, regional, national, and global markets for goods and services.	
E 2 (K-2) – 2 **Students analyze how innovations and technology affects the exchange of goods and services by…**	**E 2 (3-4) – 2** **Students analyze how Innovations and technology affects the exchange of goods and services by…**	**E 2 (5-6) – 2** **Students analyze how Innovations and technology affects the exchange of goods and services by…**	**E 2 (7-8) – 2** **Students analyze how Innovations and technology affects the exchange of goods and services by…**	**E 2 (9-12) – 2** **Students analyze how Innovations and technology affects the exchange of goods and services by…**	**E 2 (Ext) – 2** **Students analyze the interactions of technology, costs, and demands in a competitive market by…**
a. identifying how technology has changed over time and explaining how they affect the way people live, work, or play.	a. explaining how innovations and technology can have positive or negative effects on how people produce or exchange goods and services.	a. identifying how inventions, innovations, and technology stimulate economic growth.	a. describing how inventions, innovations, and technology stimulate economic growth by expanding markets, creating related industries, and improving the flow of goods and services.	a. investigating and synthesizing the role of technology in solving and/or creating economic issues of the past and present.	
		b. providing examples of how innovations and technology positively or negatively impact industries, economies, cultures, and individuals.	b. explaining how innovations and technology positively or negatively impact industries, economies, cultures, and innovations.		

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E 3: Individuals, institutions and governments have roles in economic systems.					
GSEs for Grades K-2	**GSEs for Grades 3-4**	**GSEs for Grades 5-6**	**GSEs for Grades 7-8**	**GSEs for HS Proficiency**	**GSEs for HS Extended Learning**
E 3 (K-2) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the interdependence created by economic decisions by…	**E 3 (3-4) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the interdependence created by economic decisions by…**	**E 3 (5-6) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the interdependence created by economic decisions by…**	**E 3 (7-8) –1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the interdependence created by economic decisions by…**	**E 3 (9-12) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the interdependence created by economic decisions by…**	**E 3 (Ext) – 1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the interdependence created by economic decisions by…**
a. identifying how the classroom community members exchange and consume resources. (e.g. teacher distributes limited school supplies among the students; students take turns using stations).	a. comparing how individuals, institutions, and governments interact within an economy (e.g. entrepreneurs start new businesses; individuals save money in banks, government redistributes money through taxing and spending).	a. depicting the cyclical relationship of the participants within an economy (e.g., barter, feudal system, global economy).	a. explaining the cyclical relationship of the participants within an economy (e.g., barter, feudal system, global economy).	a. identifying and evaluating the benefits and costs of alternative public policies and assess who enjoys the benefits and bears the costs.	
b. recognizing the purposes of money and how it can be used (e.g., personal savings, personal spending),	b. describing how money makes it easier to trade, borrow, or save, and compare the value of goods and services.			b. evaluating the government's monetary and fiscal policies.	b. anticipating the impact of federal government and Federal Reserve System macroeconomic policy decision on themselves and others.
E 3 (K-2) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the role of government in a global economy by…	**E 3 (3-4) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the role of government in a global economy by…**	**E 3 (5-6) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the role of government in a global economy by…**	**E 3 (7-8) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the role of government in a global economy by…**	**E 3 (9-12) – 2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the role of government in a global economy by…**	**E 3 (Ext)– 2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the role of government in a global economy by…**
	a. identifying how government redistributes tax income for public benefit through taxes (e.g., paying for work force training through schools).	a. identifying how governments provide goods and services in a market economy by taxing and borrowing.	a. explaining how government succeeds or fails to provide support in a market economy.	a. evaluating how policymakers encourage or discourage economic activity.	
		b. citing examples of how government policies can positively or negatively impact an economy.	b. identifying and evaluating the benefits and cost of alternative public policies and assess who enjoys the benefits and bears the cost.	b. interpreting source materials (e.g., media reports) about economic conditions and explain how these conditions influence decisions made by policy makers.	

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APPENDIX A - Glossary of Terms

Civics & Government Vocabulary

Amendment – (constitutional) changes in, or additions to, a constitution; proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or by a convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures; ratified by approval of three-fourths of the states

Anarchy – political and social disorder due to the absence of government control: *The death of the king was followed by a year of anarchy.*

Authority – the right to control or direct the actions of others, legitimized by law, morality, custom, or consent: *According to the Constitution of the United States, the executive branch, namely the President, has the authority to veto laws approved by Congress.*

Autocracy – a form of government in which one person possesses unlimited power: *A monarchy is a type of autocracy.*

Bill – a form or draft of a proposed law presented to a legislature: *A bill must pass in both chambers of Congress before it can become law.*

Bill of Rights – the First Ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; ratified in 1971, these amendments limit government power and protect basic rights and liberties of individuals

Branches of Government – the three branches of the federal government are the Executive (President), Legislative (Congress: Senate and House of Representatives), and Judicial (Supreme Court)

Brown v. Board of Education (1954) – a Supreme Court case which declared that "separate-but-equal" educational facilities are inherently unequal and therefore a violation of equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment

Boycotting – voluntarily abstaining from using, buying, or dealing with a person, organization, or product as an expression of protest – usually motivated by sociopolitical reasons

Buycotting – voluntarily choosing to use, buy, or deal with a specific person, organization, or product as an expression of support – usually for sociopolitical reasons; the opposite of boycott

Checks and Balances – the system whereby each branch of an organization can limit the powers of other branches. This system is enacted through the Constitution of the U.S. in order to prevent any of its three branches (executive, legislative, and judicial) from dominating the Federal government: *e.g. Congress (legislative) has the power to declare war, the President (Executive) has the power to veto bills passed by Congress, and the Supreme Court (Judicial) has the power to interpret laws*. *e.g., the Senate must confirm major executive appointments, and the courts may declare acts of Congress unconstitutional*

Citizen – a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protection, privileges, or franchises (distinguished from Alien): *Citizens of the United States have United States passports to prove their U.S. citizenship when visiting another country.*

Citizenship – the status of being a member of a state or country, one who promises allegiance to the nation and is entitled to its protection and to political rights

Civic – of or pertaining to citizenship; civil: *civic duties.*

Civics – the study of citizenship and government

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Civil – of or pertaining to, or consisting of citizens; civil life; civil society or of citizens in their ordinary capacity, or of the ordinary life and affairs of citizens as distinguished from military or religious life and affairs

Civil liberties – areas of personal freedom with which governments are constrained from interfering

Civil rights – protections and privileges of personal liberty given to all citizens by law, rights bestowed by nations on those within the territorial boundaries: *e.g. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.*

Common good (public good) – the good of the community

Constitutional government (constitutionalism) – the idea that the powers of government should be distributed according to a written or unwritten constitution and that those powers should be effectively restrained by the constitution's provisions

Culture – learned behavior of a people group: belief systems, languages, social relations, institutions/organizations, material goods (food, clothing, buildings, technology)

Debate – a discussion, as of a public question in an assembly, involving opposing viewpoints: *a debate in the Senate on farm price supports.*

Democratic ideals – is a rhetorical phrase used to denote either personal qualities or standards of government behavior that are felt to be essential for the continuation of a democratic policy. e.g., individual dignity, equality, liberty, freedom, legitimate authority, privacy, responsibility, justice, etc.: e.*g. advocates for greater equality in the distribution of wealth will argue that inequalities create differing levels of opportunity and that equality is a democratic ideal.*

Democracy – government by the people; a form of government in which supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under the electoral system: *The U.S. and Canada are democracies.*

Dictatorship – A country, government, or the form of government in which absolute power – usually gained and maintained by force – is exercised by a ruler or small group not restricted by a constitution, laws, opposition, etc. to be held responsible to the will of the people; a form of totalitarianism: *Cuba has been called a dictatorship even though it espouses communism.*

Discriminate – is to make a distinction between people on the basis of class or category without regard for individual merit; the unfair treatment or denial of normal privileges to persons because of their race, age, sex, nationality or religion

Diversity – variety in culture and ethnic background, race and belief is not only permissible but also desirable and beneficial in a pluralistic society

Divine right – the doctrine that monarchs derive their right to rule directly from God and are accountable only to God

Due process of law – the principle that government must normally respect all of a person's legal rights when the government deprives a person of life, liberty, or property, guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

Election – is a decision making process where people choose people to hold offices (through voting): *The presidential elections in the United States are held every four years.*

Federal (federalism) – system of government in which power is divided between a central authority (national government) and constituent unit (states); in particular, the allocation of significant law making powers with most powers retained by the central authority: *e.g., the United States is a federal system*

Feudal (feudalism) – a political and economic system in which a king or queen shared power with the nobility who required services from the common people in return for allowing them to use the noble's land: *Feudalism was prevalent in the Middle Ages.*

Freedom – quality or state of independence; demonstration of free will in areas such as: to gather in public (assembly); to print or publish without government interference (press); to worship as one pleases (religion); to express oneself verbally or non-verbally (speech); etc.

Functions of government – to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty: *Preamble to the U.S. Constitution*

Government – the people, institutions and/or procedures through which a political unit (territory, people, organization, etc.) is ruled or administered

Habeas corpus – court order demanding that the individual in custody be brought into court and shown the cause for detention; guaranteed by the Constitution and can be suspended only in cases of rebellion or invasion

Human rights – concept of human beings as having universal rights, or status, regardless of legal jurisdiction or other localizing factors, such as ethnicity, nationality, or sex: *According to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human rights are conceptualized as based on inherent human dignity.*

Ideology – the combined doctrines, assertions, and intentions of a social or political group that justify its behavior

Individual rights – held distinct from human rights, but the rights of individuals by virtue of their humanness provide the moral claim to freedom of action often codified into law so they may be protected by impartial third parties

Institution – (political or government) organizations such as Congress, the presidency, and the court system that play a significant role in the making, carrying out, and enforcing [of] laws and managing conflicts about them; also a custom, practice (e.g., the institution of slavery), organization (e.g., Congress), relationship, or behavioral pattern of importance in the life of a community or the larger society

Interdependence – a situation in which decisions or events in one part of the world or in one sector of the economy affect decisions and events in other parts of the word and other sectors of the economy

Judicial Review – the power of the court to study and decide on the constitutionality of the laws of the government or the acts of a government official: *The precedent for judicial review was established in the 1803 Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison.*

Justice – the fair distribution of benefits and burdens, fair correction of wrongs and injuries, or use of fair procedures in gathering information and making decisions

Law – a set of rules, issued and enforced by a government, that binds every member of society: *If you break the law and disturb the peace, you will pay the consequences.*

Legitimized (legitimacy) – Acceptance as right and proper; belief among citizens that their government has the right to pass and enforce laws. To make lawful or legal; pronounce or state as lawful: *Parliament legitimized his accession to the throne.*

Liberty – permission granted by a government to go freely within specified limits; privileges of various social, political, or economic rights and privileges

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Majority rule – is the rule that requires more than half the members of a polity (community, government, or corporation) who cast a vote to agree in order for the entire polity to make a decision on a measure being voted on: *After sixty-nine percent of the community voted to approve the amendment to the law, it went into effect according to the majority rule.*

Magna Carta – a document signed by King John of England in 1215 that guaranteed certain basic rights; considered the beginning of constitutional government in England

Marbury v. Madison (1803) – a historic case in which the Supreme Court held that it had the power of judicial review over acts of Congress

Minority rights – embodies two separate concepts; first, normal individual rights as applied to members of a racial, ethnic, class, religious, linguistic, or sexual minorities, and second, collective rights of minority groups. A legal framework designed to ensure that a specific group, which is vulnerable, disadvantaged or in a marginalized position in society is able to achieve equality and is protected from persecution: *e.g. children's rights, women's rights and refugee rights. Civil rights movements often seek to ensure that individual rights are not denied on the basis of membership in a minority group.*

Monarchy – form of government that has a monarch (king or queen) as Head of State; usually political power is exercised under the claim of divine or hereditary right of that single ruler; a type of autocracy: *The United Kingdom is a monarchy.*

Oligarchy – a form of government where the many are ruled by a few rather than one

Parliamentary (system) – a form of government that gives governmental authority to a legislature that selects the executive from its own members: *England and France have parliamentary governments.*

Pluralism – the affirmation and acceptance of diversity; in politics, the affirmation and acceptance of diversity in the interests and beliefs of the citizenry is one of the most important features of a democracy

Policy – a course of action adopted and pursued by a government, ruler, political party, etc.

Political ideology – an organized, coherent set of attitudes about government and public policy: *By identifying with a political party, you show your agreement with their political ideology.*

Political party – A group of people with broad common interests who organize, however loosely, to elect government officials under a given label, control government, and influence government policies; An organization that seeks to attain higher political power within a government, usually through participating in a campaign. *e.g., in the United States: Democrat, Republican, etc.*

Political system – the government, ruler(s), and institutions exercising power over a specific territory

Politics – the methods by which individuals and groups try to influence operations of government

Popular sovereignty – the concept that political and legislative power resides with the citizens, who entrust that power to the government, which is under their control because the people's vote is considered the final authority

Privileges – any of the rights common to all citizens under a modern constitutional government

Public policy – a government's course of action that guides present and future decisions in a manner consistent with laws and customs

 "Regime of truth" – a power structure or truth-generating apparatus (school, discipline, profession, law) that reinforces a system of ordered procedures for the production, regulation, distribution, circulation and operation of statements

Republic (republican government) – state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them to promote the common welfare

Rights – the just claims that belong to a person by law, nature, or tradition: *The Declaration of Independence states that all people are created equal with "certain unalienable rights … Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."*

Rule – a principle or regulation governing conduct, action, procedure, arrangement, etc. that is enforced by those who established it, but is not necessarily universally applicable or enforceable: *e.g., some schools enforce the wearing of school uniforms, but not all schools in that state are required to follow that rule.*

Rule of Law – The principle that every member of a society, even a ruler, must follow the law; The principle that government authority is legitimately exercised only in accordance with written, publicly disclosed laws adopted and enforced in accordance with established procedure. The principle is intended to safeguard against arbitrary governance: *e.g. separation of powers or principle of legitimate equality of all before the law.*

"Rule of man" – government officials and others governing by their personal whim or desire rather than by the "rule of law"

Separation of powers – the division of governmental power among several institutions that must cooperate in decision making: *The separation of powers in the United States government provides a series of checks and balances among the three branches of government.*

Service learning - a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction and reflection to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities (usually incorporated into an educational system as a graduation requirement)

Social contract (compact) – an agreement among all the people in a society to give up part of their freedom to a government in return for protection of their natural rights; a theory developed by Locke to explain the origin of legitimate government

Society – a community of people living in a particular region or associating together and having shared customs, laws, and organizations

Sovereignty – the ultimate, supreme power in a state; in the United States, sovereignty rests with the people; complete independence and self-government

Special interest group – an organized body of individuals who share some goals and try to influence public policy to meet those goals

States' rights – the rights belonging to the various states, especially with reference to the strict interpretation of the Constitution, by which all rights not delegated by the Constitution belong to the states

Suffrage – right to vote

Theocracy – a form of government in which the leaders of the government are also the leaders of the religion and they rule as representatives of the deity (by divine authority): *The Holy Roman Empire was a theocracy.*

"Unalienable" (inalienable) rights – fundamental rights of the people that may not be taken away; a phrase used in the Declaration of Independence

Vote – (n) A formal expression of opinion or choice made by an individual or body of individuals: *According to the tally of the votes, the new student council will consist entirely of new members.*; (v) An individual's act of expressing support or preference for a certain motion, candidate, or selection of candidates by casting a ballot: *Each student voted for the candidate he or she thought would be the best for the position.*

Historical Perspectives Vocabulary

Artifact – an object made or used by man that is of archeological or historical interest (e.g., tools, weapons, ceramics, pieces of furniture, etc.)

Chronicle – (n) an account, description, record, history, narration, story, journal, or diary of events; (v) to record, recount, narrate, or write down to keep track of events

Chronology – the study of history is grounded in chronology; the main way historians arrange events and trends in history to see patterns of continuity and change in history; understanding the order of events is crucial to understanding, analyzing, or explaining the importance or meaning of events

Civilization – a society in a particular geographical area and/or time period with cities, a central government run by official leaders, and workers who specialize in certain jobs, leading to social classes; can be characterized through writing, art, architecture, and other cultural factors

Discourse – communication of thought by words; talk; conversation or a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing, as a dissertation, treatise, sermon, etc.

Enduring documents – historical documents which are central to the ideology, structure, and actions of a government, institution, or society: *e.g., Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Magna Carta.*

Historical interpretation – the act of interpreting historical sources that takes place when researching a person, topic, or event in history, by selecting certain facts to emphasize and organizing facts around certain concepts; all history is an interpretation by historians who bring to their research and writing their own frame of reference or set of perceptions and experiences through which they view the world and people

Historical thinking skills – skills that enable students to: differentiate among the past, present, and future time; formulate historical questions for inquiry; seek and evaluate evidence; compare and analyze historical stories, illustrations, and records; interpret historical records; and construct historical narratives of their own (source: *National Standards for History,* National Center for History in the Schools)

Primary source – an original fundamental and authoritative document pertaining to an event or subject of inquiry; a firsthand or eyewitness account of an event: *e.g. an autobiography is a primary source.*

Secondary source – any document that describes an event, person, place, or thing; usually not created by someone living in the same time period; contains information others have gathered and interpreted; indirect or second-hand information: *e.g. a biography is a secondary source.*

Seminal documents – documents extolling original, relevant ideas that are seen to influence the development of future events or issues: e.g., *Declaration of the Rights of Man, Universal Declaration of Rights, International Convention on the Rights of the Child.*

Geography Strand Vocabulary

Absolute location – the location of a point on Earth's surface which can be expressed by a grid reference (e.g., latitude and longitude)

Acculturation – the process of adopting the traits of a cultural group

Altitude – the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level

Axis – an imaginary straight line passing through the center of the Earth and about which it rotates

Boundary – the limit or extent within which a system exists or functions, including a social group, a state, or physical feature (e.g., mountain range, river)

Cardinal directions – the four main points of the compass; north, east, south and west

Cartography – the design and creation of maps and other geographic representations

Climate – long-term patterns and trends in weather elements and atmospheric conditions

Communities – interaction of people in a common area who may share common values; places where people live, work, and play

Compass rose – a drawing that shows the orientation of north, south, east, and west on a map

Continent – any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America)

Continental drift – the gradual movement of the continents across the earth's surface through geological time

Country – unit of political space often referred to as a state or nation-state

Cultural diffusion – the spread (through adoption of an aspect or aspects) of cultural elements from one culture to another

Cultural landscape – the surface of the earth as modified by human imprint on the physical environment through human action, including housing types, settlement patterns, and agricultural use

Demographics – the statistical data of a population (e.g., birth rate, average age, per capita income, education, literacy rate)

Density – the population or number of objects per unit area (e.g., per square kilometer or mile)

Distance – an amount of space between two things, locations, or people; can be measurable (e.g., 2 miles from a certain point) or relative (e.g., three countries west)

Distribution – the arrangement of items over a specified area

Ecosystem – (ecological system) a network or system formed by the interaction of all living organisms (plants, animals, humans) with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live

Elevation – height of a point or place above sea level

Environment – everything in and on Earth's surface and its atmosphere within which organisms, communities or objects exist; natural or physical environment refers to those aspects of the environment produced by natural or physical processes; the human or cultural environment refers to those aspects of the environment produced by human or cultural processes

Equator – an imaginary line at zero degrees latitude, running east and west around the globe and dividing it into two equal parts known as the Northern and Southern Hemispheres; that place on Earth which always has approximately twelve hours of daylight and twelve hours of darkness

Ethnicity – of or relating to a sizable group of people sharing a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural heritage

Fauna – animal life of an area or region

Flora – plant life of an area or region

Geographic features – the components of the Earth; two types of geographical features, namely natural geographical features (e.g., landforms, ecosystems) and artificial geographical features (e.g., human settlements, engineered constructs)

Geographic Information System (GIS) – a computerized geographic database that contains information about the spatial distribution of physical (e.g., topography, vegetation) and human (e.g., roads, buildings, sewers) characteristics of Earth's surface that can be combined with a geographical perspective to solve societal problems

Geographic representation – maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, photographs, and satellite-produced images used to depict selected aspects of the earth's surface

Geographic tools – any product used to compile, organize, manipulate, store, analyze, report, or display geographic information (e.g., almanacs, geographic dictionaries, paper or digital map, aerial photography, GPS, remote sensing technology)

Geography – the scientific study of the Earth's surface that describes and analyzes the spatial variations in physical, biological, and human phenomena that occur on the surface of the globe and treats their interrelationships and their significant regional patterns

Geology – the scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the Earth

Globe – a scale model of Earth that correctly represents area, relative size and shape of physical features, distance between points and true compass direction

Global Positioning System (GPS) – a radio navigation system that allows land, sea, and airborne users to determine their exact location, velocity, and time 24 hours a day anywhere in the world

Grid – a pattern of lines on a chart or map, such as those representing latitude and longitude, which helps determine absolute location and assists in the analysis of distribution patterns

Hemisphere – a half of a sphere (e.g., on the Earth: Western Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, etc.)

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Human characteristics – the patterns and features that people make on the surface of the Earth, such as cities, roads, canals, farms, and other ways people change the Earth (e.g., dwellings, crops, machines, places of worship and other cultural elements)

Infrastructure – the internal foundation that provides support for a society or government; the manmade features that support a society (e.g., utilities, roads, emergency services)

Intermediate direction – the points of the compass that fall between the cardinal directions of north and east, north and west, south and east, south and west (e.g., northeast - NE, northwest - NW, southeast - SE, southwest - SW)

International dateline – an imaginary line through the Pacific Ocean, corresponding with 180 degrees longitude, to the east of which, by international agreement, the calendar date is one day earlier than to the west

Land use – the range of uses of Earth's surface made by humans, classified as urban, rural, agricultural, forested, etc. with more specific sub-classifications useful for specific purposes (e.g., low-density residential, light industrial, nursery crops)

Landform – the shape, form or nature of a specific physical feature of the Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, plains, plateaus)

Latitude – a measure of the distance north or south of the Equator, measured by imaginary lines parallel to the Equator that are numbered in degrees, along a line of longitude

Legend – an explanatory description to features or symbols on a map or chart; also called a key

Location – the position of a point on Earth's surface expressed by means of a grid (absolute) or in relation (relative) to the position of other places;

Longitude – a measure of the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian, measured by imaginary lines (meridians) numbered in degrees east or west up to 180 degrees

Map – a graphic representation of a portion of Earth that is usually drawn to scale on a flat surface

Map elements – title, compass rose, scale, key and symbols

Map projections – the transfer of the shape of land and water bodies, along with a global grid, from a globe to a flat map using a mathematical formula; projections include: Mercator, Robinson, conic, and polar

Meridian – an imaginary great circle on the surface of the Earth passing through the poles and any given place and used to measure longitude

Migration – the act or process of people moving from one place or region to another with the intent of staying at the destination permanently or for a relatively long period of time; the act or process of organisms moving from one place or region to another as part of a regular cycle or due to environmental changes

Nation – a cultural concept for a group of people bound together by a strong sense of shared values and cultural characteristics including language, religion and common history

Nation state – a political unit consisting of an autonomous state with defined borders and territory that is inhabited predominantly by a people sharing a common culture, history, and language

Natural hazard – an event or process taking place in the natural environment that is destructive to human life and/or property (e.g., hurricane, flooding, earthquake)

Parallel – an imaginary circle on the surface of the Earth paralleling the equator and used to measure latitude

Perception – the feelings, attitudes, and images people have of different places, peoples, and environments

Perceptual maps – (mental maps) the images people have in their heads of where places are located

Physical feature – a natural characteristic or an aspect of a place or area that derives from the physical environment (e.g., elevation, landforms, vegetation)

Physical map – a map that shows physical features (e.g., mountains, rivers, valleys, oceans) on the Earth's surface

Physical systems – processes that create, maintain, and modify Earth's physical features and environments, consisting of four categories: atmospheric (e.g., climate), lithospheric (e.g., plate tectonics, erosion), hydrospheric (e.g., water cycle, ocean currents), and biospheric (e.g., plant and animal communities).

Place – a location or area with distinctive human and/or physical characteristics that give it meaning and character and distinguishes it from other locations or areas

Plate tectonics – the theory that the uppermost part of the earth is composed of rigid slabs or plates that slide or drift very slowly, causing the present-day configurations of continents and the formation of physical features (e.g., mountain ranges, ocean basins, valley systems)

Political features – spatial expressions of political behavior: boundaries on land, water, and air space, and cities, towns, counties, countries

Political map – a map representing the locations of human-made boundaries and features, such as countries, states, cities, towns, and other borders

Population density – the number of individuals occupying an area derived from dividing the number of people by the area they occupy, usually expressed as individuals per square mile or kilometer

Prime meridian – the meridian at zero degrees longitude which is used as a reference line from which longitude each and west is measured; also known as the Greenwich meridian because it passes through Greenwich, England

Proximity – the state, quality, sense or fact of being near or next to

Push and pull factors – the social, political, economic, and environmental factors that drive (push: e.g., loss of employment, political upheaval, natural disasters) or draw (pull: e.g., higher pay, climate, cheap land) people away from their previous location, often simultaneously

Region – an area with one or more common characteristics or features, which give it a measure of homogeneity and make it different from surrounding areas

Relative location – the location of a point, place, or region expressed in relationship to the location of other points, places, or regions (e.g., northwest, downstream)

Rural – like or having to do with a place away from a city, usually with low population density

Scale – on maps, the relationship or ratio between a linear measurement on a map and the corresponding distance on Earth's surface (e.g., 1 inch = 100 miles)

Sea level – the level of the surface of the sea with respect to the land

Settlement pattern – the spatial distribution and arrangement of human habitations, including rural and urban centers

Site – the specific location where something may be found, including its physical setting (e.g., on a floodplain)

Spatial – pertaining to distribution, distance, direction, areas and other aspects of space on the Earth's surface

Spatial patterns – the patterns or ways in which the same features or phenomena are found in different places around the world

Suburban – pertaining to the culture, manners, and customs of a residential area outlying a city

Sustainability – the ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level over a long period of time, especially as relates to the environment, economy and society

Thematic map – a map representing a specific spatial distribution, theme or topic (e.g., population density, livestock production, climates of the world, cultural features, natural features)

Time zone – a division of Earth, usually 15 degrees longitude, within which the time at the central meridian of the division represents the whole division

Topography – the arrangement of the natural and artificial features of an area of the Earth's surface

Tropic of Cancer – also referred to as the Northern tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most northerly position at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its zenith

Tropic of Capricorn – also referred to as the Southern tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most southerly latitude on the Earth at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its zenith

Urban – related to a city or densely populated area

Water cycle – (hydrologic cycle) the continuous circulation of water from the oceans, through the air, to the land, and back to the sea through evaporation, condensation, and precipitation

Economics Strand Vocabulary

Abundance – an extremely plentiful or over-sufficient quantity or supply

Barter – the direct exchange of goods or services between people without the use of money

Buyer – a person or entity (e.g., business firm) which acquires or agrees to acquire ownership (goods) or benefit or usage (services) in exchange for money

Capital resources – man-made goods (e.g., tools, equipment, machines, buildings) used in the production of goods and services; also called physical capital and capital goods

Command economy – a system in which economic decisions are largely made by a central authority (e.g., government, feudal lord); also called a planned economy

Competition – the rivalry among people and/or business firms for resources and/or consumers

Consumer – a person who buys or rents goods or services

Consumption – the usage of goods (e.g., resources, money) and services through consumer purchasing or in production of other goods

Cost – something of value (e.g., money, time, effort) expended to obtain something else; can be monetary and/or nonmonetary

Cost/benefit analysis – the process of weighing all predicted costs against the predicted benefits of an economic choice

Credit – the use of someone else's funds in exchange for a promise to pay (usually with interest) at a later date (e.g., credit card, loans from a bank, credit extended by suppliers); an arrangement for deferred payment for goods and services

Currency – coins and/or paper money

Depletion – the lessening or exhaustion of a supply

Demand – the different quantities of a resource, good, or service that potential buyers are willing and able to purchase at various prices during a specific time period

Distribution – the manner in which total output and income is distributed among individuals or factors (e.g., the distribution of income between labor and capital)

Division of labor – a method of organizing production whereby each worker performs only a single or a very few steps of a major production task (as when working on an assembly line)

Economic growth – an increase over time in an economy's output and ability to produce goods and services; usually measured as the annual rate of increase in a nation's real gross domestic product (GDP)

Economic systems – the way societies organize (e.g., laws, rules, institutions) to determine what goods and services to produce, and how to produce and distribute them; examples include traditional, command, and market

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

Economics – the study of the way society chooses to employ its limited resources, which have alternative uses, in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, and of the behavior of individuals and institutions engaged in this system

Economy – the production and distribution of goods and services within an economic system

Entrepreneur – a person who begins, manages and bears the risks of a business venture

Entrepreneurship – the human resource that assumes the risk of organizing other productive resources (often through innovation) to produce goods and services

Equilibrium price – the market price at which the supply of an item equals the quantity demanded; market clearing price

Exchange rate – the rate, or price, at which one country's currency is exchanged for the currency of another country (e.g., *x* pesos per 1 dollar)

Factors of production – the resources used to produce goods and services (i.e. land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship)

Fiscal policy – how a government uses revenue collection (e.g., taxes) and/or government expenditures to influence general economic activity (e.g., change the level of output, employment, or prices)

Goods – tangible commodities, such as products, materials, or resources, that can satisfy people's wants or needs

Gross Domestic Product – (PA) the total monetary or market value of the total output of final goods and services produced by an economy in a given time period, usually one year; real GDP is a nation's GDP corrected for inflation

Human resources – people who work in jobs to produce goods and services; also, people's intellectual and physical abilities

Incentives – factors (e.g., prices, profits, losses, fear of punishment, expectation of reward) that motivate or influence human behavior, action, or effort

Income – money (e.g., wages/salaries, rents, interest, profits, commissions) received in a given period in exchange for providing resources used to produce goods or services; can be received by individuals, households, businesses, and governments

Inflation – a sustained increase over time in the average price level of the entire economy (measured by a rate expressed as a percent) resulting in a reduction in the purchasing power of money

Innovation – a new, often better or more effective process, method, idea, product, service or technology

Interdependence – a situation where ideas, goods and/or services in one area affect decisions and events in other areas, reducing self-sufficiency; often occurs as a result of specialization

Interest – a payment (usually expressed in a percent rate of the principal amount) made for the use of borrowed money; from a consumer's perspective, it can be money given (e.g., credit card balance, bank loan) or earned (e.g., savings, certificate of deposit)

Macroeconomics – the study of the overall aspects and workings (economic activity) of a national economy, such as national output, price levels, employment rates, and economic growth

Marginal analysis – a decision-making tool that weighs the additional costs and benefits of a particular action, usually based on the impact of *the next* dollar spent or the change *one more unit* would bring about

Market – a place or process through which prices are established and goods and/or services are exchanged through the interactions of buyers and sellers

Market economy – an economic system where prices are determined by and most goods and services are exchanged through transactions between buyers and sellers in private markets, and where major decisions about production and distribution are based on supply and demand

Microeconomics – the study of the behaviors and decisions made by consumers (e.g., individuals, households, firms) and how these behaviors and decisions interact to form the prices of goods and services (e.g., market prices) and the factors of production

Mixed economy – an economic system that contains elements of a market economy along with elements of a command and/or traditional economy, resulting in a system in which decisions are made and the economy directed by markets (through the actions of private parties), government, and tradition; mixed economies rely primarily on the price system for their economic organization but use a variety of government interventions (e.g., taxes, spending, regulation) to handle macroeconomic instability and market failures

Monetary policy – government decisions on money supply and interest rates to achieve economic goals (e.g., economic growth, stability) and influence economic activity

Money – anything that is generally accepted as a medium of exchange with which to buy goods and services or repay debts, that serves as a standard of value, and has a store of value; usually a form of currency

Natural resources – an element of the physical environment (e.g., land, water, minerals, trees) that people value and use to meet a need for fuel, food, industrial product or something else of value

Nonrenewable resources – naturally occurring elements in finite supply that cannot be replaced once they are used (e.g., minerals, petroleum)

Opportunity cost – the cost of an activity measured in terms of the value of the next best alternative that must be given up when a choice is made

Output – the total amount of a commodity produced

Price – the quantity of payment or compensation (usually monetary) given in exchange for a particular good or service; the money value of a good, service, or resource that is largely determined by the buying and selling decisions of consumers and producers

Private goods – a commodity that benefits the individual and cannot be consumed or used without necessarily preventing others from using it

Producer – one who makes goods or services

Profit – the difference between total revenues (income received) and the full costs of producing and selling a good or service; if costs are greater than revenue, profit is negative (there is a loss)

Progressive tax – a tax structure where, as people earn more, they pay a larger percentage of their income in taxes (e.g., the federal income tax)

Proportional tax – a tax structure where, as people earn more, the percentage of their income they pay in taxes remains the same (e.g., a flat tax)

Public goods – goods and services provided by the government rather than by the private sector that more than one person can use without necessarily preventing others from using them, whether or not particular individuals desire to consume the public good

Renewable resources – a resource or substance that can be regenerated if used carefully (e.g., fish, timber)

Resources – inputs or factors used in the production of goods and services; categories include land (natural resources), labor (human resources), capital (human-made resources), and entrepreneurship

Savings – the setting aside of earnings (income) for future use, not spent for consumer goods

Scarcity – an economic condition that exists because resources are in fixed or limited supply relative to demand; demand is greater than supply

Seller – the person or entity makes goods available for purchase by consumers

Services – actions that are valued by and done for the benefit of others

Specialization – a form of division of labor in which each individual or firm concentrates its productive efforts on a single or limited number of activities, producing a narrower range of goods and services than they consume

Supply – the different quantities of a resource, good, or service that potential sellers are willing and able to sell at various prices during a specific time period

Surplus – the situation resulting when the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded of a good or service (e.g., over and above what is needed or used), usually because the price is for some reason below the equilibrium price in the market; excess

Tariff – a surcharge or tax imposed by a government on imported goods and services in order to protect domestic products from foreign competition

Tax – a required (non-voluntary) payment of money made to a government for which no good or service is directly received in turn, but which forms the revenue a government uses to support specific facilities and/or services, including public goods; a payment to the government that is levied upon incomes, property, sales, etc.

Technology – the application of scientific knowledge and activities (e.g., making of tools, machines, techniques) to solve a problem, achieve a goal, or perform a specific function in the production of goods and services needed and desired by people

Trade – voluntary exchange between two parties (e.g., individuals, organizations, nations) of goods and/or services for other goods and/or services or money

Trade-off – an exchange in which one benefit or option is given up for another considered more desirable; the use of a resource, good, or service in a particular way that precludes other uses for the same resource, good, or service

Traditional economy – an economic system in which decisions are made largely by repeating the actions or customs from an earlier time or generation

Value – the worth of a commodity or asset in terms of other commodities; the worth of a good or service as determined by the market

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

The following sources were referenced when developing the glossary:

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- Nevada Department of Education (2000) *Nevada State Social Studies Standards: Civics Glossary*
- Ohio Department of Education (2002) *Academic Content Standards, K-12 Social Studies: Glossary*
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- Pennsylvania Department of Education (2002). *Academic Standards for Geography.*
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APPENDIX B – *Suggested* **Resources****

Suggested National/Global Resources**

Key for Grade Level: ES = grades K-5; MS = grades 6-8; HS = grades 9-12
** *Suggested* resources listed are *not* meant to be exhaustive; these are only a *sample* of resources that are available free of charge and may be of use to you.
The Rhode Island Department of Education is *not* responsible for the veracity of the content.

Topic	Name, source	Description	Website	Grade level(s)
Civics, Government	Bill of Rights Institute	Online lesson resources: topics, discussion questions, informational links	http://www.billofrightsinstitute.org/instructional/resources/Lessons/Lessons_List.asp	HS
Civics, History, Government	Center for Civic Education	Online lesson plans aligned to national standards	http://www.civiced.org/index.php?page=lesson_plans	ES, MS, HS
Civics, History, Government	National Endowment for the Humanities	Online lesson plans aligned to national standards	http://edsitement.neh.gov/special_features_view.asp?id=1	HS
Civics, History, U.S. Presidents	United States Mint	Online lesson plans aligned to national standards and games	http://www.usmint.gov/kids/teachers/lessonPlans/presidential/download.cfm	ES, MS, HS
Civil Rights	The National Archives, U.S. Government	Online information and documents and suggested (unaligned) lesson plans	http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/civil-rights-act/activities.html#standards http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/memphis-v-mlk/activities.html#standards	MS, HS
Civil War	The National Archives, U.S. Government	Online information and documents and suggested (unaligned) lesson plans	http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/civil-war-docs/activities.html#standards	MS, HS
Electoral College Vote	The National Archives, U.S. Government	Online information and documents and suggested (unaligned) lesson plans	http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/electoral-tally/activities.html#standards	MS, HS
Geography	National Geographic	Online materials/games/activities/ quizzes	http://www.mywonderfulworld.org	ES, MS, HS
Geography, maps	National Geographic	Printable maps	http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/atlas/	ES, MS, HS
Government	Ben's Guide, Government Publications Office	Links to student-oriented websites on government/law topics	http://bensguide.gpo.gov/subject.html#government	ES, MS, HS
Primary Sources	American Memory Collection, Library of Congress	Online materials and unaligned lesson plans	http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/psources/pshome.html	MS, HS

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Social studies, U.S./world history	Federal Resources for Educational Excellence (FREE)	Online materials on a variety of topics	http://www.free.ed.gov/HandSS.cfm	ES, MS, HS
U.S. History	American Memory Collection, Library of Congress	"Learning Page" – Starting point for collections with associated lessons/materials	http://memory.loc.gov/learn/start/index.html	ES, MS, HS
U.S. History	American Memory Collection, Library of Congress	Online text and images of documents; suggestions for lessons and projects	http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/collections/	ES, MS, HS
U.S. History	Best of History Web Sites	Online lesson plans, teacher guides, activities, games, quizzes, and links to history web sites	http://www.besthistorysites.net/	ES, MS, HS
U.S. History	Teach US History	Online primary source documents and some unaligned lesson plans	http://www.teachushistory.org	ES, MS, HS
U.S. History	We the People	Online information regarding aligned lesson plans and curriculum units	http://www.civiced-ri.org/const.htm	ES, MS, HS
WWII Japanese internment in U.S.	Smithsonian Institute – American History	Online flash presentation detailing the period of Japanese internment from start to finish	http://americanhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/experience/index.html	HS

Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies ("Social Studies GSEs")

Suggested Rhode Island Resources**

Topic	Name, source	Description of site	Website	Grade level(s)
Beginnings to present	Blackstone Valley Tourism Council	Contact information for local area historical societies; also offerings of educational programs and partnership with the Museum of Work and Culture	http://www.tourblackstone.com/historic.htm	ES, MS, HS
Beginnings to present	Burrillville Historical and Preservation Society	Online historical information, facilities for field trips	http://www.bhps.org/	ES, MS, HS
Beginnings to present	Heritage Harbor Museum	Forthcoming museum exhibits on RI history, lesson plans, and online materials/activities	http://www.heritageharbor.org/	ES, MS, HS
Beginnings to present	Rhode Island General Assembly	Online text descriptions of time periods in RI history	http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/RhodeIslandHistory/	MS, HS
Beginnings to present, Historical Records	Rhode Island Historical Society	Online information regarding historical resources, events, properties, museums, and the library	http://www.rihs.org	ES, MS, HS
Beginnings to present	RI.gov	Facts and history of Rhode Island	http://www.ri.gov/facts/	MS, HS
Civic Engagement	We the People / Project Citizen / Foundations of Democracy	Online information regarding aligned lesson plans and curriculum units. This site also demonstrates alignment to the NECAP literacy standards.	http://www.civiced-ri.org/projcit.htm	ES, MS, HS
Colonial and Civil War Eras	Cranston Historical Society	Online historical information, facilities for field trips	http://www.cranstonhistoricalsociety.org/	ES, MS, HS
Colonial era to present	East Greenwich Historic Preservation Society	Online contact information and local historical information on the Old Kent County Jail, Varnum House and the Town Hall	http://www.eghistoricpreservation.org/	ES, MS, HS
Colonial era to present	East Providence Historical Society	Online information and photos and visiting information	http://www.ephist.org	ES, MS, HS
Colonial era to present	Fort Adams	Online information and photos and visiting information	http://www.fortadams.org/	MS, HS
Colonial era to present	Museum of Newport History	Online information on the museum and tours	http://www.newporthistorical.org/museum_newhist.htm	ES, MS, HS
Colonial era to present	Newport Historical Society	Online information regarding field trips, resources, and contact information	http://www.newporthistorical.org	ES, MS, HS

Colonial era to present	Newport Restoration Foundation	Online historical information and photos, information on school field trips, outreach programs, and visiting	http://www.newportrestoration.com/	ES, MS, HS
Colonial era to present	Providence Preservation Society	Online information regarding historical buildings, educational programs, and Children's Heritage Education Tours for grades 3-10	http://www.ppsri.org/	ES, MS, HS
Colonial era to present	Rhode Island Historical Records Repository Board	List of and contact information for historical and preservation societies in RI	http://www.state.ri.us/rihrab/HistSoc.html	MS, HS
17th-18th century	Gilbert Stuart Birthplace and Museum	Online information on visiting, on the history of the property, and on guided tours tailored to specific age groups and grade level expectations	http://www.gilbertstuartmuseum.com/	ES, MS, HS
17th-20th century	South County Museum	Online information and photos on the museum, exhibits, and educational resources offered	http://www.southcountymuseum.org/	ES, MS, HS
18th century	Governor Stephen Hopkins House	Online contact information and history of the historic site	https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Stephen-Hopkins-House/196940663773551	ES, MS, HS
18th century	The Maxwell House	Online information and photos of the house and exhibits, and visiting information	http://www.massasoithistorical.org/	ES, MS, HS
18th century	Whitehall Museum House	Online contact information and history of the property; open by appointment	http://www.whitehallmuseumhouse.org/	ES, MS, HS
18th-19th century	Preservation Society of Newport County – Newport Mansions	Online information and photos, educational programs, teacher resource guides (aligned to RI GSEs), and visiting information	http://www.newportmansions.org/	MS, HS
18th-19th century	Sprague Mansion	Online information on the mansion and tours	http://www.cranstonhistoricalsociety.org/mansion.html	MS, HS
18th-20th century	John Brown House	Online information on exhibits and educational resources	http://www.rihs.org/Museums.html	ES, MS, HS
18th-20th century	John Hunt House Museum	Online historical information and photos and visiting information	http://ephist.org/hunt.htm	MS, HS
18th-10th century	Smith's Castle	Online information and photos on the history of the property and school tours/programs	http://www.smithscastle.org	ES, MS, HS
19th-20th century	Blithewold	Online information and photos and visiting information	http://www.blithewold.org/	MS, HS
19th-20th century	Mapleville School & Coronet Worsted Company	Online historical information and photos	http://www.bhps.org/mapleville_school_coronet_co.php	ES, MS, HS
19th-20th century	The Museum of Work and Culture	Online information regarding museum exhibits	http://www.woonsocket.org/workandculture.htm	ES, MS, HS

Historical Records	Rhode Island State Archives	Directory for finding state and local historical documents	http://www.state.ri.us/rihrab/direct.html	MS, HS
Industrial Revolution, Post-American Revolution, 18th-20th century	Slater Mill	Online information regarding Slater Mill	http://www.slatermill.org	ES, MS, HS
Judiciary	Justice Rules, Judiciary of Rhode Island	Online information regarding program and free materials	http://www.courts.state.ri.us/outreach/default-justice-rules.htm	ES, MS, HS
Judiciary	Rhode Island Court System	Online and print materials for curriculum/lessons, venue for field trips, speakers	http://www.courts.ri.gov	ES, MS, HS
Maritime history	Herreshoff Marine Museum	Online information and photos, library, and visiting information	http://www.herreshoff.org/frames/mmframe.htm	MS, HS
Post-American Revolution	Old Sturbridge Village	Online historical information, curriculum materials, lesson plans, and information regarding visits and educational programs	http://www.osv.org	ES, MS, HS
Revolutionary War Era	Newport Colony House & Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House	Online information regarding standards-based field trips to historic buildings	http://www.newporthistorical.org/junior.htm	ES, MS, HS