

FLORIDA'S STATE ACADEMIC STANDARDS SOCIAL STUDIES 2026



FLORIDA SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS AND BENCHMARKS
WITH CLARIFICATIONS AND EXAMPLES



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WITHOUT **EDUCATION** HE LIVES WITHIN THE NARROW, DARK AND GRIMY WALLS OF IGNORANCE. ... EDUCATION, ON THE OTHER HAND, MEANS EMANCIPATION. IT **MEANS LIGHT AND LIBERTY**. IT MEANS THE UPLIFTING OF THE SOUL OF MAN INTO THE GLORIOUS LIGHT OF TRUTH, THE LIGHT ONLY BY WHICH MEN CAN BE MADE FREE. **TO DENY EDUCATION TO ANY PEOPLE IS ONE OF THE GREATEST CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN NATURE**. IT IS TO DENY THEM THE MEANS OF FREEDOM AND THE RIGHTFUL PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS AND TO DEFEAT THE VERY END OF THEIR BEING.

-FREDERICK DOUGLASS

BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY AND EDUCATION. SPEECH. 1894.

Introduction

Access to high-quality education is a fundamental value provided to Florida's students through the Florida Constitution. It is in the best interest of all Floridians to give our children an education that fully prepares them for success. Florida leaders have a duty to ensure students are prepared to be civically engaged and knowledgeable citizens who positively impact our communities.

Pursuant to [section \(s.\) 1003.42, Florida Statutes](#), teaching social studies in Florida public schools includes the following:

- The history and content of the Declaration of Independence, including national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all people, limited government, popular sovereignty, and inalienable rights of life, liberty, and property, and how they form the philosophical foundation of our government.
- The history, meaning, significance, and effect of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto, with emphasis on each of the 10 amendments that make up the Bill of Rights and how the Constitution provides the structure of our government.
- The arguments in support of adopting our republican form of government, as they are embodied in the most important of the Federalist Papers.
- Flag education, including proper flag display and salute.
- The elements of civil government, including the primary functions of and interrelationships between the Federal Government, the state, and its counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts.
- The history of the United States, including the period of discovery, early colonies, the War for Independence, the Civil War, the expansion of the United States to its present boundaries, the world wars, and the civil rights movement to the present. American history shall be viewed as factual, not as constructed, shall be viewed as knowable,



teachable, and testable, and shall be defined as the creation of a new nation based largely on the universal principles stated in the Declaration of Independence.

- The history of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany, a watershed event in the history of humanity, to be taught in a manner that leads to an investigation of human behavior, an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping, and an examination of what it means to be a responsible and respectful person, for the purposes of encouraging tolerance of diversity in a pluralistic society and for nurturing and protecting democratic values and institutions, including the policy, definition, and historical and current examples of anti-Semitism, as described in s. [1000.05](#)(8), and the prevention of anti-Semitism. Each school district must annually certify and provide evidence to the department, in a manner prescribed by the department, that the requirements of this paragraph are met. The department shall prepare and offer standards and curriculum for the instruction required by this paragraph and may seek input from the Commissioner of Education's Task Force on Holocaust Education or from any state or nationally recognized Holocaust educational organizations. The department may contract with any state or nationally recognized Holocaust educational organizations to develop training for instructional personnel and grade-appropriate classroom resources to support the developed curriculum. The second week in November shall be designated as "Holocaust Education Week" in this state in recognition that November is the anniversary of Kristallnacht, widely recognized as a precipitating event that led to the Holocaust.
- The history of African Americans, including the history of African peoples before the political conflicts that led to the development of slavery, the passage to America, the enslavement experience, abolition, and the history and contributions of Americans of the African diaspora to society. Students shall develop an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping on individual freedoms, and examine what it means to be a responsible and respectful person, for the purpose of encouraging tolerance of diversity in a pluralistic society and for nurturing and protecting democratic values and institutions. Instruction shall include the roles and contributions of individuals from all walks of life and their endeavors to learn and thrive throughout history as artists, scientists, educators, businesspeople, influential thinkers, members of the faith community, and political and governmental leaders and the courageous steps they took to fulfill the promise of democracy and unite the nation. Instructional materials shall include the vital contributions of African Americans to build and strengthen American society and celebrate the inspirational stories of African Americans who prospered, even in the most difficult circumstances. Instructional personnel may facilitate discussions and use curricula to address, in an age-appropriate manner, how the individual freedoms of persons have been infringed by slavery, racial oppression, racial segregation, and racial discrimination, as well as topics relating to the enactment and enforcement of laws resulting in racial oppression, racial segregation, and racial discrimination and how recognition of these freedoms has overturned these unjust laws. However, classroom instruction and curriculum may not be used to indoctrinate or persuade students to a particular point of view inconsistent with the principles enumerated in subsection (3) or



the state academic standards. Each school district must annually certify and provide evidence to the department, in a manner prescribed by the department, that the requirements of this paragraph are met. The department shall prepare and offer standards and curriculum for the instruction required by this paragraph and may seek input from the Commissioner of Education's African American History Task Force or from any state or nationally recognized African-American educational organizations. The department may contract with any state or nationally recognized African-American educational organizations to develop training for instructional personnel and grade-appropriate classroom resources to support the developed curriculum.

- The history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, including the history of Japanese internment camps and the incarceration of Japanese-Americans during World War II; the immigration, citizenship, civil rights, identity, and culture of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; and the contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to American society. Instructional materials shall include the contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to American society.
- The history of the state.
- The study of Hispanic contributions to the United States.
- The study of women's contributions to the United States.
- The nature and importance of free enterprise to the United States economy.
- Civic and character education on the qualities and responsibilities of patriotism and citizenship, including kindness; respect for authority, life, liberty, and personal property; honesty; charity; racial, ethnic, and religious tolerance; and cooperation and, for grades 11 and 12, voting using the uniform primary and general election ballot described in s. [101.151](#)(9).
- In order to encourage patriotism, the sacrifices that Medal of Honor recipients have made in serving our country and protecting democratic values worldwide. Such instruction must occur on or before Medal of Honor Day. Members of the instructional staff are encouraged to use the assistance of local veterans and Medal of Honor recipients when practicable.
- The history and importance of Veterans' Day and Memorial Day. Such instruction may include two 45-minute lessons that occur on or before the respective holidays.
- Beginning in the 2026-2027 school year, the history of communism. Such instruction must be age appropriate and developmentally appropriate and include: (a) The history of communism in the United States and domestic communist movements, including their histories and tactics. (b) Atrocities committed in foreign countries under the guidance of communism. (c) Comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, which conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States. (d) The increasing threat of communism in the United States and to our allies through the 20th century, including the events of the Cultural Revolution in the People's Republic of China and other mass killings from communist regimes. (e) The economic, industrial, and political events that have preceded and anticipated communist revolutions. (f) The communist policies of Cuba and the spread of communist ideologies throughout Latin America, including the roots of the Communist Party of Cuba and guerrilla forces throughout Latin America.



- Instructional personnel may facilitate discussions and use curricula to address, in an age-appropriate manner, how the freedoms of persons have been infringed by sexism, slavery, racial oppression, racial segregation, and racial discrimination, including topics relating to the enactment and enforcement of laws resulting in sexism, racial oppression, racial segregation, and racial discrimination, including how recognition of these freedoms have overturned these unjust laws. However, classroom instruction and curriculum may not be used to indoctrinate or persuade students to a particular point of view inconsistent with the principles of this subsection or state academic standards.

The Four Priorities of Florida's Civics Education

1. Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
2. Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
3. Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
4. Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

The Six Essential Elements of Geography

1. The World in Spatial Terms – using maps and other geographic representations to understand the Earth, using mental maps to organize information in a spatial context, and subsequently analyzing that spatial organization of people, places, and environments.
2. Places and Regions – understanding the physical and human characteristics of places, how those features help one interpret Earth's complexity and examining the role of culture and experience on people's perception of places and regions.
3. Physical Systems – understanding of the scientific processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface, including landforms and the characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems.
4. Human Systems – understanding how the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface affect settlement, interdependence and cooperation or conflict.
5. Environment and Society – understanding how human actions modify the physical environment, how the environment affects human systems and the changes that occur related to the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
6. The Uses of Geography – applying geography to interpret the past, present and plan for the future



Florida's Academic Standards for Social Studies

Design of Standards

The standards are designed to be user-friendly, so every stakeholder will understand what students are expected to master. Taken together, the benchmarks, clarifications, and examples represent the expected outcomes for students of Florida and carry the full weight of the standards.

Florida has a unique coding scheme defined by 5-character places in an alphanumeric coding: the subject, grade level, strand, standard, and benchmark. For kindergarten through grade 8, the coding scheme is defined by each individual grade level. For grades 9-12, the scheme is banded and organized by strands. The strand is a focal group of related standards. Standards are overarching criteria for the grade level or grade band. The benchmark is a specific expectation for the grade level or grade band that falls within the standard. The social studies content within the benchmarks is to be learned during the year and mastered by the end of the year.

K-8 Example

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Grade Level</i>	<i>Strand</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Benchmark</i>
SS.	2.	A.	2.	3
Social Studies	Grade 2	American History	Historical Knowledge	Describe the impact of immigrants on Native Americans.

9-12 Example

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Grade Level</i>	<i>Strand</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Benchmark</i>
SS.	912.	W.	2.	4
Social Studies	Grades 9-12	World History	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of medieval civilizations.	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.

Understanding the expectation of instruction – whenever there is a list of specific items included within a benchmark, educators need to understand the difference between a list preceded by e.g., and one that begins with i.e.

- e.g. means that these are suggestions of people, places, or concepts that can be included in instruction. It may help to think of this as a “for example” list.
- i.e. refers to people, places or concepts that must, at a minimum, be included in instruction. It may help to think of this as “all-inclusive” or “include all.”



Progression of Florida's Academic Standards for Social Studies

The table below illustrates how the different strands of Florida's state academic standards fit within the broader category of Social Studies education. For each strand in kindergarten through grade 12, the shaded areas indicate the grade levels where it is addressed. Strands with similar social studies content are shaded with a different variation of the same color. Most of the strands span multiple grade levels, which lends itself to a deeper understanding.

K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
American History (A)									
African American History (AA)									
						World History (W)			
					Holocaust Education (HE)				
						History of Communism (HC)			
Civics and Government (CG)									
Economics (E)									
				Financial Literacy (FL)					
Geography (G)									
								Humanities (H)	
								Psychology (P)	
								Sociology (S)	



Standards for Social Studies K-5



Kindergarten

In kindergarten, instructional time will emphasize:

- American History – developing an awareness of calendars and timelines; stories of people in the past; holidays, symbols, and landmarks.
- African American History – recognizing positive influences and contributions by African American inventors and scientists.
- Civics and Government – developing an understanding of rules and laws at home, school and in the community; identifying people with authority to enforce the rules; making responsible decisions and working within a group.
- Economics – developing an understanding of different types of jobs; making the connection that money helps us buy the things we need and comes in different forms; differentiating between needs and wants.
- Geography – developing an understanding that maps and globes represent real places; identifying basic landforms and bodies of water; identifying cardinal directions; focusing on school and local community, including the student's personal address.

American History

SS.K.A.1 Historical Inquiry and Analysis

SS.K.A.1.1 Develop an understanding of how to use and create a timeline.

SS.K.A.1.2 Develop an awareness of a primary source.

SS.K.A.2 Historical Knowledge

SS.K.A.2.1 Compare children and families of today with those in the past.

SS.K.A.2.2 Recognize the importance of celebrations and national holidays as a way of remembering and honoring people, events, and our nation's ethnic heritage.

SS.K.A.2.3 Compare our nation's holidays with holidays of other countries' cultures.

SS.K.A.2.4 Listen to and retell stories about people in the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility.

SS.K.A.2.5 Recognize the importance of U.S. symbols.



SS.K.A.3 Chronological Thinking

SS.K.A.3.1 Use words and phrases related to chronology and time to explain how things change and to sequentially order events that have occurred in school.

SS.K.A.3.2 Explain that calendars represent days of the week and months of the year.

African American History

SS.K.AA.1 Positive influences and contributions by African Americans.

SS.K.AA.1.1 Recognize African American inventors and explorers (i.e., Lonnie Johnson [inventor], Mae C. Jemison, George Washington Carver).

Civics and Government

SS.K.CG.1 Foundations of Government, Law, and the American Political System

SS.K.CG.1.1 Identify the purpose of rules and laws in the home and school.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will define rules as standards of responsible behavior (e.g., rules for home and school).

Clarification 2: Students will define laws as a system of rules intended to protect people and property that are created and enforced by government (e.g., speed limit).

Clarification 3: Students will identify what can happen without rules and laws.

SS.K.CG.1.2 Identify people who have the authority and power to make and enforce rules and laws.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify authority figures in their school and community including, but not limited to, parents, teachers, and law enforcement officers.

SS.K.CG.2 Civic and Political Participation

SS.K.CG.2.1 Describe and demonstrate the characteristics of being a responsible citizen.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify examples of responsible citizenship.

Clarification 2: Students will demonstrate that conflicts can be resolved in ways that are consistent with being a responsible citizen.

Clarification 3: Students will explain why it is important to take responsibility for one's actions.



SS.K.CG.2.2 Describe ways for groups to make decisions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will practice decision-making in small and large groups through voting, taking turns, class meetings, and discussion.

Clarification 2: Students will identify examples of responsible decisions.

SS.K.CG.2.3 Define patriotism as the allegiance to one's country.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify patriotic holidays and observances (e.g., American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, Veterans Day).

Clarification 2: Students will recognize that the Pledge of Allegiance is an oath that affirms American values and freedom.

Clarification 3: Students will identify, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty, and justice for all," as the Pledge of Allegiance.

SS.K.CG.2.4 Recognize symbols that represent the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the American flag, the bald eagle, and the U.S. President as symbols that represent the United States.

SS.K.CG.2.5 Recognize symbols that represent Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize Florida's state flag and state nickname, "The Sunshine State," as symbols that represent the state.

Economics

SS.K.E.1 Beginning Economics

SS.K.E.1.1 Describe different kinds of jobs that people do and the tools or equipment used.

SS.K.E.1.2 Recognize that United States currency comes in different forms.

SS.K.E.1.3 Recognize that people work to earn money to buy things they need or want.

SS.K.E.1.4 Identify the difference between basic needs and wants.



Geography

SS.K.G.1 The World in Spatial Terms

- | | |
|------------|--|
| SS.K.G.1.1 | Describe the relative location of people, places, and things by using positional words. |
| SS.K.G.1.2 | Explain that maps and globes help to locate different places and that globes are a model of the Earth. |
| SS.K.G.1.3 | Identify cardinal directions (north, south, east, west). |
| SS.K.G.1.4 | Differentiate land and water features on simple maps and globes. |

SS.K.G.2 Places and Regions

- | | |
|------------|--|
| SS.K.G.2.1 | Locate and describe places in the school and community. |
| SS.K.G.2.2 | Know one's own phone number, street address, city, or town and that Florida is the state in which the student lives. |

SS.K.G.3 Physical System

- | | |
|------------|---|
| SS.K.G.3.1 | Identify basic landforms. |
| SS.K.G.3.2 | Identify basic bodies of water. |
| SS.K.G.3.3 | Describe and give examples of seasonal weather changes and illustrate how weather affects people and the environment. |



Grade 1

In grade 1, instructional time will emphasize:

- American History – developing an understanding of primary sources to distinguish between historical fact and fiction; comparing life now with the past; identifying that some celebrations honor heroic achievements; identifying individuals from the past who have shown character ideals; building on timeline knowledge to include sequentially ordered events.
- African American History – recognizing positive influences and contributions by African American artists.
- Civics and Government – explaining the purpose of rules and laws and the impact of their absence; differentiating between rights and responsibilities at school and home; differentiating between responsible and irresponsible citizenship at school and at home; defining patriotism and recognizing ways to show it.
- Economics – building on understanding of how we use money, including choices of whether to spend or save; distinguishing between goods and services; identifying buyers, sellers, and producers; defining opportunity costs.
- Geography – developing a working knowledge of using maps, including the key, cardinal directions and symbols; instruction expands from school and community to include Florida, the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of America (formerly Gulf of Mexico); describing how weather and physical features of a place can affect types of jobs and dwellings.

American History

SS.1.A.1 Historical Inquiry and Analysis

- | | |
|------------|---|
| SS.1.A.1.1 | Develop an understanding of a primary source. |
| SS.1.A.1.2 | Understand how to use the media center and other sources to find answers to questions about a historical topic. |

SS.1.A.2 Historical Knowledge

- | | |
|------------|---|
| SS.1.A.2.1 | Understand that history tells the story of people and events of other times and places. |
| SS.1.A.2.2 | Compare life now with life in the past. |
| SS.1.A.2.3 | Identify celebrations and national holidays as a way of remembering and honoring past events, our nation's ethnic heritage, and the heroism and achievements of the people. |



SS.1.A.2.4 Identify people from the past who have shown character ideals and principles including honesty, courage, and responsibility.

SS.1.A.2.5 Distinguish between historical fact and fiction using various materials.

SS.1.A.3 Chronological Thinking

SS.1.A.3.1 Use terms related to time to sequentially order events that have occurred in school, home, or community.

SS.1.A.3.2 Create a timeline based on the student's life or school events, using primary sources.

African American History

SS.1.AA.1 Positive influences and contributions by African Americans.

SS.1.AA.1.1 Identify African American artists (i.e., Aretha Franklin, Charles White [Abraham Lincoln portrait artist], James Earl Jones, Maya Angelou).

Civics and Government

SS.1.CG.1 Foundations of Government, Law, and the American Political System

SS.1.CG.1.1 Explain the purpose of rules and laws in the home, school, and community.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the role that rules and laws play in their daily life.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the difference between rules and laws.

SS.1.CG.1.2 Describe how the absence of rules and laws impacts individuals and the community.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will provide examples of rules and laws in their lives and in the community.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize that disorder, injustice, and harm to people can occur when there is an absence of rules and laws.



SS.1.CG.2 Civic and Political Participation

SS.1.CG.2.1 Explain the rights and responsibilities students have in the school community.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the rights (e.g., treated with respect, physically safe learning environment) and responsibilities (e.g., come to school on time, do not damage school property) students have as members of their school community.

Clarification 2: Students will define rights as freedoms protected by laws in society and protected by rules in the school community.

Clarification 3: Students will define responsibilities as things citizens should do to benefit the community.

SS.1.CG.2.2 Describe the characteristics of citizenship in the school community.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify characteristics of responsible citizenship (e.g., respect others' property, treat people with dignity, care for environment, treat animals with kindness).

Clarification 2: Students will identify characteristics of irresponsible citizenship (e.g., damaging school property, bullying).

SS.1.CG.2.3 Recognize ways citizens can demonstrate patriotism.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will discuss appropriate ways to show respect during the Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem (e.g., stand at attention, face the flag, pause conversations).

Clarification 2: Students will discuss how to show respect for the American flag (e.g., how to properly display and dispose of the American flag).

Clarification 3: Students will discuss how to demonstrate patriotism during patriotic holidays and observances (e.g., American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, Veterans Day).

SS.1.CG.2.4 Recognize symbols and individuals that represent the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the national motto, "In God We Trust" and the phrase, "We the People" as symbols that represent the United States.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Daniel Webster, and Martin Luther King Jr. as individuals who represent the United States.

SS.1.CG.2.5 Recognize symbols and individuals that represent Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that the state motto ("In God We Trust") and the state day (Pascua Florida Day) are symbols that represent Florida.

Clarification 2: Students will identify the current Florida governor and recognize the governor as an individual who represents the state.



SS.1.CG.3 Structure and Functions of Government

SS.1.CG.3.1 Recognize that the United States and Florida have Constitutions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will define a constitution as an agreed-upon set of rules or laws.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize that the U.S. Constitution starts with, “We the People.”

SS.1.CG.3.2 Explain responsible ways for individuals and groups to make decisions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will demonstrate characteristics of responsible decision-making.

Clarification 2: Students will explain how multiple perspectives contribute to the unity of the United States.

Economics

SS.1.E.1 Beginning Economics

SS.1.E.1.1 Recognize that money is used in the exchange of goods and services.

SS.1.E.1.2 Define opportunity costs as giving up one thing for another.

SS.1.E.1.3 Distinguish between examples of goods and services.

SS.1.E.1.4 Distinguish people as buyers, sellers, and producers of goods and services.

SS.1.E.1.5 Recognize the importance of saving money for future purchases.

SS.1.E.1.6 Identify that people need to make choices because of scarce resources.

Geography

SS.1.G.1 The World in Spatial Terms

SS.1.G.1.1 Use physical, political, and cultural maps to locate places in Florida.

SS.1.G.1.2 Identify key elements (i.e., compass rose, cardinal directions, title, key, or legend with symbols) of maps and globes.



SS.1.G.1.3	Construct a basic map using key elements including cardinal directions and map symbols.
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SS.1.G.1.4	Identify a variety of physical features using a map and globe.
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SS.1.G.1.5	Locate on maps and globes the student's local community, the state of Florida, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of America (formerly Gulf of Mexico).
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SS.1.G.1.6	Describe how location, weather, and physical environment affect the way people live in our community.
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Grade 2

In grade 2, instructional time will emphasize:

- American History – examining primary and secondary sources; utilizing the media center and other technology to locate information; instruction includes Native American history and culture and how immigrants impacted the way of life; colonial America and the reasons that people immigrated to the United States, compare with immigration today; compare cultural influences and contributions of immigrants then and now; identifying time order terms such as years, decades and centuries.
- African American History – recognizing positive influences and contributions by African Americans in civil service; identifying oral traditions and folktales of African American culture.
- Civics and Government – developing an understanding of why people form governments; explaining how the U.S. government protects citizens' rights; explaining what responsible citizenship looks like; recognizing symbols, individuals, and documents that represent Florida and the U.S.; identifying the U.S. Constitution as the Law of the Land.
- Economics – developing an understanding of supply and demand; recognizing that the U.S. trades with other nations; explaining personal benefits or costs of saving and spending.
- Geography – building on knowledge of maps using different types (political, physical, thematic); instruction expands to include the countries of North America (Mexico, United States, Canada), continents, oceans, Equator, Prime Meridian, and poles.

American History

SS.2.A.1 Historical Inquiry and Analysis

SS.2.A.1.1 Examine primary and secondary sources.

SS.2.A.1.2 Utilize the media center, technology, or other informational sources to locate information that provides answers to questions about a historical topic.

SS.2.A.2 Historical Knowledge

SS.2.A.2.1 Recognize that Native Americans were the first inhabitants in North America.

SS.2.A.2.2 Compare the cultures of Native American tribes from various geographic regions of the United States.



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- SS.2.A.2.3 Describe the impact of immigrants on the Native Americans.
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- SS.2.A.2.4 Explore ways the daily life of people living in Colonial America changed over time.
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- SS.2.A.2.5 Identify reasons people came to the United States throughout history.
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- SS.2.A.2.6 Discuss the importance of Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty to immigration from 1892-1954.
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- SS.2.A.2.7 Discuss why immigration continues today.
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- SS.2.A.2.8 Explain the cultural influences and contributions of immigrants today.
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SS.2.A.3 Chronological Thinking

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- SS.2.A.3.1 Identify terms and designations of time sequence.
-

African American History

SS.2.AA.1 Positive influences and contributions by African Americans

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- SS.2.AA.1.1 Identify African Americans who demonstrated civic service (i.e., Secretary of State Colin Powell, Civil Air Patrol [CAP] Lt. Willa Beatrice Brown, Carter G. Woodson, Senator Hiram Revels).
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- SS.2.AA.1.2 Identify oral traditions and folktales of African Americans (e.g., Anansi the Spider, Tale of the Midnight Goat Thief).
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Civics and Government

SS.2.CG.1 Foundations of Government, Law, and the American Political System

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- SS.2.CG.1.1 Explain why people form governments.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the role of laws in government.

Clarification 2: Students will define and provide examples of laws at the state and national levels.

Clarification 3: Students will use scenarios to identify the impact of government on daily life.



SS.2.CG.1.2 Explain how the U.S. government protects the liberty and rights of American citizens.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that the equal rights of citizens are protected by the U.S. Constitution.

SS.2.CG.2 Civic and Political Participation

SS.2.CG.2.1 Explain what it means to be a U.S. citizen.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that there are multiple ways to obtain citizenship.

SS.2.CG.2.2 Describe the characteristics of responsible citizenship at the local and state levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify characteristics of responsible citizenship (e.g., peaceable assembly, obeying the law, community involvement).

Clarification 2: Students will identify characteristics of irresponsible citizenship (e.g., disorderly assembly, breaking the law).

Clarification 3: Students will describe the contributions of the diverse individuals and groups that contribute to civic life in the United States and Florida.

SS.2.CG.2.3 Explain how citizens demonstrate patriotism.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain why reciting the Pledge of Allegiance daily is an act of patriotism.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the importance of recognizing patriotic holidays or observances (e.g., American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, Veterans Day).

SS.2.CG.2.4 Recognize symbols, individuals, and documents that represent the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the U.S. Capitol, the White House, the U.S. Supreme Court building, and the Statue of Liberty as symbols that represent the United States.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize Rosa Parks and Thomas Jefferson as individuals who represent the United States.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize the Declaration of Independence as a document that represents the United States.



SS.2.CG.2.5 Recognize symbols, individuals, and documents that represent Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the Florida State Capitol and the Everglades National Park as symbols of Florida.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize Andrew Jackson and Marjory Stoneman Douglas as individuals who represent Florida.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize the Florida Constitution as a document that represents Florida.

SS.2.CG.3 Structure and Functions of Government

SS.2.CG.3.1 Identify the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that the United States has a written constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will identify the United States as a constitutional republic.

Economics

SS.2.E.1 Beginning Economics

SS.2.E.1.1 Recognize that people make choices because of limited resources.

SS.2.E.1.2 Recognize that people supply goods and services based on consumer demands.

SS.2.E.1.3 Recognize that the United States trades with other nations to exchange goods and services.

SS.2.E.1.4 Explain the personal benefits and costs involved in saving and spending.

Geography

SS.2.G.1 The World in Spatial Terms

SS.2.G.1.1 Use different types of maps (political, physical, and thematic) to identify map elements.

SS.2.G.1.2 Using maps and globes, locate the student's hometown, Florida, North America, and both the state and national capitals.

SS.2.G.1.3 Label on a map or globe the continents, oceans, Equator, Prime Meridian, North and South Poles.

SS.2.G.1.4 Use a map to locate the countries in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico, and the Caribbean Islands).



Grade 3

In grade 3, instructional time will emphasize:

- American History – analyzing primary and secondary sources; using technology to gather information; defining vocabulary related to social studies.
- African American History – recognizing positive influences and contributions by African American heroes and patriots.
- Civics and Government – exploring ways to show volunteerism, civility and civic virtue; describing the importance of voting in elections; explaining the significance of patriotic holidays; recognizing symbols, individuals, documents, and events that represent Florida and the U.S.
- Economics – identifying currencies of North America; building on the idea of supply and demand and giving examples of how scarcity results in trade.
- Geography – demonstrating knowledge of maps by labeling U.S. states by region, North American countries, continents and oceans; using charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information; comparing different types of maps and explaining why you would use each; developing an understanding of scale and distortion; identifying natural and man-made landmarks in the United States; describing various climates and resources of the U.S.; explaining how the environment influences settlement patterns; examining the cultures that have settled in North America and comparing those cultures.

American History

SS.3.A.1 Historical Inquiry and Analysis

SS.3.A.1.1 Analyze primary and secondary sources.

SS.3.A.1.2 Utilize technology resources to gather information from primary and secondary sources.

SS.3.A.1.3 Define terms related to the social sciences.

African American History

SS.3.AA.1 Positive influences and contributions by African Americans

SS.3.AA.1.1 Identify African Americans who demonstrated heroism and patriotism (e.g., Booker T. Washington, Jesse Owens, Tuskegee Airmen, Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, President Barack Obama, 1st Lt. Vernon Baker, Sgt. 1st Class Melvin Morris).



Civics and Government

SS.3.CG.1 Foundations of Government, Law, and the American Political System

SS.3.CG.1.1 Explain how the U.S. Constitution establishes the purpose and fulfills the need for government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the purpose of and need for government in terms of protection of rights, organization, security, and services.

SS.3.CG.1.2 Describe how the U.S. government gains its power from the people.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize what is meant by, “We the People” and the phrase, “consent of the governed.”

Clarification 2: Students will identify sources of consent (e.g., voting and elections).

Clarification 3: Students will recognize that the U.S. republic is governed by the “consent of the governed” and government power is exercised through representatives of the people.

SS.3.CG.2 Civic and Political Participation

SS.3.CG.2.1 Describe how citizens demonstrate civility, cooperation, volunteerism, and other civic virtues.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify examples including, but not limited to, food drives, book drives, community clean-ups, voting, blood donation drives, volunteer fire departments, and neighborhood watch programs.

SS.3.CG.2.2 Describe the importance of voting in elections.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that it is every citizen’s responsibility to vote.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the importance of voting in a republic.

SS.3.CG.2.3 Explain the history and meaning behind patriotic holidays and observances.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify patriotic holidays and observances to include, but not limited to, American Founders Month, Celebrate Freedom Week, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Medal of Honor Day, Memorial Day, Patriot Day, and Veterans Day.



SS.3.CG.2.4 Recognize symbols, individuals, documents, and events that represent the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize Mount Rushmore, Uncle Sam, and the Washington Monument as symbols that represent the United States.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Booker T. Washington, and Susan B. Anthony as individuals who represent the United States.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as a document that represents the United States.

Clarification 4: Students will recognize the Constitutional Convention (May 1787-September 1787) and the signing of the U.S. Constitution (September 17, 1787) as events that represent the United States.

SS.3.CG.2.5 Recognize symbols, individuals, documents, and events that represent the State of Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the Great Seal of the State of Florida as a symbol that represents the state.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize William Pope Duval, William Dunn Moseley, and Josiah T. Walls as individuals who represent Florida.

Clarification 3: Students will identify the Declaration of Rights in the Florida Constitution as a document that represents Florida.

Clarification 4: Students will recognize that Florida became the 27th state of the United States on March 3, 1845.

SS.3.CG.3 Structure and Functions of Government

SS.3.CG.3.1 Explain how the U.S. and Florida Constitutions establish the structure, function, powers, and limits of government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that the U.S. Constitution and the Florida Constitution establish the framework for national and state government.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize how government is organized at the national level (e.g., three branches of government).

Clarification 3: Students will provide examples of people who make and enforce rules and laws in the United States (e.g., congress and president) and Florida (e.g., state legislature and governor).

SS.3.CG.3.2 Recognize that government has local, state, and national levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that each level of government has its own unique structure and responsibilities.

Clarification 2: Students will distinguish between the responsibilities of the local, state, and national governments in the United States.



Economics

SS.3.E.1 Beginning Economics

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| SS.3.E.1.1 | Give examples of how scarcity results in trade. |
| SS.3.E.1.2 | List the characteristics of money. |
| SS.3.E.1.3 | Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money. |
| SS.3.E.1.4 | Distinguish between currencies used in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. |

Geography

SS.3.G.1 The World in Spatial Terms

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| SS.3.G.1.1 | Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information. |
| SS.3.G.1.2 | Review basic map elements (coordinate grid, cardinal and intermediate directions, title, compass rose, scale, key or legend with symbols). |
| SS.3.G.1.3 | Label the continents and oceans on a world map. |
| SS.3.G.1.4 | Name and identify the purpose of maps (physical, political, elevation, population). |
| SS.3.G.1.5 | Compare maps and globes to develop an understanding of the concept of distortion. |
| SS.3.G.1.6 | Use maps to identify different types of scale to measure distances between two places. |

SS.3.G.2 Places and Regions

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| SS.3.G.2.1 | Label the countries and commonwealths in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico) and in the Caribbean (Puerto Rico, Cuba, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica). |
| SS.3.G.2.2 | Identify the five regions of the United States. |



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| SS.3.G.2.3 | Label the states in each of the five regions of the United States. |
| SS.3.G.2.4 | Describe the physical features of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. |
| SS.3.G.2.5 | Identify natural and man-made landmarks in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. |
| SS.3.G.2.6 | Investigate how people perceive places and regions differently by conducting interviews, mental mapping, and studying news, poems, legends, and songs about a region or area. |

SS.3.G.3 Physical Systems

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| SS.3.G.3.1 | Describe the climate and vegetation in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. |
| SS.3.G.3.2 | Describe the natural resources in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. |

SS.3.G.4 Human Systems

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| SS.3.G.4.1 | Explain how the environment influences settlement patterns in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. |
| SS.3.G.4.2 | Identify the cultures that have settled the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. |
| SS.3.G.4.3 | Compare the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the five regions of the United States with Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean. |
| SS.3.G.4.4 | Identify contributions from various ethnic groups to the United States. |



Grade 4

In grade 4, instructional time will emphasize:

- American History – analyzing primary and secondary resources specific to Florida history; examining the history of Florida from the Pre-Columbian era through present day, including but not limited to immigration, settlement, tourism, and industry; utilizing timelines to sequence Florida's historical events.
- African American History – recognizing positive influences and contributions by African American community leaders who positively impacted Florida.
- Civics and Government – identifying and explaining why Florida has its own Constitution; identifying and describing how citizens of Florida work with local and state governments to solve problems; explaining the importance of voting, public service and volunteerism; identifying elected officials at the state level; explaining the structure and function of the state government branches; comparing local and state governments.
- Economics – identifying key individuals involved in the growth and development of Florida; explaining Florida's role in the national and international economy.
- Financial Literacy – exploring the reasons, rewards, and methods of earning income; developing an understanding of income taxes; differentiating between wants and needs; analyzing benefits and costs of buying and selling goods and services; developing an understanding of budgets, identifying ways of saving, investing, and protecting assets; examining paying or earning interest on money borrowed or saved, including buying on credit.
- Geography – utilizing maps to identify places, cultures, and weather impacts to Florida; using map elements (key, symbols, and cardinal directions) to read and interpret political and physical maps.

American History

SS.4.A.1 Historical Inquiry and Analysis

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| SS.4.A.1.1 | Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history. |
| SS.4.A.1.2 | Synthesize information related to Florida history through print and electronic media. |

SS.4.A.2 Pre-Columbian Florida

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| SS.4.A.2.1 | Compare Native American tribes in Florida. |
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***SS.4.A.3 Exploration and Settlement of Florida***

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| SS.4.A.3.1 | Identify explorers who came to Florida and the motivations for their expeditions. |
| SS.4.A.3.2 | Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida. |
| SS.4.A.3.3 | Identify the significance of St. Augustine as the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States. |
| SS.4.A.3.4 | Explain the purpose of and daily life on missions (San Luis de Talimali in present-day Tallahassee). |
| SS.4.A.3.5 | Identify the significance of Fort Mose as the first free African community in the United States. |
| SS.4.A.3.6 | Identify the effects of Spanish rule in Florida. |
| SS.4.A.3.7 | Identify nations (Spain, France, England) that controlled Florida before it became a United States territory. |
| SS.4.A.3.8 | Explain how the Seminole tribe formed and the purpose for their migration. |
| SS.4.A.3.9 | Explain how Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty) became a United States territory. |
| SS.4.A.3.10 | Identify the causes and effects of the Seminole Wars. |

SS.4.A.4 Growth of Florida

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| SS.4.A.4.1 | Explain the effects of technological advances on Florida. |
| SS.4.A.4.2 | Describe pioneer life in Florida. |

SS.4.A.5 Crisis of the Union: Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida

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| SS.4.A.5.1 | Describe Florida's involvement (secession, blockades of ports, the battles of Ft. Pickens, Olustee, Ft. Brooke, Natural Bridge, food supply) in the Civil War. |
| SS.4.A.5.2 | Summarize challenges that Floridians faced during Reconstruction. |



SS.4.A.6 Industrialization and Emergence of Modern Florida

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- SS.4.A.6.1 Describe the economic development of Florida's major industries.
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- SS.4.A.6.2 Summarize contributions that immigrant groups made to Florida.
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- SS.4.A.6.3 Describe the contributions of significant individuals to Florida.
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- SS.4.A.6.4 Describe effects of the Spanish American War on Florida.
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SS.4.A.7 Roaring 20's, the Great Depression, and World War II in Florida

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- SS.4.A.7.1 Describe the causes and effects of the 1920's Florida land boom and bust.
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- SS.4.A.7.2 Summarize challenges Floridians faced during the Great Depression.
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- SS.4.A.7.3 Identify Florida's role in World War II.
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SS.4.A.8 Contemporary Florida into the 21st Century

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- SS.4.A.8.1 Identify Florida's role in the Civil Rights Movement.
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- SS.4.A.8.2 Describe how and why immigration impacts Florida today.
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- SS.4.A.8.3 Describe the effect of the United States' space program on Florida's economy and growth.
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- SS.4.A.8.4 Explain how tourism affects Florida's economy and growth.
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SS.4.A.9 Chronological Thinking

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- SS.4.A.9.1 Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.
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African American History

SS.4.AA.1 Positive influences and contributions by African Americans

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- SS.4.AA.1.1 Identify African American community leaders who made positive contributions in the state of Florida (e.g., Zora Neale Hurston, Florida Highwaymen, Mary McLeod Bethune, Evan B. Forde, Bessie Coleman, Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, Bob Hayes, Sylvia Fowles).
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**Civics and Government*****SS.4.CG.1 Foundations of Government, Law, and the American Political System***

SS.4.CG.1.1 Explain why the Florida government has a written Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that every state has a state constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the relationship between a written constitution, the government established, and the citizens.

SS.4.CG.2 Civic and Political Participation

SS.4.CG.2.1 Identify and describe how citizens work with local and state governments to solve problems.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how public issues, such as taxation, roads, zoning, and schools, impact citizens' daily lives.

Clarification 2: Students will describe how citizens can help solve community and state problems (e.g., attending government meetings, communicating with their elected representatives).

SS.4.CG.2.2 Explain the importance of voting, public service, and volunteerism to the state and nation.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how voting, public service, and volunteerism contribute to the preservation of the republic.

Clarification 2: Students will discuss different types of public service and volunteerism.

SS.4.CG.2.3 Identify individuals who represent the citizens of Florida at the state level.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify their local state senator and state representative.

Clarification 2: Students will identify appropriate methods for communicating with elected officials.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize that Florida has a representative government.

SS.4.CG.3 Structure and Functions of Government

SS.4.CG.3.1 Explain the structure and functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government in Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will compare the powers of Florida's three branches of government.

Clarification 2: Students will explain how the Declaration of Rights in the Florida Constitution protects the rights of citizens.

SS.4.CG.3.2 Compare the structure, functions, and processes of local and state government.



Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify how government is organized at the local and state level including, but not limited to, legislative branch (e.g., legislature, city or county commission), executive branch (e.g., governor, mayor) and judicial branch (e.g., county and circuit courts).

Economics

SS.4.E.1 Beginning Economics

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| SS.4.E.1.1 | Identify entrepreneurs from various demographic backgrounds who have influenced Florida and local economy. |
| SS.4.E.1.2 | Explain Florida's role in the national and international economy and the conditions that attract businesses to the state. |

Financial Literacy

SS.4.FL.1 Earning Income

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| SS.4.FL.1.1 | People have many different types of jobs from which to choose. Identify different jobs requiring people to have different skills. |
| SS.4.FL.1.2 | People earn an income when they are hired by an employer to work at a job. Explain why employers are willing to pay people to do their work. |
| SS.4.FL.1.3 | Workers are paid for their labor in different ways such as wages, salaries, or commissions. Explain the ways in which workers are paid.
<i>Example:</i> Explain how a waitress, a teacher, and a realtor are paid. |
| SS.4.FL.1.4 | People can earn interest income from letting other people borrow their money. Explain why banks and financial institutions pay people interest when they deposit their money at those institutions. |
| SS.4.FL.1.5 | People can earn income by renting their property to other people. Identify different types of property (such as apartments, automobiles, or tools) that people own and on which rent is paid. |



SS.4.FL.1.6	Describe ways that people who own a business can earn a profit, which is a source of income.
SS.4.FL.1.7	Entrepreneurs are people who start new businesses. Entrepreneurs do not know if their new businesses will be successful and earn a profit. Identify ways in which starting a business is risky for entrepreneurs.
SS.4.FL.1.8	Income earned from working and most other sources of income are taxed. Describe ways that the revenue from these taxes is used to pay for government provided goods and services.
<i>SS.4.FL.2 Buying Goods and Services</i>	
SS.4.FL.2.1	Explain that economic wants are desires that can be satisfied by consuming a good, a service, or a leisure activity.
SS.4.FL.2.2	Explain that people make choices about what goods and services they buy because they can't have everything they want. This requires individuals to prioritize their wants.
SS.4.FL.2.3	Identify some of the ways that people spend a portion of their income on goods and services in order to increase their personal satisfaction or happiness.
SS.4.FL.2.4	Discuss that whenever people buy something, they incur an opportunity cost. Opportunity cost is the value of the next best alternative that is given up when a person makes a choice.
SS.4.FL.2.5	Explain that costs are things that a decision maker gives up; benefits are things that a decision maker gains. Make an informed decision by comparing the costs and benefits of spending alternatives.
SS.4.FL.2.6	Predict how people's spending choices are influenced by prices as well as many other factors, including advertising, the spending choices of others, and peer pressure.
SS.4.FL.2.7	Planning for spending can help people make informed choices. Develop a budget plan for spending, saving, and managing income.
<i>SS.4.FL.3 Saving</i>	
SS.4.FL.3.1	Identify ways that income is saved, spent on goods and services, or used to pay taxes.



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| SS.4.FL.3.2 | Explain that when people save money, they give up the opportunity to buy things now in order to buy things later. |
| SS.4.FL.3.3 | Identify ways that people can choose to save money in many places - for example, at home in a piggy bank or at a commercial bank, credit union, or savings and loan. |
| SS.4.FL.3.4 | Identify savings goals that people set as incentives to save. One savings goal might be to buy goods and services in the future. |
| SS.4.FL.3.5 | Explain that when people deposit money into a bank (or other financial institution), the bank may pay them interest. Banks attract savings by paying interest. People also deposit money into banks because banks are safe places to keep their savings. |

SS.4.FL.4 Using Credit

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| SS.4.FL.4.1 | Discuss that interest is the price the borrower pays for using someone else's money. |
| SS.4.FL.4.2 | Identify instances when people use credit, that they receive something of value now and agree to repay the lender over time, or at some date in the future, with interest. |

SS.4.FL.5 Financial Investing

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| SS.4.FL.5.1 | Explain that after people have saved some of their income, they must decide how to invest their savings so that it can grow over time. |
| SS.4.FL.5.2 | Explain that a financial investment is the purchase of a financial asset, such as a stock, with the expectation of an increase in the value of the asset and/or increase in future income. |

SS.4.FL.6 Protecting and Insuring

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| SS.4.FL.6.1 | Explain that risk is the chance of loss or harm. |
| SS.4.FL.6.2 | Explain that risk from accidents and unexpected events is an unavoidable part of daily life. |
| SS.4.FL.6.3 | Describe ways that individuals can either choose to accept risk or take steps to protect themselves by avoiding or reducing risk. |



- SS.4.FL.6.4 Discuss that one method to cope with unexpected losses is to save for emergencies.
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Geography

SS.4.G.1 The World in Spatial Terms

- SS.4.G.1.1 Identify physical features of Florida.
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- SS.4.G.1.2 Locate and label cultural features on a Florida map.
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- SS.4.G.1.3 Explain how weather impacts Florida.
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- SS.4.G.1.4 Interpret political and physical maps using map elements (title, compass rose, cardinal directions, intermediate directions, symbols, legend, scale, longitude, latitude).
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Grade 5

In grade 5, instructional time will emphasize:

- American History – utilizing primary and secondary resources and timelines to examine American History from the Pre-Columbian Era through Westward Expansion, including but not limited to early settlements, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Louisiana Purchase and the expedition of Louis and Clark, transportation, and industry advances of the 19th century.
- African American History – recognizing resiliency, contributions, and influences of African Americans specific to the time between the colonial era through westward expansion.
- Holocaust Education – defining the Holocaust and identifying other examples of antisemitism.
- Civics and Government – exploring founding documents of American Independence; discussing arguments for adopting a representative government; exploring political ideas of the colonial period and comparing to modern political participation; evaluating civic participation and how it has expanded over time; identifying elected officials at the national level; explaining symbols and documents that represent the U.S.; describing the structure and function of the national government and its relationship to state government; analyzing how the Constitution and Bill of Rights limits the government; describing the amendment process.
- Geography – introduction of latitude and longitude; learning to construct maps; identifying the original 13 colonies; locating states and capitals; describing push-pull factors of immigration; describing how weather and natural events determine settlement of an area; applying geographic concepts such as mapping and recognizing patterns to address current events.

American History

SS.5.A.1 Historical Inquiry and Analysis

SS.5.A.1.1 Use primary and secondary sources to understand history.

SS.5.A.1.2 Utilize timelines to identify and discuss American History time periods.

SS.5.A.2 Pre-Columbian North America

SS.5.A.2.1 Compare cultural aspects of ancient American civilizations (e.g., Aztecs, Mayas, Mound Builders, Anasazi, Inuit).

SS.5.A.2.2 Identify Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America (e.g., cliff dwellers and Pueblo people of the desert Southwest, coastal tribes of the Pacific Northwest, nomadic nations of the Great Plains, woodland tribes east of the Mississippi River).



- SS.5.A.2.3 Compare cultural aspects of Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America including but not limited to clothing, shelter, food, major beliefs and practices, music, art, and interactions with the environment.

SS.5.A.3 Exploration and Settlement of North America

- SS.5.A.3.1 Describe technological developments that shaped European exploration.
- SS.5.A.3.2 Investigate (nationality, sponsoring country, motives, dates and routes of travel, accomplishments) the European explorers.
- SS.5.A.3.3 Describe interactions among Native Americans, Africans, English, French, Dutch, and Spanish for control of North America.

SS.5.A.4 Colonization of North America

- SS.5.A.4.1 Identify the economic, political, and socio-cultural motivation for colonial settlement.
- SS.5.A.4.2 Compare characteristics of New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
- SS.5.A.4.3 Identify significant individuals responsible for the development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
- SS.5.A.4.4 Demonstrate an understanding of political, economic, and social aspects of daily colonial life in the thirteen colonies.
- SS.5.A.4.5 Explain the importance of Triangular Trade linking Africa, the West Indies, the British Colonies, and Europe.
- SS.5.A.4.6 Describe the introduction, impact, and role of slavery in the colonies.

SS.5.A.5 American Revolution and Birth of a New Nation

- SS.5.A.5.1 Identify and explain significant events leading up to the American Revolution.
- SS.5.A.5.2 Identify significant individuals and groups who played a role in the American Revolution.
- SS.5.A.5.3 Explain the significance of historical documents including key political concepts, origins of these concepts, and their role in American independence.
- SS.5.A.5.4 Examine and explain the changing roles and impact of significant women during the American Revolution.



SS.5.A.5.5	Examine and compare major battles and military campaigns of the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.6	Identify the contributions of foreign alliances and individuals to the outcome of the Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.7	Explain economic, military, and political factors which led to the end of the Revolutionary War.
SS.5.A.5.8	Evaluate the personal and political hardships resulting from the American Revolution.
SS.5.A.5.9	Discuss the impact and significance of land policies developed under the Confederation Congress (Northwest Ordinance of 1787).
SS.5.A.5.10	Examine the significance of the Constitution including its key political concepts, origins of those concepts, and their role in American democracy.
SS.5.A.6 <i>Growth and Westward Expansion</i>	
SS.5.A.6.1	Describe the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
SS.5.A.6.2	Identify roles and contributions of significant people during the period of westward expansion.
SS.5.A.6.3	Examine 19th century advancements (e.g., canals, roads, steamboats, flat boats, overland wagons, Pony Express, railroads) in transportation and communication.
SS.5.A.6.4	Explain the importance of the explorations west of the Mississippi River.
SS.5.A.6.5	Identify the causes and effects of the War of 1812.
SS.5.A.6.6	Explain how westward expansion affected Native Americans.
SS.5.A.6.7	Discuss the concept of Manifest Destiny.
SS.5.A.6.8	Describe the causes and effects of the Missouri Compromise.
SS.5.A.6.9	Describe the hardships of settlers along the overland trails to the west.



African American History

SS.5.AA.1 Resiliency, contributions, and influence of African Americans on the United States beginning in the colonial era through westward expansion.

SS.5.AA.1.1 Examine the life of African Americans in the colonial era.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes what life was like for the earliest slaves and the emancipated in North America.

SS.5.AA.1.2 Examine the Underground Railroad and how former slaves partnered with other free people and groups in assisting those escaping from slavery.

SS.5.AA.1.3 Examine key figures and events in abolitionist movements.

SS.5.AA.1.4 Identify freedoms and rights secured for and by former slaves.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction will include the Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SS.5.AA.1.5 Examine the roles and contributions of significant African Americans during westward expansion (e.g., Benjamin “Pap” Singleton, James Beckwourth, Buffalo Soldiers, York [American explorer]).

SS.5.AA.1.6 Examine the experiences and contributions of African Americans in early Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes African American communities (e.g., Fort Mose, Angola Community, Black Seminoles, Fort Gadsden, Lincolnville, Eatonville).

Holocaust Education

SS.5.HE.1 Foundations of Holocaust Education

SS.5.HE.1.1 Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will define antisemitism as prejudice against or hatred of the Jewish people.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the Holocaust as history’s most extreme example of antisemitism.

Clarification 3: Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews).

**Civics and Government*****SS.5.CG.1 Foundations of Government, Law, and the American Political System***

SS.5.CG.1.1 Recognize that the Declaration of Independence affirms that every U.S. citizen has certain unalienable rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the grievances detailed in the Declaration of Independence.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the idea of “unalienable rights” in the Declaration of Independence as it relates to each citizen.

Clarification 3: Students will discuss the consequences of governments not recognizing that citizens have certain unalienable rights.

SS.5.CG.1.2 Explain how and why the U.S. government was created by the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the goals of the 1787 Constitutional Convention.

Clarification 3: Students will describe why compromises were made during the writing of the Constitution and identify those compromises (e.g., Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).

Clarification 4: Students will identify Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments supporting and opposing the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

SS.5.CG.1.3 Discuss arguments for adopting a representative form of government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain what is meant by a representative government.

SS.5.CG.1.4 Describe the history, meaning, and significance of the Bill of Rights

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe how concerns about individual rights led to the inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.



SS.5.CG.2 Civic and Political Participation

SS.5.CG.2.1 Discuss the political ideas of Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists about the American Revolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe the political philosophy of American Patriots and why those ideas led them to declare independence from the British Empire.

Clarification 2: Students will explain why colonists would choose to side with the British during the American Revolution.

Clarification 3: Students will examine motivations for the decision to not take a side during the American Revolution.

SS.5.CG.2.2 Compare forms of political participation in the colonial period to today.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe forms of political participation in the colonial period (e.g., serving on juries, militia service, participation in elections for government).

Clarification 2: Students will identify ways citizens participate in the political process today (e.g., serving on juries, participation in elections for government).

SS.5.CG.2.3 Analyze how the U.S. Constitution expanded civic participation over time.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe how the U.S. Constitution expanded voting rights through amendments and legislation including, but not limited to, the 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

SS.5.CG.2.4 Evaluate the importance of civic duties and responsibilities to the preservation of the United States' constitutional republic.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain what it means for the United States to be a constitutional republic.

Clarification 2: Students will identify duties (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury) and responsibilities (e.g., voting, keeping informed on public issues) that citizens are expected to fulfill.

Clarification 3: Students will explain what could happen to the United States if citizens did not fulfill their civic duties and responsibilities.



SS.5.CG.2.5 Identify individuals who represent the citizens of Florida at the national level.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify Florida's U.S. senators and the U.S. representative for their district.

Clarification 2: Students will discuss the constitutional qualifications for office, term length, authority, duties, activities, and compensation.

SS.5.CG.2.6 Explain symbols and documents that represent the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the Great Seal of the United States and the Star-Spangled Banner as symbols that represent the United States.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution (specifically the Bill of Rights) and the Emancipation Proclamation as documents that represent the United States.

SS.5.CG.3 Structure and Functions of Government

SS.5.CG.3.1 Describe the organizational structure and powers of the national government as defined in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify legislative, executive, and judicial branch functions of the U.S. government as defined in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will explain why the Constitution divides the national government into three branches.

SS.5.CG.3.2 Analyze how the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights limit the power of the national government and protect citizens from an oppressive government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize examples of what to include, but not be limited to, popular sovereignty, rule of law, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, the amendment process, and the fundamental rights of citizens in the Bill of Rights.

SS.5.CG.3.3 Explain the role of the court system in interpreting law and settling conflicts.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain why the U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court in the system.

Clarification 2: Students will explain why both the United States and Florida have a Supreme Court.



SS.5.CG.3.4 Describe the process for amending the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain why the U.S. Constitution includes the amendment process.

Clarification 2: Students will identify amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

SS.5.CG.3.5 Explain how the U.S. Constitution influenced the Florida Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the purpose of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects the rights of the people).

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (both have articles, amendments, and preambles).

SS.5.CG.3.6 Explain the relationship between the state and national governments.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will define federalism as it applies to the United States.

Clarification 2: Students will provide examples of powers granted to the national government and those reserved to the states.

Clarification 3: Students will provide examples of cooperation between the U.S. and Florida governments.

Economics

SS.5.E.1 Market Economy

SS.5.E.1.1 Identify how trade promoted economic growth in North America from pre-Columbian times to 1850.

SS.5.E.1.2 Describe a market economy and give examples of how the colonial and early American economy exhibited these characteristics.

SS.5.E.1.3 Trace the development of technology and the impact of major inventions on business productivity during the early development of the United States.

SS.5.E.2 The International Economy

SS.5.E.2.1 Recognize the positive and negative effects of voluntary trade among Native Americans, European explorers, and colonists.



Geography

SS.5.G.1 The World in Spatial Terms

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| SS.5.G.1.1 | Interpret current and historical information using a variety of geographic tools. |
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| SS.5.G.1.2 | Use latitude and longitude to locate places. |
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| SS.5.G.1.3 | Identify major United States physical features on a map of North America. |
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| SS.5.G.1.4 | Construct maps, charts, and graphs to display geographic information. |
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| SS.5.G.1.5 | Identify and locate the original thirteen colonies on a map of North America. |
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| SS.5.G.1.6 | Locate and identify states, capitals, and United States Territories on a map. |
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SS.5.G.2 Places and Regions

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| SS.5.G.2.1 | Describe the push-pull factors (e.g., economy, natural hazards, tourism, climate, physical features) that influenced boundary changes within the United States. |
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SS.5.G.3 Environment and Society

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| SS.5.G.3.1 | Describe the impact that past natural events have had on human and physical environments in the United States through 1850. |
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SS.5.G.4 Uses of Geography

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| SS.5.G.4.1 | Use geographic knowledge and skills when discussing current events. |
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| SS.5.G.4.2 | Use geography concepts and skills such as recognizing patterns, mapping, and graphing to find solutions for local, state, or national problems. |
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Social Studies 6-8



Grades 6-8

In Florida, the responsibility of operating, controlling, and supervising the public schools lies with local administrators and members of the district school boards. This is referred to as “local control” and places decision-making in the hands of those closest to the student. Neither the Legislature nor the Department of Education mandate when certain subjects are taught in the middle grades, only that they are taught before advancing to high school. Such is the case with the following two strands – African American history and Holocaust education. And while some districts may choose to teach American History before Civics and wait to teach World History in eighth grade, others will follow the general guidelines outlined by the following grade-specific standards. For legislative statutory requirements, please review the link above in the general introduction to this document.

- African American History – understand the causes, courses, and consequences of the slave trade in colonial America; analyze events that involved or affected Africans from the founding through Reconstruction (generally taught in grade 8, or whenever American History is taught).
- Holocaust Education – examine details of the Holocaust as an example of extreme antisemitism; describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of the Jews in Europe; examine specific case studies and personal stories to better understand the Jews’ plight and foster a sense of empathy (grades 6, 7 and 8).

African American History

SS.68.AA.1 Understand the causes, courses, and consequences of the slave trade in the colonies.

- SS.68.AA.1.1 Identify Afro-Eurasian trade routes and methods prior to the development of the Atlantic slave trade.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how slavery was utilized in Asian, European, and African cultures.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the similarities and differences between serfdom and slavery.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the use of maps to identify trade routes.

- SS.68.AA.1.2 Describe the contact of European explorers with systematic slave trading in Africa.

- SS.68.AA.1.3 Examine the evolution of the labor force in the use of indentured servitude contracts.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the comparative treatment of indentured servants of European and African extraction.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the transition from an indentured to a slave-based economy.



SS.68.AA.1.4 Describe the history and evolution of slave codes.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes judicial and legislative actions concerning slavery.

SS.68.AA.1.5 Analyze slave revolts that happened in early colonial America and how political leaders reacted (e.g., 1712 revolt in New York City, Stono Rebellion [1739]).

SS.68.AA.1.6 Examine the service and sacrifice of African patriots during the Revolutionary Era (e.g., Crispus Attucks, Peter Salem, James Armistead Lafayette, 1st Rhode Island Regiment).

SS.68.AA.2 Analyze events that involved or affected Africans from the founding of the nation through Reconstruction.

SS.68.AA.2.1 Explain early congressional actions regarding the institution of slavery (i.e., Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Three-Fifths Compromise, Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves of 1808).

SS.68.AA.2.2 Explain the effect of the cotton industry on the expansion of slavery due to Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the use of a map to show westward expansion.

SS.68.AA.2.3 Examine the various duties and trades performed by slaves (e.g., agricultural work, painting, carpentry, tailoring, domestic service, blacksmithing, transportation).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how slaves developed skills which, in some instances, could be applied for their personal benefit.

SS.68.AA.2.4 Examine the Underground Railroad and its importance to those seeking freedom.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how collaboration of free blacks, whites, churches, and organizations assisted in the Underground Railroad (e.g., Harriet Tubman, William Lambert, Levi Coffin, William Still).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the use of "spirituals" and symbols as a form of communication, coordination, coding, and expression.

SS.68.AA.2.5 Identify political figures who strove to abolish the institution of slavery (e.g., Thaddeus Stevens, Abraham Lincoln, Zachariah Chandler).



- SS.68.AA.2.6 Evaluate various abolitionist movements that continuously pushed to end slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Society of Friends (Quakers) and their efforts to end slavery throughout the United States.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes writings by Africans living in the United States and their effect on the abolitionist movement (e.g., Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, William Wells Brown, David Walker, Martin Delaney).

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- SS.68.AA.2.7 Examine how the status of slaves, those who had escaped slavery and free blacks, affected their contributions to the Civil War effort.
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- SS.68.AA.2.8 Describe significant contributions made by key figures during Reconstruction (e.g., President Ulysses S. Grant, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Lyman Trumbull).
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Holocaust Education

SS.68.HE.1 Foundations of Holocaust Education

- SS.68.HE.1.1 Examine the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe the basic beliefs of Judaism and trace the origins and history of Jews in Europe.

Clarification 2: Students will analyze how antisemitism led to and contributed to the Holocaust.

Clarification 3: Students will identify examples of antisemitism (e.g., making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews; demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis).



Grade 6

In grade 6, instructional time will emphasize:

- World History – describing the emergence of and recognizing the contributions of ancient civilizations from Europe, Africa, Asia, Mesoamerica, and South America.
- Civics and Government – tracing the roots of American representative government to ancient Greece and Rome; examining ancient examples of civic leadership and virtue.
- Economics – introducing the concepts of market economy and our national economy, including its place in the international marketplace.
- Geography – understanding the relationship between Earth's ecosystems and the populations that dwell within them; introducing the Six Essential Elements of Geography; comparing ancient maps with current political maps.
- History of Communism – explaining ancient communal systems and the effect on their respective societies.

World History

SS.6.W.1 Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.

SS.6.W.1.1	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.
SS.6.W.1.2	Identify terms (e.g., decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC or BCE, AD or CE) and designations of time periods.
SS.6.W.1.3	Interpret primary and secondary sources.
SS.6.W.1.4	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.
SS.6.W.1.5	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).
SS.6.W.1.6	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.

SS.6.W.2 Describe the emergence of early civilizations (e.g., Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Mesoamerican, and South American).

SS.6.W.2.1	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.
SS.6.W.2.2	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.



SS.6.W.2.3	Identify the characteristics of civilization.
SS.6.W.2.4	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.5	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.6	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.
SS.6.W.2.7	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.
SS.6.W.2.8	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.
SS.6.W.2.9	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compare with those of others in the geographic area.
SS.6.W.2.10	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Mesoamerica and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.
<i>SS.6.W.3 Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (i.e., Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).</i>	
SS.6.W.3.1	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).
SS.6.W.3.2	Explain the democratic concepts (i.e., polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.
SS.6.W.3.3	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (e.g., government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners, helots).
SS.6.W.3.4	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.
SS.6.W.3.5	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.
SS.6.W.3.6	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.



SS.6.W.3.7	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with the Hellenistic Period.
SS.6.W.3.8	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.
SS.6.W.3.9	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.10	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (i.e., separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).
SS.6.W.3.11	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome and compare Roman life and culture under each one.
SS.6.W.3.12	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.13	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.
SS.6.W.3.14	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.
SS.6.W.3.15	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.
SS.6.W.3.16	Compare life in the Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.
SS.6.W.3.17	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.
SS.6.W.3.18	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.
<i>SS.6.W.4 Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (i.e., China, India).</i>	
SS.6.W.4.1	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.2	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.
SS.6.W.4.3	Recognize the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.



SS.6.W.4.4	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.
SS.6.W.4.5	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.
SS.6.W.4.6	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.
SS.6.W.4.7	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.
SS.6.W.4.8	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.9	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.
SS.6.W.4.10	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.
SS.6.W.4.11	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Genghis and Kublai Khan.
SS.6.W.4.12	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.

Civics and Government

SS.6.CG.1 Demonstrate an understating of the origins and purposes of government, law, and the American political system.

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| SS.6.CG.1.1 | Analyze how democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece served as a foundation for the United States' constitutional republic. |
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Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify and explain the democratic principles of government in ancient Greece.

Clarification 2: Students will compare and contrast the political systems of ancient Greece and modern-day United States.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize the influence of ancient Greece on the American political process.



SS.6.CG.1.2 Analyze the influence of ancient Rome on the United States' constitutional republic.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will compare and contrast the political systems in ancient Rome and modern-day United States.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the influence of ancient Rome on the American political process.

SS.6.CG.1.3 Examine rule of law in the ancient world and its influence on the United States' constitutional republic.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize origins of the rule of law including, but not limited to, the contributions of ancient Jewish, ancient Greek and ancient Roman civilizations.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize that the rule of law is a foundational principle of the U.S. government.

SS.6.CG.1.4 Examine examples of civic leadership and virtue in ancient Greece and ancient Rome.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the influence of significant leaders (e.g., Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus Aurelius, Pericles, Solon, Cleisthenes) on civic participation and governance in the ancient world.

Economics

SS.6.E.1 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.

SS.6.E.1.1 Identify the factors (e.g., new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.

SS.6.E.1.2 Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.

SS.6.E.1.3 Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (e.g., land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).



SS.6.E.2 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the institutions, structure, and functions of a national economy.

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| SS.6.E.2.1 | Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development. |
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SS.6.E.3 Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States in the international marketplace.

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| SS.6.E.3.1 | Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions. |
| SS.6.E.3.2 | Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products. |
| SS.6.E.3.3 | Describe traditional economies (e.g., Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners. |
| SS.6.E.3.4 | Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade. |

Geography

SS.6.G.1 Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technology to report information.

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| SS.6.G.1.1 | Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth. |
| SS.6.G.1.2 | Analyze the purposes of map projections (e.g., political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps. |
| SS.6.G.1.3 | Identify natural wonders of the ancient world. |
| SS.6.G.1.4 | Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. |
| SS.6.G.1.5 | Use scale, cardinal and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world. |



SS.6.G.1.6	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.
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SS.6.G.1.7	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today.
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SS.6.G.2 Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.

SS.6.G.2.1	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.
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SS.6.G.2.2	Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations.
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SS.6.G.2.3	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations.
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SS.6.G.2.4	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies.
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SS.6.G.2.5	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures.
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SS.6.G.2.6	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another.
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SS.6.G.2.7	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.
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SS.6.G.3 Understand the relationships between the Earth's ecosystems and the populations that dwell within them.

SS.6.G.3.1	Explain how the physical landscape affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.
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SS.6.G.3.2	Analyze the impact of human populations on the ancient world's ecosystems.
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***SS.6.G.4 Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.***

SS.6.G.4.1 Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.

SS.6.G.4.2 Use maps to trace significant migrations and analyze their results.

SS.6.G.4.3 Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.

SS.6.G.4.4 Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.

SS.6.G.5 Understand how human actions can impact the environment.

SS.6.G.5.1 Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.

SS.6.G.5.2 Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.

SS.6.G.5.3 Use geographic tools and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.

SS.6.G.6 Understand how to apply geography to interpret the past and present and plan for the future.

SS.6.G.6.1 Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.

SS.6.G.6.2 Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.



History of Communism

SS.6.HC.1 Explain the failures of ancient communal systems.

SS.6.HC.1.1 Explain ancient communal systems and the effect on their respective societies.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Spartan communal life, Sparta's dependency on helots (slaves), the Agoge system, and Sparta's limited trade and innovation.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Roman society, the latifundia, reliance on slave labor and the role of the Cura Annonae.



Grade 7

In grade 7, instructional time will emphasize:

- **Civics and Government** – understanding the origins and purposes of government by examining ancient and contemporary influences and movements; examining the causes, course, and consequences of American independence from Britain; examining the individuals, documents, and viewpoints involved in the creation of American government; evaluating the roles, rights, and responsibilities of American citizenship, including the importance of civic engagement; describing the process of becoming a citizen; analyzing the structure and function of government; comparing and contrasting different forms and systems of governments with the U.S. government; exploring historical and contemporary foreign policy issues and events.
- **Economics** – understanding the fundamental concepts of a market economy and our national economy, including its place in the international marketplace.
- **Geography** – building on prior knowledge of maps and other geographical tools to report information, understanding human interaction with the environment, and applying that knowledge to interpret the past and present and plan for the future.
- **History of Communism** – assessing the effects of communist governments on individual freedoms, political participation, and the economy.

Civics and Government

SS.7.CG.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the origins and purposes of government, law, and the American political system.

SS.7.CG.1.1 Analyze the influences of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian tradition on America's constitutional republic.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the influence of ancient Greece on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, legislative bodies, polis, voting rights, written constitution).

Clarification 2: Students will explain the influence of ancient Rome on America's constitutional republic (e.g., civic participation, republicanism, representative government, rule of law, separation of powers).

Clarification 3: Students will compare and contrast the democratic principles of ancient Greece and ancient Rome with those of the United States.

Clarification 4: Students will explain how the Judeo-Christian ethical ideas of justice, individual worth, personal responsibility, and the rule of law influenced America's constitutional republic.



SS.7.CG.1.2 Trace the principles underlying America's founding ideas on law and government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize principles contained in the founding documents (e.g., due process of law, equality of mankind, limited government, natural rights, the rule of law).

Clarification 2: Students will explain why religious liberty is a protected right.

SS.7.CG.1.3 Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights and Thomas Paine's Common Sense had on colonists' views of government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the important ideas contained in the Magna Carta (e.g., due process of law, limitation of government power, right to justice, right to fair trial), Mayflower Compact (e.g., consent of the governed, self-government), English Bill of Rights (e.g., right to life, liberty and property; no taxation without representation; right to a speedy and fair jury trial; no excessive punishments), and Common Sense (representative self-government).

SS.7.CG.1.4 Analyze how Enlightenment ideas, including Montesquieu's view of separation of powers and John Locke's theories related to natural law and Locke's social contract, influenced the Founding.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify and describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law, and social contract.

Clarification 2: Students will examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the Founders' beliefs about individual liberties and government.

Clarification 3: Students will evaluate the influence of Montesquieu's and Locke's ideas on the Founding Fathers.

SS.7.CG.1.5 Describe how British policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will trace the causal relationships between British policies, British responses to colonial grievances, and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts).

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the underlying themes of British colonial policies concerning taxation, representation, and individual rights that formed the basis of the American colonists' desire for independence.



SS.7.CG.1.6 Analyze the ideas and grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the unalienable rights specifically expressed in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness).

Clarification 2: Students will explain the concept of natural rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize natural rights, social contract, limited government, and the right of resistance to tyrannical government.

Clarification 4: Students will analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government: 1. People are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; 2. Governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; 3. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of governed; and 4. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government.

Clarification 5: Students will recognize the connection between specific grievances in the Declaration of Independence and natural rights violations.

Clarification 6: Students will recognize colonial grievances identified in the Declaration of Independence (e.g., imposing taxes without the consent of the people, suspending trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers, and dissolving legislatures).

SS.7.CG.1.7 Explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation (i.e., Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws; the national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch] and central leadership [executive branch]; no national armed forces; and changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states).

SS.7.CG.1.8 Explain the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the Preamble serves as an introduction to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., establishes the goals and purposes of government).

Clarification 2: Students will identify the goals and purposes of the national government as set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution (i.e., form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity).

Clarification 3: Students will recognize that the intention of the phrase “We the People” means that government depends on the people for its power and exists to serve them.



- SS.7.CG.1.9 Describe how the U.S. Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers, checks and balances, individual rights, rule of law, and due process of law.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the concept of limited government in the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will describe and distinguish between separation of powers and checks and balances.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze how government power is limited by separation of powers and/or checks and balances.

Clarification 4: Students will recognize examples of separation of powers and checks and balances.

Clarification 5: Students will recognize the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the development of other governments.

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- SS.7.CG.1.10 Compare the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the U.S. Constitution and including a bill of rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists about the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the Anti-Federalists' reasons for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution.

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- SS.7.CG.1.11 Define the rule of law and recognize its influence on the development of legal, political, and governmental systems in the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will compare and contrast the characteristics of a society that operates under the rule of law and one that does not.

Clarification 2: Students will assess the importance of the rule of law in protecting citizens from arbitrary and abusive uses of government power.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze the meaning and importance of due process in the United States legal system.

Clarification 4: Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, decisions based on the law, fair procedures, transparency of institutions).

SS.7.CG.2 Evaluate the roles, rights, and responsibilities of United States citizens, and determine methods of active participation in society, government, and the political system.

- SS.7.CG.2.1 Define the term "citizen," and explain the constitutional means of becoming a U.S. citizen.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will define citizenship as stated in the 14th Amendment.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the process of becoming a naturalized citizen.

Clarification 3: Students will define permanent residency and explain its role in obtaining citizenship.

Clarification 4: Students will examine the impact of the naturalization process on society, government, and the political process.



SS.7.CG.2.2 Differentiate between obligations and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship and evaluate their impact on society.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will distinguish between an obligation or duty and a responsibility as it relates to citizenship. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government, and running for office.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the concept of the common good as a reason for fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship.

Clarification 3: Students will evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government.

Clarification 4: Students will use scenarios to assess specific obligations of citizens.

Clarification 5: Students will identify the consequences or predict the outcome for society if citizens do not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.

SS.7.CG.2.3 Identify and apply the rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that the Bill of Rights comprises the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment.

Clarification 3: Students will evaluate how the Bill of Rights and other amendments (e.g., 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th) influence individual actions and social interactions.

Clarification 4: Students will use scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights.

Clarification 5: Students will use scenarios to recognize violations of the Bill of Rights or other constitutional amendments.

SS.7.CG.2.4 Explain how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights safeguard individual rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that rights are protected, but some rights are limited (e.g., property rights, civil disobedience).

Clarification 2: Students will examine rationales for and results of government-imposed limitations on individual rights (e.g., forced internment in wartime, limitations on speech, rationing during wartime, suspension of habeas corpus).

Clarification 3: Students will use scenarios to examine the impact of limiting individual rights.

Clarification 4: Students will examine the role of the judicial branch of government in protecting individual rights and freedoms.

SS.7.CG.2.5 Describe the trial process and the role of juries in the administration of justice at the state and federal levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine the significance of juries in the American legal system.

Clarification 2: Students will explain types of jury trials, how juries are selected and why jury trials are important.



SS.7.CG.2.6 Examine the election and voting process at the local, state, and national levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how elections and voting impact citizens at the local, state, and national levels.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy.

Clarification 3: Students will explain how free and fair elections promote trust in democratic institutions and preserve the republic.

SS.7.CG.2.7 Identify the constitutional qualifications required to hold local, state, and national offices.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the qualifications to seek election to local, state, and national political offices.

SS.7.CG.2.8 Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify methods used by the media to monitor and hold government accountable (e.g., acting as a watchdog, freedom of the press as contained in the 1st Amendment).

Clarification 2: Students will identify methods used by individuals to monitor, hold accountable, and influence the government (e.g., attending civic meetings, peacefully protesting, petitioning government, running for office, voting).

Clarification 3: Students will identify methods used by interest groups to monitor and influence government.

SS.7.CG.2.9 Analyze media and political communications and identify examples of bias, symbolism, and propaganda.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will use scenarios to identify bias, symbolism, and propaganda.

Clarification 2: Students will evaluate how bias, symbolism, and propaganda can impact public opinion.

SS.7.CG.2.10 Explain the process for citizens to address a state or local problem by researching public policy alternatives, identifying appropriate government agencies to address the issue, and determining a course of action.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the appropriate level of government to resolve specific problems.

Clarification 2: Students will identify appropriate government agencies to address local or state problems.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze public policy alternatives to resolve local and state problems.



SS.7.CG.3 Demonstrate an understanding of the principles, functions, and organization of government.

- SS.7.CG.3.1 Analyze the advantages of the United States' constitutional republic over other forms of government in safeguarding liberty, freedom, and a representative government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will apply their understanding of various forms of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, autocracy).

Clarification 2: Students will identify different forms of government based on their political philosophy or organizational structure.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze scenarios describing various forms of government.

Clarification 4: Students will explain how the application of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law, and separation of powers distinguishes the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.

- SS.7.CG.3.2 Explain the advantages of a federal system of government over other systems in balancing local sovereignty with national unity and protecting against authoritarianism.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will apply their understanding of federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.

Clarification 2: Students will compare the organizational structures of systems of government.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize examples of these systems of government.

Clarification 4: Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.

- SS.7.CG.3.3 Describe the structure and function of the three branches of government established in the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the structure of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

Clarification 2: Students will compare the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of the national government.

Clarification 3: Students will identify the general powers described in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution.



SS.7.CG.3.4 Explain the relationship between state and national governments as written in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution and the 10th Amendment.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe the system of federalism as established by the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will analyze how federalism limits government power.

Clarification 3: Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers, and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.

SS.7.CG.3.5 Explain the amendment process outlined in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 2: Students will identify the correct sequence of each amendment process.

Clarification 3: Students will identify the importance of a formal amendment process.

Clarification 4: Students will recognize the significance of the difficulty of amending the U.S. Constitution.

SS.7.CG.3.6 Analyze how the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments broadened participation in the political process.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize how these amendments expanded civil rights to African Americans, women, and young people.

Clarification 2: Students will evaluate the impact these amendments have had on American society.

Clarification 3: Students will examine how these amendments increased participation in the political process.

SS.7.CG.3.7 Explain the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative branch of government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine the processes of the legislative branch (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection).

Clarification 2: Students will compare local, state, and national lawmakers (e.g., city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. Congressmen/Congresswomen [representatives and senators]).

Clarification 3: Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state, and national levels.

SS.7.CG.3.8 Explain the structure, functions, and processes of the executive branch of government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine the processes of the executive branch (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments).

Clarification 2: Students will compare and contrast executive authority at the local, state, and national levels.

Clarification 3: Students will explain the function of administrative agencies (e.g., advise, make regulations, enforce law and regulations).



SS.7.CG.3.9 Explain the structure, functions, and processes of the judicial branch of government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine the processes of the judicial branch (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment).

Clarification 2: Students will distinguish between the structure, functions, and powers of courts at the state and federal levels.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize that the powers and jurisdiction of the state and federal courts are derived from their respective constitutions.

Clarification 4: Students will compare the trial and appellate processes.

SS.7.CG.3.10 Identify sources and types of law.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how historical codes of law influenced the United States.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize natural, constitutional, statutory, case, and common law as sources of law.

Clarification 3: Students will compare civil, criminal, constitutional, and/or military types of law.

SS.7.CG.3.11 Analyze the effects of landmark Supreme Court decisions on law, liberty, and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Marbury v. Madison; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier).

Clarification 2: Students will use primary sources to assess the significance of each U.S. Supreme Court case.

Clarification 3: Students will evaluate the impact of each case on society.

Clarification 4: Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

SS.7.CG.3.12 Compare the U.S. and Florida constitutions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the purposes of a constitution (e.g., provides a framework for government, limits government authority, protects individual rights of the people).

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the basic outline of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions (e.g., both have preambles, articles, and amendments).

Clarification 3: Students will compare the amendment process of the U.S. and Florida Constitutions.

Clarification 4: Students will recognize the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.



SS.7.CG.3.13 Explain government obligations to its citizens and the services provided at the local, state, and national levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe and classify specific services provided by local, state, and national governments.

Clarification 2: Students will compare the powers and obligations of local, state, and national governments.

SS.7.CG.3.14 Explain the purpose and function of the Electoral College in electing the President of the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the origin of the Electoral College and the changes made to it by the 12th Amendment.

SS.7.CG.3.15 Analyze the advantages of capitalism and the free market in the United States over government-controlled economic systems (e.g., socialism and communism) in regard to economic freedom and raising the standard of living for citizens.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will evaluate various economic systems (e.g., free market, socialism).

Clarification 2: Students will compare the economic prosperity and opportunity of current nations.

SS.7.CG.4 Demonstrate an understanding of contemporary issues in world affairs, and evaluate the role and impact of United States foreign policy.

SS.7.CG.4.1 Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy.

Clarification 2: Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

Clarification 3: Students will define “national interest” and identify the means available to the national government to pursue the United States’ national interest.



SS.7.CG.4.2 Describe the United States' and citizen participation in international organizations.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, International Court of Justice, World Trade Organization).

Clarification 2: Students will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of U.S. membership in international organizations.

SS.7.CG.4.3 Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify specific examples of and the reasons for United States' involvement in international conflicts.

Clarification 2: Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States.

Clarification 3: Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflict (e.g., diplomacy, espionage, humanitarian efforts, peacekeeping operations, sanctions, war).

SS.7.CG.4.4 Explain the significance of September 11, 2001.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the historical context of global terrorism over time.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the global response to terrorism following the events of September 11, 2001.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize the importance of respecting civil liberties while ensuring safety and security.

Clarification 4: Students will recall the timeline of events on September 11, 2001, including the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and United Airlines Flight 93.

Clarification 5: Students will explain the ways in which first responders (including, but not limited to, police officers, firefighters, and paramedics) and civilians were involved in the rescue and recovery of victims of the September 11, 2001 attacks.

Clarification 6: Students will explain how the heroic actions of passengers on United Airlines Flight 93 reflect the principles of liberty and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Clarification 7: Students will recognize the ways in which humanitarian, charitable, and volunteer aid following the events of September 11, 2001, reflect the principles of civic responsibility, civic virtue, and the common good.



Economics

SS.7.E.1 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.

SS.7.E.1.1	Explain how the principles of a market and mixed economy helped to develop the United States into a democratic nation.
SS.7.E.1.2	Discuss the importance of borrowing and lending in the United States, the government's role in controlling financial institutions and list the advantages and disadvantages of using credit.
SS.7.E.1.3	Review the concepts of supply and demand, choice, scarcity, and opportunity cost as they relate to the development of the mixed market economy in the United States.
SS.7.E.1.4	Discuss the function of financial institutions in the development of a market economy.
SS.7.E.1.5	Assess how profits, incentives, and competition motivate individuals, households, and businesses in a free market economy.
SS.7.E.1.6	Compare the national budget process to the personal budget process.

SS.7.E.2 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the institutions, structure, and functions of a national economy.

SS.7.E.2.1	Explain how federal, state, and local taxes support the economy as a function of the United States government.
SS.7.E.2.2	Describe the banking system in the United States and its impact on the money supply.
SS.7.E.2.3	Identify and describe United States laws and regulations adopted to promote economic competition.
SS.7.E.2.4	Identify entrepreneurs from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds who started a business seeking to make a profit.
SS.7.E.2.5	Explain how economic institutions impact the national economy.



SS.7.E.3 Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.

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| SS.7.E.3.1 | Explain how international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations. |
| SS.7.E.3.2 | Assess how the changing value of currency affects trade of goods and services between nations. |
| SS.7.E.3.3 | Compare and contrast a single resource economy with a diversified economy. |
| SS.7.E.3.4 | Compare and contrast the standard of living in various countries today to that of the United States using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as an indicator. |

Geography

SS.7.G.1 Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technology to report information.

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| SS.7.G.1.1 | Locate the fifty states and their capital cities in addition to the nation's capital on a map. |
| SS.7.G.1.2 | Locate on a world map the territories and protectorates of the United States of America. |
| SS.7.G.1.3 | Interpret maps to identify geopolitical divisions and boundaries of places in North America. |

SS.7.G.2 Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.

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| SS.7.G.2.1 | Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States. |
| SS.7.G.2.2 | Locate major physical landmarks that are emblematic of the United States. |
| SS.7.G.2.3 | Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative location have influenced settlement, economies, and inter-governmental relations in North America. |
| SS.7.G.2.4 | Describe current major cultural regions of North America. |



SS.7.G.3 Understand the relationships between the Earth's ecosystems and the populations that dwell within them.

- SS.7.G.3.1 Use maps to describe the location, abundance, and variety of natural resources in North America.
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SS.7.G.4 Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.

- SS.7.G.4.1 Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout North America.
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- SS.7.G.4.2 Use maps and other geographic tools to examine the importance of demographics within political divisions of the United States.
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SS.7.G.5 Understand how human actions can impact the environment.

- SS.7.G.5.1 Use a choropleth or other map to geographically represent current information about issues of conservation or ecology in the local community.
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SS.7.G.6 Understand how to apply geography to interpret the past and present, and plan for the future.

- SS.7.G.6.1 Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other technology to view maps of current information about the United States.
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History of Communism

SS.7.HC.1 Assess the effects of communist governments.

- SS.7.HC.1.1 Assess the effects of communist governments on individual freedoms, political participation, and the economy.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the usage of censorship to restrict free speech, the press, political dissent, and religious expression.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the failures of central economic planning (e.g., the Soviet Union's Five-year Plans, China's Great Leap Forward).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes a comparison of political violence between communist and democratic states.



Grade 8

In grade 8, instructional time will emphasize:

- American History – examining American history from British colonial settlement through the Civil War and Reconstruction; using and interpreting primary and secondary sources; examining the causes, course, and consequences of Westward Expansion, including but not limited to slavery, technological improvements, expansion of suffrage rights, and relevant Supreme Court cases.
- Civics and Government – discussing colonial governments and comparing views of Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists during the Revolutionary era; comparing Florida's constitutions and explaining how Reconstruction made it necessary to write a new one; understanding the Rule of Law and explaining why it is important in a constitutional republic.
- Economics – understanding the fundamental concepts of a market economy and our national economy, including its place in the international marketplace, specific to the time period between colonial settlement and Reconstruction.
- Financial Literacy – examining the various methods of preparation, possible benefits, and tax responsibilities related to earning income; exploring and evaluating the role, influences affecting and legal responsibility of being a consumer of goods and services; identifying and comparing the different means and risks of saving and investing money, including the impact of inflation and interest rates; identifying and analyzing the benefits, risks, associated fees, and laws that consumers should consider when choosing to buy on credit; identifying and analyzing the means, types, and risks of financial investing including personal and societal influences and the government's role in regulating investments; identifying and analyzing methods of protecting financial investments and personal information.
- Geography – building on prior knowledge of maps and other geographical tools to report information, understanding human interaction with the environment, and applying that knowledge to interpret the past and present, and plan for the future.
- History of Communism – examining early attempts at communal living in American society.

American History

SS.8.A.1 Use research and inquiry skills to analyze American History using primary and secondary sources.

SS.8.A.1.1	Provide supporting details for an answer from text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research or text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.
SS.8.A.1.2	Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs, and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect.



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| SS.8.A.1.3 | Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources. |
| SS.8.A.1.4 | Differentiate fact from opinion by utilizing appropriate historical research, including fiction and nonfiction support materials. |
| SS.8.A.1.5 | Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents. |
| SS.8.A.1.6 | Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History. |
| SS.8.A.1.7 | View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts. |

SS.8.A.2 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of British settlement in the American colonies.

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| SS.8.A.2.1 | Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America. |
| SS.8.A.2.2 | Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. |
| SS.8.A.2.3 | Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle, and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources. |
| SS.8.A.2.4 | Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. |
| SS.8.A.2.5 | Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. |
| SS.8.A.2.6 | Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. |
| SS.8.A.2.7 | Describe the contributions of key groups (e.g., Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America. |



SS.8.A.3 Demonstrate an understanding of the causes, course and consequences of the American Revolution and the founding principles of our nation.

SS.8.A.3.1	Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763-1774.
SS.8.A.3.2	Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763-1774.
SS.8.A.3.3	Recognize the contributions of the Founding Fathers (e.g., John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary efforts.
SS.8.A.3.4	Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war.
SS.8.A.3.5	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.
SS.8.A.3.6	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.
SS.8.A.3.7	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.
SS.8.A.3.8	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.
SS.8.A.3.9	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention.
SS.8.A.3.10	Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (e.g., New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president).
SS.8.A.3.11	Analyze support and opposition (Federalists, Federalist Papers, Anti-Federalists, Anti-Federalist Papers, and the Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
SS.8.A.3.12	Examine the influences of George Washington's presidency in the formation of the new nation.



SS.8.A.3.13	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adams' presidency.
SS.8.A.3.14	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.
SS.8.A.3.15	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (e.g., children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class).
SS.8.A.3.16	Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
<i>SS.8.A.4 Demonstrate an understanding of the domestic and international causes, course, and consequences of westward expansion.</i>	
SS.8.A.4.1	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (i.e., War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onís Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).
SS.8.A.4.2	Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.
SS.8.A.4.3	Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American History.
SS.8.A.4.4	Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native Americans, African slave populations, and other minority groups.
SS.8.A.4.5	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.
SS.8.A.4.6	Identify technological improvements (including inventions and inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.
SS.8.A.4.7	Explain the causes, course, and consequences (e.g., industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.



SS.8.A.4.8	Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American History.
SS.8.A.4.9	Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.
SS.8.A.4.10	Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.
SS.8.A.4.11	Examine the aspects of slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.
SS.8.A.4.12	Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.
SS.8.A.4.13	Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Ogden [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.14	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (e.g., 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).
SS.8.A.4.15	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (e.g., Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.16	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy.
SS.8.A.4.17	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.4.18	Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in Florida, explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial Period.
SS.8.A.5	<i>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction including its effects on American peoples.</i>
SS.8.A.5.1	Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War (e.g., sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).
SS.8.A.5.2	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.



SS.8.A.5.3	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.
SS.8.A.5.4	Identify the division (i.e., Confederate and Union States, border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.
SS.8.A.5.5	Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.
SS.8.A.5.6	Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.
SS.8.A.5.7	Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.
SS.8.A.5.8	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (i.e., presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson's impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, opposition of southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).

Civics and Government

SS.8.CG.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the origins and purposes of government, law, and the American political system.

- SS.8.CG.1.1 Compare the views of Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists on limits of government authority, unalienable rights, and resistance to tyranny.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe colonial forms of government prior to the American Revolution.

Clarification 2: Students will evaluate the Loyalists' and Patriots' arguments for remaining loyal to the British Crown or seeking independence from Britain.

- SS.8.CG.1.2 Compare and contrast the 1838 Florida Constitution and 1868 Florida Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the 1868 Florida Constitution conformed with the Reconstruction Era amendments to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., citizenship, equal protection, suffrage).



SS.8.CG.1.3 Explain the importance of the rule of law in the United States' constitutional republic.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will discuss the impact of the rule of law on U.S. citizens and government.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize how the rule of law influences a society.

Clarification 3: Students will identify how the rule of law protects citizens from arbitrary and abusive government.

Clarification 4: Students will evaluate the impact of the rule of law on governmental officials and institutions (e.g., accountability to the law, fair procedures, decisions based on the law, consistent application and enforcement of the law, transparency of institutions).

SS.8.CG.2 Evaluate the roles, rights, and responsibilities of U.S. citizens and determine methods of active participation in society, government, and the political system.

SS.8.CG.2.1 Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the 14th Amendment establishes citizenship.

SS.8.CG.2.2 Compare the legal obligations of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize legal obligations of citizens (e.g., obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on a jury when summoned, registering with the Selective Service).

SS.8.CG.2.3 Analyze the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will understand how the idea of civic virtue changes in response to the attitudes of citizens and leaders over time.

SS.8.CG.2.4 Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe significant acts of civic and political participation from the Colonial period through Reconstruction.

SS.8.CG.2.5 Analyze how the Bill of Rights guarantees civil rights and liberties to citizens.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the meaning and purpose of each amendment in the Bill of Rights.

Clarification 2: Students will describe how the Bill of Rights affects citizens and government.



- SS.8.CG.2.6 Evaluate how amendments to the U.S. Constitution expanded opportunities for civic participation through Reconstruction.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify constitutional amendments that address voting rights.

Clarification 2: Students will describe how specific constitutional amendments expanded access to the political process for various groups over time.

SS.8.CG.3 Demonstrate an understanding of the principles, functions, and organization of government.

- SS.8.CG.3.1 Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources (e.g., the Mayflower Compact (1620); Common Sense (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the U.S. Constitution (1789); the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848); the Gettysburg Address (1863); Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)).

Economics

SS.8.E.1 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.

- SS.8.E.1.1 Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.

SS.8.E.2 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the institutions, structure, and functions of a national economy.

- SS.8.E.2.1 Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.
- SS.8.E.2.2 Explain the economic impact of government policies.
- SS.8.E.2.3 Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.



SS.8.E.3 Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.

SS.8.E.3.1 Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.

Financial Literacy

SS.8.FL.1 Examine the various methods of preparation, possible benefits and tax responsibilities related to earning income.

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| SS.8.FL.1.1 | Explain that careers are based on working at jobs in the same occupation or profession for many years. Describe the different types of education and training required by various careers. |
| SS.8.FL.1.2 | Identify the many decisions people must make over a lifetime about their education, jobs and careers that affect their incomes and job opportunities. |
| SS.8.FL.1.3 | Explain that getting more education and learning new job skills can increase a person's human capital and productivity. |
| SS.8.FL.1.4 | Examine the fact that people with less education and fewer job skills tend to earn lower incomes than people with more education and greater job skills. |
| SS.8.FL.1.5 | Examine the fact that investment in education and training generally has a positive rate of return in terms of the income that people earn over a lifetime, with some education or training having a higher rate of return than others. |
| SS.8.FL.1.6 | Identify the opportunity costs that education, training, and development of job skills have in the terms of time, effort, and money. |
| SS.8.FL.1.7 | Identify that interest, dividends, and capital appreciation (gains) are forms of income earned from financial investments. |
| SS.8.FL.1.8 | Discuss the fact that some people receive income support from government because they have low incomes or qualify in other ways for government assistance. |



SS.8.FL.2 Explore and evaluate the role, influences affecting and legal responsibility of being a consumer of goods and services.

SS.8.FL.2.1	Explain why when deciding what to buy, consumers may choose to gather information from a variety of sources. Describe how the quality and usefulness of information provided by sources can vary greatly from source to source. Explain that, while many sources provide valuable information, other sources provide information that is deliberately misleading.
SS.8.FL.2.2	Analyze a source's incentives in providing information about a good or service, and how a consumer can better assess the quality and usefulness of the information.
SS.8.FL.2.3	Describe the variety of payment methods people can use in order to buy goods and services.
SS.8.FL.2.4	Examine choosing a payment method, by weighing the costs and benefits of the different payment options.
SS.8.FL.2.5	Discuss the fact that people may revise their budget based on unplanned expenses and changes in income.

SS.8.FL.3 Identify and compare the different means and risks of saving and investing money, including the impact of inflation and interest rates.

SS.8.FL.3.1	Explain that banks and other financial institutions loan funds received from depositors to borrowers and that part of the interest received from these loans is used to pay interest to depositors for the use of their money.
SS.8.FL.3.2	Explain that, for the saver, an interest rate is the price a financial institution pays for using a saver's money and is normally expressed as an annual percentage of the amount saved.
SS.8.FL.3.3	Discuss that interest rates paid on savings and charged on loans, like all prices, are determined in a market.
SS.8.FL.3.4	Explain that, when interest rates increase, people earn more from their savings and their savings grow more quickly.
SS.8.FL.3.5	Identify principal as the initial amount of money upon which interest is paid.
SS.8.FL.3.6	Identify the value of a person's savings in the future as determined by the amount saved and the interest rate. Explain why the earlier people begin to save, the more savings they will be able to accumulate, all other things equal, as a result of the power of compound interest.



SS.8.FL.3.7 Discuss the different reasons that people save money, including large purchases (such as higher education, autos, and homes), retirement, and unexpected events. Discuss how people's tastes and preferences influence their choice of how much to save and for what to save.

SS.8.FL.3.8 Explain that, to assure savers that their deposits are safe from bank failures, federal agencies guarantee depositors' savings in most commercial banks, savings banks, and savings associations up to a set limit.

SS.8.FL.4 Identify and analyze the benefits, risks, associated fees, and laws that consumers should consider when choosing to buy on credit.

SS.8.FL.4.1 Explain that people who apply for loans are told what the interest rate on the loan will be. An interest rate is the price of using someone else's money expressed as an annual percentage of the loan principal.

SS.8.FL.4.2 Identify a credit card purchase as a loan from the financial institution that issued the card. Explain that credit card interest rates tend to be higher than rates for other loans. In addition, financial institutions may charge significant fees related to a credit card and its use.

SS.8.FL.4.3 Examine the fact that borrowers who use credit cards for purchases and who do not pay the full balance when it is due pay much higher costs for their purchases because interest is charged monthly. Explain how a credit card user can avoid interest charges by paying the entire balance within the grace period specified by the financial institution.

SS.8.FL.4.4 Explain that lenders charge different interest rates based on the risk of nonpayment by borrowers. Describe why the higher the risk of nonpayment, the higher the interest rate charged by financial institutions, and the lower the risk of nonpayment, the lower the interest rate charged.

SS.8.FL.5 Identify and analyze the means, types and risks of financial investing including personal and societal influences and the government's role in regulating investments.

SS.8.FL.5.1 Describe the differences among the different types of financial assets, including a wide variety of financial instruments such as bank deposits, stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Explain that real estate and commodities are also often viewed as financial assets.



SS.8.FL.5.2	Calculate the amount of interest income received from depositing a certain amount of money in a bank account paying 1 percent per year and from owning a bond paying 5 percent per year in order to analyze that interest is received from money deposited in bank accounts as well as by owning a corporate or government bond or making a loan.
SS.8.FL.5.3	Discuss that when people buy corporate stock, they are purchasing ownership shares in a business that if the business is profitable, they will expect to receive income in the form of dividends and/or from the increase in the stock's value, that the increase in the value of an asset (like a stock) is called a capital gain, and if the business is not profitable, investors could lose the money they have invested.
SS.8.FL.5.4	Explain that the price of a financial asset is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in a financial market.
SS.8.FL.5.5	Explain that the rate of return earned from investments will vary according to the amount of risk and, in general, a trade-off exists between the security of an investment and its expected rate of return.
<i>SS.8.FL.6 Identify and analyze methods of protecting financial investments and personal information.</i>	
SS.8.FL.6.1	Analyze the fact that personal financial risk exists when unexpected events can damage health, income, property, wealth, or future opportunities.
SS.8.FL.6.2	Identify insurance as a product that allows people to pay a fee (called a premium) now to transfer the costs of a potential loss to a third party.
SS.8.FL.6.3	Describe how a person may self-insure by accepting a risk and saving money on a regular basis to cover a potential loss.
SS.8.FL.6.4	Discuss why insurance policies that guarantee higher levels of payment in the event of a loss (coverage) have higher prices.
SS.8.FL.6.5	Discuss that insurance companies charge higher premiums to cover higher-risk individuals and events because the risk of monetary loss is greater for these individuals and events.
SS.8.FL.6.6	Explain that individuals can choose to accept some risk, to take steps to avoid or reduce risk, or to transfer risk to others through the purchase of insurance and that each option has different costs and benefits.
SS.8.FL.6.7	Evaluate social networking sites and other online activity from the perspective of making individuals vulnerable to harm caused by identity theft or misuse of their personal information.



Geography

SS.8.G.1 Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technology to report information.

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| SS.8.G.1.1 | Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history. |
| SS.8.G.1.2 | Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places, and regions in American history. |

SS.8.G.2 Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.

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| SS.8.G.2.1 | Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history. |
| SS.8.G.2.2 | Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. |
| SS.8.G.2.3 | Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time. |

SS.8.G.3 Understand the relationships between the Earth's ecosystems and the populations that dwell within them.

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| SS.8.G.3.1 | Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States. |
| SS.8.G.3.2 | Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time. |

SS.8.G.4 Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.

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| SS.8.G.4.1 | Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history. |
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SS.8.G.4.2	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.
SS.8.G.4.3	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.
SS.8.G.4.4	Interpret databases, case studies and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural or political interaction in the United States throughout time.
SS.8.G.4.5	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.
SS.8.G.4.6	Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.

SS.8.G.5 Understand how human actions can impact the environment.

SS.8.G.5.1	Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.
SS.8.G.5.2	Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.

SS.8.G.6 Understand how to apply geography to interpret the past and present and plan for the future.

SS.8.G.6.1	Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.
SS.8.G.6.2	Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.



History of Communism

SS.8.HC.1 Examine early attempts at communal living in American society.

SS.8.HC.1.1 Examine early attempts at communal living in American society and their effect on economic stability and societal prosperity.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes early attempts of collectivism in colonial America (i.e., Jamestown and Plymouth Colony) and reasons for shifting to private ownership (e.g., a lack of incentives to work, mass starvation).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the failures of the Brook Farm experiment.



Social Studies Grades 9-12



9-12 Course Overview

Unlike the primary and intermediate grades, Florida's high school academic standards are grade-banded rather than being written to a specific grade level.

The purpose of this is to allow for flexible scheduling as a student progresses through grades 9-12. According to [s. 1003.4282\(3\)\(d\), F.S.](#), in order to graduate with a standard diploma, a high school student must earn a total of three social studies credits to include the following: one credit in United States History; one credit in World History; one-half credit in economics; and one-half credit in United States Government, which must include a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States.

Assessments: The United States History end-of-course assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade. Beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, students taking the United States Government course are required to take the assessment of civic literacy identified by the State Board of Education pursuant to [s. 1007.25\(5\), F.S.](#), Students earning a passing score on the assessment are exempt from the postsecondary civic literacy assessment required by [s. 1007.25\(5\), F.S.](#)

American History

SS.912.A.1 Use research and inquiry skills to analyze American history using primary and secondary sources.

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| SS.912.A.1.1 | Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history. |
| SS.912.A.1.2 | Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. |
| SS.912.A.1.3 | Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data. |
| SS.912.A.1.4 | Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past. |



SS.912.A.1.5	Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias and authenticity of current events, and Internet resources.
SS.912.A.1.6	Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.
SS.912.A.1.7	Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.
<i>SS.912.A.2 Understand the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction and its effects on the American people.</i>	
SS.912.A.2.1	Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.
SS.912.A.2.2	Assess the influence of significant people or groups on Reconstruction.
SS.912.A.2.3	Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era.
SS.912.A.2.4	Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.
SS.912.A.2.5	Assess how Jim Crow Laws influenced life for African Americans and other racial or ethnic minority groups.
SS.912.A.2.6	Compare the effects of the Black Codes and the Nadir on freed people and analyze the sharecropping system and debt peonage as practiced in the United States.
SS.912.A.2.7	Review the Native American experience.



SS.912.A.3 Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in response to the Industrial Revolution.

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| SS.912.A.3.1 | Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s. |
| SS.912.A.3.2 | Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century. |
| SS.912.A.3.3 | Compare the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. |
| SS.912.A.3.4 | Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy. |
| SS.912.A.3.5 | Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution including African Americans and women. |
| SS.912.A.3.6 | Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society. |
| SS.912.A.3.7 | Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan). |
| SS.912.A.3.8 | Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (e.g., class system, migration from farms to cities, Social Gospel movement, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor). |
| SS.912.A.3.9 | Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. |



SS.912.A.3.10 Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.

SS.912.A.3.11 Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

SS.912.A.3.12 Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.

SS.912.A.3.13 Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.

SS.912.A.4 Demonstrate an understanding of the changing role of the United States in world affairs through the end of World War I.

SS.912.A.4.1 Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.

SS.912.A.4.2 Explain the motives of the United States acquisition of the territories.

SS.912.A.4.3 Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish American War.

SS.912.A.4.4 Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction.

SS.912.A.4.5 Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.



SS.912.A.4.6 Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures (i.e., Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information).

SS.912.A.4.7 Examine the impact of airplanes, battleships, new weaponry, and chemical warfare in creating new war strategies (e.g., trench warfare, convoys).

SS.912.A.4.8 Compare the experiences Americans (i.e., African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, conscientious objectors) had while serving in Europe.

SS.912.A.4.9 Compare how the war impacted European Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, women, and dissenters in the United States.

SS.912.A.4.10 Examine the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the United States to support the League of Nations.

SS.912.A.4.11 Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.

SS.912.A.5 Analyze the effects of the changing social, political and economic conditions of the Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression.

SS.912.A.5.1 Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.

SS.912.A.5.2 Explain the causes of the public reaction (e.g., Sacco and Vanzetti, labor, racial unrest) associated with the Red Scare.

SS.912.A.5.3 Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.



SS.912.A.5.4	Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.
SS.912.A.5.5	Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.
SS.912.A.5.6	Analyze the influence that Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamentalist movement, and prohibition had in changing American society in the 1920s.
SS.912.A.5.7	Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.
SS.912.A.5.8	Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.
SS.912.A.5.9	Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and anti-union ideas.
SS.912.A.5.10	Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minority groups.
SS.912.A.5.11	Examine causes, course and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.
SS.912.A.5.12	Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.



SS.912.A.6 Understand the causes and course of World War II, the character of the war at home and abroad, and its reshaping of the United States' role in the post-war world.

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| SS.912.A.6.1 | Examine causes, course, and consequences of World War II on the United States and the world. |
| SS.912.A.6.2 | Describe the United States' response in the early years of World War II (e.g., Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act). |
| SS.912.A.6.3 | Analyze the impact of the Holocaust during World War II on Jews as well as other groups. |
| SS.912.A.6.4 | Examine efforts to expand or contract rights for various populations during World War II. |
| SS.912.A.6.5 | Explain the impact of World War II on domestic government policy including, but not limited to, rationing and the forced internment of Japanese Americans. |
| SS.912.A.6.6 | Analyze the use of atomic weapons during World War II and the aftermath of the bombings. |
| SS.912.A.6.7 | Describe the attempts to promote international justice through the Nuremberg Trials. |
| SS.912.A.6.8 | Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy. |
| SS.912.A.6.9 | Describe the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune. |
| SS.912.A.6.10 | Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (i.e., Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact). |



SS.912.A.6.11 Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.

SS.912.A.6.12 Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.

SS.912.A.6.13 Analyze significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.

SS.912.A.6.14 Analyze causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.

SS.912.A.6.15 Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.

SS.912.A.7 *Understand the rise and continuing international influence of the United States as a world leader and the impact of contemporary social and political movements on American life.*

SS.912.A.7.1 Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society.

SS.912.A.7.2 Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.

SS.912.A.7.3 Examine the changing status of women in the United States from post-World War II to present.

SS.912.A.7.4 Evaluate the success of 1960s era presidents' foreign and domestic policies.

SS.912.A.7.5 Compare nonviolent and violent approaches utilized by groups (e.g., African Americans, women, Native Americans, Hispanics) to achieve civil rights.



SS.912.A.7.6	Assess key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.
SS.912.A.7.7	Assess the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups in achieving integration and equal rights.
SS.912.A.7.8	Analyze significant Supreme Court decisions relating to integration, busing, affirmative action, the rights of the accused and reproductive rights.
SS.912.A.7.9	Examine the similarities of social movements (e.g., Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s.
SS.912.A.7.10	Analyze the significance of Vietnam and Watergate on the government and people of the United States.
SS.912.A.7.11	Analyze the foreign policy of the United States as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.A.7.12	Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century.
SS.912.A.7.13	Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.
SS.912.A.7.14	Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (e.g., trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns).
SS.912.A.7.15	Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people.



SS.912.A.7.16 Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950.

SS.912.A.7.17 Analyze the contributions of African Americans, Native Americans and other minority groups in shaping politics, economy, culture, and society of the United States.

SS.912.A.7.18 Examine key events and key people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.



African American History

SS.912.AA.1 Examine the causes, courses, and consequences of the slave trade in the colonies from 1609-1776.

- SS.912.AA.1.1 Examine the condition of slavery as it existed in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Europe prior to 1619.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how trading in slaves developed in African lands (e.g., Benin, Dahomey).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the practice of the Barbary Pirates in kidnapping Europeans and selling them into slavery in Muslim countries (i.e., Muslim slave markets in North Africa, West Africa, Swahili Coast, Horn of Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Indian Ocean slave trade).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how slavery was utilized in Asian cultures (e.g., Sumerian law code, Indian caste system).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the similarities between serfdom and slavery and emergence of the term “slave” in the experience of Slavs.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes how slavery among indigenous peoples of the Americas was utilized prior to and after European colonization.

- SS.912.AA.1.2 Analyze the development of labor systems using indentured servitude contracts with English settlers and Africans early in Jamestown, Virginia.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes indentured servitude of poor English settlers and the extension of indentured servitude to the first Africans brought to Jamestown, Virginia by the Dutch in 1619.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the impact of the increased demand for land in the colonies and the effects on the cost of labor resulting from the shift of indentured servitude to slavery.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the method by which indentured servants were able to own private property, farm crops and make money, realizing the payout of property and supplies at the end of their contracts.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the shift in attitude toward Africans as Colonial America transitioned from indentured servitude to race-based, hereditary slavery (i.e., Anthony Johnson, John Casor).

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the *Virginia Code Regarding Slaves and Servants* (1705).



- SS.912.AA.1.3 Analyze the reciprocal roles of the Triangular Trade routes between Africa and the western hemisphere, Africa and Europe, and Europe and the western hemisphere.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Triangular Trade and how this three-tiered system encouraged the use of slavery.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes what made indentured servitude contracts a risky investment for colonists, based on economic and social factors.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how the desire for knowledge of land cultivation and the rise in the production of tobacco and rice had a direct impact on the increased demand for slave labor and the importation of slaves into North America (i.e., the importation of Africans from the Rice Coast of Africa).

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- SS.912.AA.1.4 Examine the development of slavery and describe the conditions for Africans during their passage to America.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Triangular Trade routes and the Middle Passage.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the causes for the growth and development of slavery, primarily in the southern colonies.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes percentages of African diaspora within the New World colonies.

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- SS.912.AA.1.5 Explain the significance of England sending convicts, vagabonds, and children to the colonies.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the reasons England sent convicts to the colonies and the impact it had on the lives of both the convicts and the colonists (i.e., prosecution for political reasons, theft, deception).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the English practice of enclosure and how it forced people to leave the lands causing them to be without work and homes.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the causes and consequences of England's forced child migration to the colonies.



SS.912.AA.1.6 Describe the harsh conditions in the Virginia Colony.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the failures in early Jamestown (i.e., disease, drought, conflicts with native populations, starvation, lack of clean water, education, religious expectations, lack of healthcare).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how the Jamestown Colony did not stabilize until the introduction of women.

SS.912.AA.1.7 Compare the living conditions of slaves in British North American colonies, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, including infant mortality rates.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the harsh conditions and their consequences on British American plantations (e.g., undernourishment, climate conditions, infant, and child mortality rates of the enslaved vs. the free).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the harsh conditions in the Caribbean plantations (i.e., poor nutrition, rigorous labor, disease).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how slavery was sustained in the Caribbean, Dutch Guiana and Brazil despite overwhelming death rates.

SS.912.AA.1.8 Analyze the headright system in Jamestown, Virginia, and other southern colonies.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the concept of the headright system, including effects slave codes had on it.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes specific headright settlers (i.e., Anthony Johnson, Mary Johnson).

SS.912.AA.1.9 Evaluate how conditions for Africans changed in colonial North America from 1619-1776.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes both judicial and legislative actions during the colonial period.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the history and development of slave codes in colonial North America including the John Punch case (1640).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how slave codes resulted in an enslaved person becoming property with no rights.



SS.912.AA.1.10 Evaluate efforts by groups to limit the expansion of race-based slavery in Colonial America.

SS.912.AA.1.11 Examine different events in which Africans resisted slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the impact of revolts of the enslaved (e.g., the San Miguel de Gualdape Slave Rebellion [1526], the New York City Slave Uprising [1712]).

SS.912.AA.1.12 Examine the significance of “Ladinos” (Africans, Atlantic creoles) and Spanish explorers who laid claim to “La Florida.”

SS.912.AA.2 Analyze events that involved or affected African descendants and changed the American economic, political, and social landscapes between 1776-1865.

SS.912.AA.2.1 Describe the contributions of Africans to society, science, poetry, politics, oratory, literature, music, dance, Christianity, and exploration in the United States from 1776-1865.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes contributions of key figures and organizations (e.g., Prince Hall, Phillis Wheatley, Benjamin Banneker, Richard Allen, the Free African Society, Olaudah Equiano, Omar ibn Said, Cudjoe Lewis, Anna Jai Kingsley).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the role of black churches (e.g., African Methodist Episcopal [AME]).

SS.912.AA.2.2 Explain how slave codes were strengthened in response to Africans' resistance to slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes early laws that impacted slavery and resistance (i.e., Louisiana's Code Noir [1724], Stono Rebellion in [1739], South Carolina slave code [1740], Igbo Landing Mass Suicide [1803]).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes foreign and domestic influences on the institution of slavery (i.e., Haitian Revolution [1791-1804], The Preliminary Declaration from the Constitution of Haiti [1805], German Coast Uprising [1811], Louisiana Revolt of [1811]).



SS.912.AA.2.3 Compare the influences of individuals and groups on social and political developments during the Early National Period.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the varied experiences of Africans in the United States.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the consequences of Lord Dunmore's actions in 1775, while serving as Royal Governor of Virginia.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how African men, both enslaved and free, participated in the Continental Army (e.g., 1st Rhode Island Regiment, Haitian soldiers).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the contributions of key figures (e.g., Crispus Attucks, Salem Poor, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, Lemuel Haynes, Phillis Wheatly, Richard Allen, James Armistead Lafayette).

SS.912.AA.2.4 Examine political actions of the Continental Congress regarding the practice of slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes examples of how the members of the Continental Congress made attempts to end or limit slavery (e.g., the first draft of the Declaration of Independence that blamed King George III for sustaining the slave trade in the colonies, the calls of the Continental Congress for the end of involvement in the international slave trade, the Constitutional provision allowing for congressional action in 1808).

SS.912.AA.2.5 Examine how federal and state laws shaped the lives and rights for enslaved and free Africans in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how different states passed laws that gradually led to the abolition of slavery in northern states (e.g., gradual abolition laws: RI Statutes 1728, 1765 & 1775, PA 1779, MA & NH 1780s, CT & NJ 1784, NY 1799; states abolishing slavery: VT 1777).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Constitutional provision regarding fugitive persons.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the ramifications of the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision.



SS.912.AA.2.6 Analyze the provisions under the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution regarding slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how slavery increased through natural reproduction and the smuggling of human contraband, in spite of the desire of the Continental Congress to end the importation of slaves.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how the Northwest Ordinance of 1785 provided a mechanism for selling and settling the land and laid the foundations of land policy until passage of the Homestead Act of 1862.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the political issues regarding slavery that were addressed in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the Three-Fifths Compromise as an agreement between delegates from the northern and the southern states in the Continental Congress (1783) and taken up anew at the United States Constitutional Convention (1787) that required three-fifths of the slave population be counted for determining direct taxation and representation in the House of Representatives.

SS.912.AA.2.7 Analyze the contributions of founding principles of liberty, justice, and equality in the quest to end slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the principles found in historical documents (e.g., Declaration of Independence as approved by the Continental Congress in 1776, Chief Justice William Cushing's notes regarding the Quock Walker case, Petition to the Massachusetts Legislature on January 13, 1777, Constitution of Massachusetts of 1780, Constitution of Kentucky of 1792, Northwest Ordinance of 1785, Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Southwest Ordinance of 1790, Petition from the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery of 1790, Petition of Free Blacks of Philadelphia 1800, United States Congress Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves of 1808).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the contributions of key figures in the quest to end slavery as the nation was founded (e.g., Elizabeth "Mum Bett" Freeman, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay).

SS.912.AA.2.8 Examine the range and variety of specialized roles performed by slaves.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the trades of slaves (e.g., musicians, healers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, weavers, tailors, sawyers, hostlers, silversmiths, cobblers, wheelwrights, wigmakers, milliners, painters, coopers).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the variety of locations slaves worked (e.g., homes, farms, on board ships, shipbuilding industry).



SS.912.AA.2.9 Explain how early abolitionist movements advocated for the civil rights of Africans in America.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes leading advocates and arguments for civil rights (e.g., John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Rush).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the abolitionist and anti-slavery organizations (e.g., Pennsylvania Abolition Society [PAS], New York Manumission Society [NYMS], Free African Society [FAS], Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes and Others Unlawfully Held in Bondage, Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery).

SS.912.AA.2.10 Evaluate the Abolitionist Movement and its leaders and how they contributed in different ways to eliminate slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes different abolitionist leaders and how their approaches to abolition differed (e.g., William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, President Abraham Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens, Sojourner Truth, Jonathan Walker, Albion Tourg  , Harriet Tubman, Harriet Beecher Stowe, William Wilberforce [United Kingdom], Vicente Guerrero [Mexico]).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how Abraham Lincoln's views on abolition evolved over time.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the relationship between William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass and their respective approaches to abolition.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the efforts in the creation of the 13th Amendment.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes different abolition groups and how they related to other causes (e.g., women's suffrage, temperance movements).

Clarification 6: Instruction includes the efforts of the American Colonization Society towards the founding of Liberia and its relationship to the struggle to end slavery in the United States.

SS.912.AA.2.11 Describe the impact The Society of Friends had on the abolition of slavery.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the relationship between the Abolitionist Movement involving the Quakers in both England and the United States.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how the use of pamphlets assisted the Quakers in their abolitionist efforts.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes key figures and actions made within the Quaker abolition efforts in North Carolina.



- SS.912.AA.2.12 Explain how the Underground Railroad and its conductors successfully relocated slaves to free states and Canada.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the leaders of the Underground Railroad (e.g., Harriet Tubman, Gerrit Smith, Levi Coffin, John Rankin family, William Lambert, William Still).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the methods of escape and the routes taken by the conductors of the Underground Railroad.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how the South tried to prevent slaves from escaping and their efforts to end the Underground Railroad.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes how the Underground Railroad and the Abolitionist Movement assisted each other toward ending slavery.

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- SS.912.AA.2.13 Explain how the rise of cash crops accelerated the growth of the domestic slave trade in the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the regions where cotton was produced.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the purpose and impact of Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how the demand for slave labor resulted in a large, forced migration.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes debates over the westward expansion of slavery (e.g., Louisiana Purchase, Missouri Compromise, Wilmot Proviso, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act).

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- SS.912.AA.2.14 Compare the actions of Nat Turner, John Brown and Frederick Douglass and the direct responses to their efforts to end slavery.

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- SS.912.AA.2.15 Describe the effects produced by asylum offered to slaves by Spanish Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the significance of Fort Mose as the first free African community in the United States and the role it and the Seminole Tribe played in the Underground Railroad.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the role of Florida and larger Gulf Coast region in the War of 1812 as the British offered liberation to slaves.

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- SS.912.AA.2.16 Describe Florida colonies that existed between the colonial period through the acquisition of Florida with the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, which was called the Transcontinental Treaty and ratified in 1821.
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SS.912.AA.3 Identify significant events, figures and contributions that shaped African American life from 1865-1954.

SS.912.AA.3.1 Analyze the changing social and economic roles of African Americans during the Civil War and the Exodus of 1879.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the status of slaves, escaped slaves, and free blacks during the Civil War.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes examining the roles and efforts of black nurses, soldiers, spies, scouts, and slaves during the Civil War.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the significant roles of African Americans in the armed forces (e.g., 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 13th U.S. Colored Troops, Buffalo Soldiers, Sgt. William Carney, Pvt. Cathay Williams, Harriet Tubman).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the establishment and efforts of the Freedman's Bureau.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the Exodusters and their influence on American culture.

SS.912.AA.3.2 Examine social contributions of African Americans post-Civil War.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how the war effort helped propel civil rights for African Americans from the early Civil Rights Movement (1865-1896) to the modern-day Civil Rights Movement, demanding the American promise of justice, liberty, and equality (i.e., 13th Amendment, 14th Amendment, 15th Amendment).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the founding of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes fraternal and sororal organizations.

SS.912.AA.3.3 Examine the importance of sacrifices, contributions, and experiences of African Americans during wartime from the Spanish-American War through the Korean War.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the contributions of African American soldiers during World War I. (e.g., 369th Infantry Regiment [Harlem Hellfighters], 370th Infantry Regiment, Sgt. Henry Johnson, Cpl. Freddie Stowers).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the heroic actions displayed by the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. (e.g., Gen. Charles McGee, Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, Capt. Roscoe C. Brown, 1st Lt. Lucius Theus, Charles Alfred "Chief" Anderson, James Polkinghorne).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the contributions of African American women to World War I and World War II (e.g., 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion [Six Triple Eight], Lt. Col. Charity Edna Adams, Addie W. Hunton, Kathryn M. Johnson, Helen Curtis).



- SS.912.AA.3.4 Evaluate the relationship of various ethnic groups to African Americans' access to rights, privileges, and liberties in the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes landmark United States Supreme Court Cases affecting African Americans (e.g., the Slaughter House cases, Yick Wo v. Hopkins, Plessy v. Ferguson).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the influence of white and black political leaders who fought on behalf of African Americans in state and national legislatures and courts.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how organizations, individuals, legislation, and literature contributed to the movement for equal rights in the United States (e.g., Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Carter G. Woodson, Henry Beard Delany, Emma Beard Delaney, Hiram Rhodes Revels).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes how whites who supported Reconstruction policies for freed blacks after the Civil War (white southerners being called scalawags and white northerners being called carpetbaggers) were targeted.

- SS.912.AA.3.5 Explain the struggles faced by African American women in the 19th century as it relates to issues of suffrage, business, and access to education.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the role of African American women in politics, business, and education during the 19th century (e.g., Mary B. Talbert, Ida B. Wells, Sojourner Truth: *Ain't I a Woman?*).

- SS.912.AA.3.6 Describe the emergence, growth, destruction, and rebuilding of black communities during Reconstruction and beyond.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping on individual freedoms (e.g., the Civil Rights Cases, Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws, lynchings, Columbian Exposition of 1893).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes acts of violence perpetrated against and by African Americans but is not limited to 1906 Atlanta Race Riot, 1919 Washington, D.C. Race Riot, 1920 Ocoee Massacre, 1921 Tulsa Massacre and the 1923 Rosewood Massacre.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes communities such as: Lincolnton (FL), Tullahassee (OK), Eatonville (FL).



- SS.912.AA.3.7 Examine economic developments of and for African Americans post-WWI, including the spending power and the development of black businesses and innovations.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes leaders who advocated differing economic viewpoints (e.g., Marcus Garvey, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, W.E.B. DuBois, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP]).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Double Duty Dollar Campaign as an economic movement to encourage community self-sufficiency.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the impact of Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the contributions of black innovators, entrepreneurs and organizations to the development and growth of black businesses and innovations (e.g., National Negro Business League, National Urban League, Universal Negro Improvement Association [UNIA], NAACP, Annie Malone, Madame C.J. Walker, Negro Motorist Green Book, Charles Richard Patterson of C.R. Patterson & Sons, Suzanne Shank, Reginald F. Lewis).

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- SS.912.AA.3.8 Examine political developments of and for African Americans in the post-WWI period.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes landmark court cases affecting African Americans.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the ramifications of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal (1933-1945) on African Americans.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the effects of the election of African Americans to national office (e.g., Oscar De Priest).

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- SS.912.AA.3.9 Examine the various factors that led to and the consequences of the Great Migration.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the push and pull factors of the Great Migration. (e.g., race riots, socio-economic factors, political rights, how African Americans suffered infringement of rights through racial oppression, segregation, discrimination).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Great Migration and its influence on American culture (e.g., political realignment and dealignment).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how the transition from rural to urban led to opportunities and challenges. (e.g., Emmett J. Scott: *Letters of Negro Migrants*, Jacob Lawrence: *The Migration of the Negro*, red-lining, 1935 Harlem Race Riot, broad increase in economic competition).



SS.912.AA.3.10 Describe the Harlem Renaissance and examine contributions from African American artists, musicians and writers and their lasting influence on American culture.

SS.912.AA.3.11 Examine and analyze the impact and achievements of African American women in the fields of education, journalism, science, industry, the arts, and as writers and orators in the 20th century.

SS.912.AA.3.12 Analyze the impact and contributions of African American role models as inventors, scientists, industrialist, educators, artists, athletes, politicians and physicians in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and explain the significance of their work on American society.

SS.912.AA.3.13 Explain how WWII was an impetus for the modern Civil Rights Movement.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how WWII helped to break down the barriers of segregation (e.g., 1948 Executive Order 9981, Executive Order 8802 signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Tuskegee Airmen, “Double V” campaign, James G. Thompson).

SS.912.AA.3.14 Examine key figures and events from Florida that affected African Americans.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes key events that occurred in Florida during the 19th century (e.g., Battle of Olustee).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes early examples of African American playwrights, novelists, poets, actors, politicians, and merchants (e.g., Jonathan C. Gibbs, Josiah Walls, Robert Meacham, Blanche Armwood, Mary McLeod Bethune, Harry T. Moore, Harriet Moore, James Weldon Johnson).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the settlements of forts, towns and communities by African Americans and its impact on the state of Florida post-Civil War (e.g., Fort Pickens, Eatonville, Lincolnville).



SS.912.AA.4 Analyze economic, political, legal, and social advancements of African Americans and their contributions and sacrifices to American life from 1954 to present, including factors that influenced them.

SS.912.AA.4.1 Analyze the influences and contributions of African American musical pioneers.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes significant musical styles created and performed by African American musicians.

SS.912.AA.4.2 Analyze the influence and contributions of African Americans to film.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Oscar Micheaux's films as an influential component of the modern-era Civil Rights Movement and future film industry (e.g., Lincoln Motion Picture Company, George P. Johnson, Noble Johnson, Spike Lee, Sidney Poitier, Melvin Van Peebles, Julie Dash, William Packer, Hattie McDaniel).

SS.912.AA.4.3 Examine the importance of sacrifices, contributions, and experiences of African Americans during military service from 1954 to present.

SS.912.AA.4.4 Analyze the course, consequences, and influence of the modern Civil Rights Movement.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the early Civil Rights Movement (1865-1896) to the modern-era Civil Rights Movement and define the modern-era Civil Rights Movement as an economic, social, and political movement from 1945 to 1968 (e.g., speeches, legislation, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., John Lewis).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the events that led to the writing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the March on Washington and its influence on public policy.



SS.912.AA.4.5 Compare differing organizational approaches to achieving equality in America.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the immediate and lasting effects of modern civil rights organizations (e.g., The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP], Congress of Racial Equality [CORE], Southern Christian Leadership Conference [SCLC], Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee [SNCC], Black Panther Party [BPP], Highlander Folk School, religious institutions).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes different methods used by coalitions (i.e., freedom rides, wade-ins, sit-ins, boycotts, protests, marches, voter registration drives, media relations).

SS.912.AA.4.6 Examine organizational approaches to resisting equality in America.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the immediate and lasting effects of organizations that sought to resist achieving American equality (e.g., state legislatures, Ku Klux Klan [KKK], White Citizens' Councils [WCC], law enforcement agencies, elected officials such as the "Pork Chop Gang," private school consortiums, Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission [MSSC]).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes different methods used by coalitions (e.g., white primaries, acts of violence, unjust laws such as poll taxes, literacy tests, sundown laws, anti-miscegenation laws).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes commentary on just and unjust laws (e.g., *Letter from Birmingham Jail*, *I Have a Dream Speech*, Chief Justice Earl Warren's ruling opinion on *Loving v. Virginia*, commentary of Senator Everett Dirksen).

SS.912.AA.4.7 Explain the struggles and successes for access to equal educational opportunities for African Americans.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how African Americans were impacted by the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision that overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes *Ruby Bridges*, *James Meredith*, *Little Rock Nine*, 1971 *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* and 1978 *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the evolution of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to include land grant status and liberal arts studies.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes local court cases impacting equal educational opportunities for African Americans.

SS.912.AA.4.8 Analyze the contributions of African Americans to the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.



- SS.912.AA.4.9 Examine the key people who helped shape modern civil rights movement (e.g., Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Claudette Colvin, Rosa Parks, Stokely Carmichael, Fannie Lou Hamer, Freedom Riders, A. Philip Randolph, Malcolm X, Justice Thurgood Marshall, Mamie Till Mobley, Diane Nash, Coretta Scott King, John Lewis, Medgar Evers).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes local individuals in civil rights movements.

- SS.912.AA.4.10 Identify key legislation and the politicians and political figures who advanced American equality and representative democracy.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes political figures who shaped the modern Civil Rights efforts (e.g., Arthur Allen Fletcher, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, President John F. Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson, President Richard Nixon, Senator Everett Dirksen, Mary McLeod Bethune, Shelby Steele, Thomas Sowell, Representative John Lewis).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes key legislation (i.e., Civil Rights Act of 1957, 1960, 1964, 1967 and 1972 Title VII, Voting Rights Act of 1965).

- SS.912.AA.4.11 Analyze the role of famous African Americans who contributed to the visual and performing arts (e.g., Florida Highwaymen, Marian Anderson, Alvin Ailey, Misty Copeland).

- SS.912.AA.4.12 Analyze economic, political, legal, and social experiences of African Americans and their contributions and sacrifices to American life from 1960 to present.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the use of statistical census data between 1960 to present, comparing African American participation in higher education, voting, poverty rates, income, family structure, incarceration rates, and number of public servants.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Great Society's influence on the African American experience.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes but is not limited to African American pioneers in their field (e.g., President Barack Obama, Vice President Kamala Harris, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson, Justice Clarence Thomas, Representative Shirley Chisholm, Arthur Ashe, Ronald McNair).



- SS.912.AA.4.13 Examine key events and persons related to society, economics, and politics in Florida as they influenced African American experiences.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes events and figures relating to society, economics and politics in Florida (e.g., Florida Supreme Court Justice Joseph W. Hatchett, Florida Supreme Court Justice Peggy A. Quince, Gwen Cherry, Carrie Meek, Joe Lang Kershaw, Arnett E. Girardeau, Zora Neale Hurston, Alice Walker, A. Philip Randolph, Tallahassee Bus Boycott of 1956, Ax Handle Saturday, St. Augustine summer of 1964).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the integration of the University of Florida.

Clarifications 3: Instruction should include local people, organizations, historic sites, cemeteries, and events.



World History

SS.912.W.1 Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.

SS.912.W.1.1 Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.

SS.912.W.1.2 Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.

SS.912.W.1.3 Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.

SS.912.W.1.4 Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.

SS.912.W.1.5 Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).

SS.912.W.1.6 Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.

SS.912.W.2 Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of medieval civilizations (Byzantine Empire, Western Europe, Japan).

SS.912.W.2.1 Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.

SS.912.W.2.2 Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.

SS.912.W.2.3 Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.



SS.912.W.2.4	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
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SS.912.W.2.5	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
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SS.912.W.2.6	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
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SS.912.W.2.7	Analyze causes (e.g., Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
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SS.912.W.2.8	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleyman the Magnificent.
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SS.912.W.2.9	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
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SS.912.W.2.10	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
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SS.912.W.2.11	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
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SS.912.W.2.12	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
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SS.912.W.2.13	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
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SS.912.W.2.14	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
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SS.912.W.2.15	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
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SS.912.W.2.16	Trace the growth and development of a national identity in the countries of England, France, and Spain.
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SS.912.W.2.17	Identify key figures, artistic and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
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SS.912.W.2.18	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and the importance leading to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
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SS.912.W.2.19	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.
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SS.912.W.2.20	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
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SS.912.W.2.21	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
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SS.912.W.2.22	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
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SS.912.W.3 Recognize significant events, figures and contributions of Islamic, Mesoamerican, South American, and Sub-Saharan African civilizations.

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| SS.912.W.3.1 | Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. |
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| SS.912.W.3.2 | Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. |
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| SS.912.W.3.3 | Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula. |
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| SS.912.W.3.4 | Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus. |
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| SS.912.W.3.5 | Describe the achievements, contributions and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. |
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| SS.912.W.3.6 | Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. |
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| SS.912.W.3.7 | Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century. |
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| SS.912.W.3.8 | Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. |
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| SS.912.W.3.9 | Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. |
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| SS.912.W.3.10 | Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. |
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| SS.912.W.3.11 | Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. |
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| SS.912.W.3.12 | Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai. |
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| SS.912.W.3.13 | Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa. |
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| SS.912.W.3.14 | Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. |
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| SS.912.W.3.15 | Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec and Chavin on later Mesoamerican and South American civilizations. |
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| SS.912.W.3.16 | Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America. |
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| SS.912.W.3.17 | Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. |
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| SS.912.W.3.18 | Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Mesoamerican and South America. |
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| SS.912.W.3.19 | Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac. |
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- SS.912.W.4 Analyze the causes, events and effects of the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution and Age of Exploration.***

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| SS.912.W.4.1 | Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (i.e., Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice). |
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SS.912.W.4.2	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (i.e., Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
SS.912.W.4.3	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
SS.912.W.4.4	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
SS.912.W.4.5	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.6	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
SS.912.W.4.7	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus, and the impact on later reformers.
SS.912.W.4.8	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
SS.912.W.4.9	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
SS.912.W.4.10	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
SS.912.W.4.11	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration and identify major voyages and sponsors.
SS.912.W.4.12	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.



SS.912.W.4.13 Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.

SS.912.W.4.14 Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.

SS.912.W.4.15 Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.

SS.912.W.5 Analyze the causes, events and effects of the Enlightenment and its impact on the American, French, and other Revolutions.

SS.912.W.5.1 Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.

SS.912.W.5.2 Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.

SS.912.W.5.3 Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.

SS.912.W.5.4 Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.

SS.912.W.5.5 Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.

SS.912.W.5.6 Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.



SS.912.W.5.7 Describe the causes and effects of 19th century Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and Louverture.

SS.912.W.6 Understand the development of Western and non-Western nationalism, industrialization and imperialism, and the significant processes and consequences of each.

SS.912.W.6.1 Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States and Japan.

SS.912.W.6.2 Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.

SS.912.W.6.3 Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.

SS.912.W.6.4 Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean and Latin America.

SS.912.W.6.5 Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.

SS.912.W.6.6 Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.

SS.912.W.6.7 Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.



SS.912.W.7 Recognize significant causes, events, figures, and consequences of the Great War period, and the impact on worldwide balance of power.

SS.912.W.7.1	Analyze the causes of World War I, including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
SS.912.W.7.2	Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
SS.912.W.7.3	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
SS.912.W.7.4	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
SS.912.W.7.5	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
SS.912.W.7.6	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
SS.912.W.7.7	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
SS.912.W.7.8	Explain the causes, events and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of antisemitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
SS.912.W.7.9	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.
SS.912.W.7.10	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
SS.912.W.7.11	Describe the effects of World War II.



SS.912.W.8 Recognize significant events and people from the post-World War II and Cold War eras.

SS.912.W.8.1	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
SS.912.W.8.2	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
SS.912.W.8.3	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
SS.912.W.8.4	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
SS.912.W.8.5	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
SS.912.W.8.6	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, including the Zionist movement led by Theodor Herzl, and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
SS.912.W.8.7	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
SS.912.W.8.8	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
SS.912.W.8.9	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America.
SS.912.W.8.10	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.



SS.912.W.9 Identify major economic, political, social, and technological trends beginning in the 20th century.

SS.912.W.9.1 Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.

SS.912.W.9.2 Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.

SS.912.W.9.3 Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.

SS.912.W.9.4 Describe the causes and effects of 20th century nationalist conflicts.

SS.912.W.9.5 Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.

SS.912.W.9.6 Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.

SS.912.W.9.7 Describe the impact of, and global response to, international terrorism.



History of Communism

SS.912.HC.1 Analyze the intellectual, political, and economic origins of communism.

SS.912.HC.1.1 Describe the intellectual origins and nature of utopian thought.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Plato's Republic and Thomas More's Utopia.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes different definitions of utopia (e.g., equality of wealth, sufficiency of wealth, equality of leisure, equality of happiness).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the enduring barriers to achieving a utopia (e.g., self-interest, competition, scarcity of resources, overregulation, corruption).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the dangers of striving to create a utopia by force (e.g., violence, coercion, collectivization, dehumanization).

SS.912.HC.1.2 Examine how the Enlightenment contributed to the development of communism.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Discourse on Inequality* and James Madison's subsequent critique in *Federalist No.10*.

SS.912.HC.1.3 Assess how the French Revolution provided a framework for revolutionary socialist and communist thought.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes communist elements in the French Revolution (i.e., Gracchus Babeuf's Conspiracy of the Equals).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Jacobins, the Reign of Terror, and the model of state terror as a necessary means of revolution.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the origin of the terms "left-wing" and "right-wing" as referring to those who wished to continue and expand the Revolution and those who did not, respectively.

SS.912.HC.1.4 Examine the influence of the Industrial Revolution on the development of socialist and communist thought.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the effects of the Industrial Revolution on Europe's economy and society.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the political culture of the 19th century European working classes.



- SS.912.HC.1.5 Explain how early socialist movements in Europe and the United States influenced the development of communist ideas and revolutionary thought.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the theories, practices, and failures of early nineteenth-century socialists (e.g., Charles Fourier, Henri de Saint Simon, Robert Owen's New Harmony, Brook Farm, and the Nashoba Community).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes anarchism and anarchist critiques of coercive "statist" communism.

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- SS.912.HC.1.6 Describe the factors that prompted Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to write *The Communist Manifesto* (1848).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the political, social, intellectual, and economic issues of the 1830-40s (e.g., legacy of the French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, and the German Philosophical Revolution).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Marx and Engels' views of man and human nature as discussed in their correspondence.

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- SS.912.HC.1.7 Examine the economic, social, and political theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels as outlined in *The Communist Manifesto* (1848).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes economic theories (e.g., on private enterprise, capitalism, private property, "despotic inroads on the rights of property," taxes, inheritance, "equal liability for all to work").

Clarification 2: Instruction includes political theories (e.g., dialectical materialism, all history is "class struggles," oppressor and oppressed political change through revolution and violence).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes social theories (e.g., "forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions," abolition of the nuclear family, marriage, religion, education).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the methods Marx determined were necessary to achieve communism (e.g., violence, revolution and the dismantling of all existing social conditions, abolition of private property, forced labor).

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- SS.912.HC.1.8 Describe various contemporary responses to the theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes conservative responses (e.g., Imperial Germany's State Socialism).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes liberal responses (e.g., the United Kingdom's New Liberalism).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes religious responses (e.g., Pope Leo XIII's *Rerum Novarum* (1891), the Netherlands' Anti-Revolutionary Party).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes socialist responses (e.g., the United Kingdom's Fabian Society, George Bernard Shaw).



SS.912.HC.1.9 Compare *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) and the Bill of Rights in their views on individual rights, property, and government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the foundational principles in the Bill of Rights.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the 10 measures to achieve communism catalogued in *The Communist Manifesto*.

SS.912.HC.1.10 Compare communist and socialist thought.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how socialism can lead to a communist regime rising to power.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the concept of socialism as a transitory system between capitalism and communism.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the source of authority in socialism and communism and the means by which they exist and endure.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes socialists who renounced revolution as a means to achieve their ends (e.g., United Kingdom's Labour Party).

SS.912.HC.1.11 Identify the nature of and the response to communist and socialist political parties prior to 1914.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the rise of, and political responses to communist and socialist parties.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how social reformers responded to the intellectual and political challenges of communist and socialist parties.

SS.912.HC.1.12 Assess how Russian radical movements created a revolutionary culture that contributed to the rise of communism in Russia.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Narodniks.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the People's Will and its assassination campaign.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the rise of the Mensheviks, Bolsheviks, and Socialist Revolutionaries in Tsarist Russia.



SS.912.HC.2 Analyze the tactics and tools utilized by communist movements and states.

SS.912.HC.2.1 Examine the methods and rationale of communist nations exercising total information control in their countries.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes why communist nations seize and take control of all means of communication (e.g., print, radio, TV, internet, social media).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes using censorship, self-censorship, and compelled speech to prevent dissent.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the use of lies and propaganda to hide, cover, or excuse regime failures or excesses (e.g., Stalin's Russia and the western press (Walter Duranty) concealment of the Holodomor, Vaclav Havel's *Power of the Powerless*; attempts to control media).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes altering and manipulating history and scholarship to counter perceived enemies or promote regime leaders.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the monopoly on education to indoctrinate and control the population from childhood.

SS.912.HC.2.2 Identify how communist governments use security services as a tool of state terror to maintain power and control of their people.

Example: The ratio of security services personnel to population: East German Stasi 1:180 and Soviet Union's 1:583 compared to United States' 1:25,385.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes a review of the various security services communist leaders have created and used to control their populations (e.g., Soviet Union's Cheka and Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti (KGB); East German Stasi; Cuba's Ministry of Interior; China's Ministry of State Security; Cambodia's Santebal; Venezuela's Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional (SEBIN).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes use of imprisonment, torture, mass executions, and forced labor camps to instill fear and compliance (e.g., Soviet GULAG system, Cuba's expansive political prison system, Cambodia's Killing Fields, China's Laogai, and Uyghur re-education camps).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes use of famine as a weapon (e.g., Lenin's famine, Stalin's engineered famine in Ukraine and Kazakhstan (Holodomor), Cambodia's Killing Fields).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the use of surveillance, security forces and informants to monitor and control the population (e.g., the ratio of security services personnel to population, children as informants and enforcers in the Soviet Union, China's Cultural Revolution, Pol Pot's S-21 camp guards).



SS.912.HC.2.3 Recognize how communist states restrict and ban religious expression.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes a review of communist statements on religion and God in society (e.g., Marx on religion as “the opium of the people,” Lenin, Stalin, Mao, Castro statements against religion).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes communist governments’ propaganda against religion (e.g., propaganda campaigns against religion in the Soviet Union under Lenin and Stalin; China’s campaigns against religious expression, including the repression of Islam among the Uyghurs).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes violence against faith groups, houses of faith and religious minorities (e.g., Lenin’s assault on the Orthodox Church resulting in 22,000 killed; Stalin’s League of Militant Godless and execution of 85,000 Orthodox Clergy; Soviet destruction or repurposing of houses of worship; Albania as the first atheist nation; Soviet bloc persecution of religious minorities including Jews and Muslims; China’s campaign against Muslim Uyghurs that includes reeducation camps and forced sterilization).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the effect of decades of communist rule on religious belief (e.g., enduringly reduced levels of religious affiliations in post-Communist European nations).

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the establishment of a substitute quasi-religious veneration of leading communist individuals and institutions (e.g., Lenin’s Tomb, Palace of the Soviets).

SS.912.HC.2.4 Discuss how communist states use fear to maintain power and control their populations.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the use of denunciations (e.g., Dazibao, Cuba’s Comités de Defensa de la Revolución [CDR]), loss of employment, loss of homes, family and friends and imprisonment to gain submission to the state).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes using fear of the other (e.g., foreigners, minorities, other ethnic groups, fifth column and traitors) to amplify a sense of crisis only the state can resolve.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the use of show trials, torture, terror campaigns and purges (e.g., Lenin’s Red Terror, Stalin’s Great Terror [Industrial party show trial of 1930 and the Old Bolsheviks Trial 1936], execution quotas, executions of 17th Party Congress, China’s Cultural Revolution, Pol Pot’s terror campaign to eliminate minority groups).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the use of various real, manufactured, or perceived crises as an occasion to call for authoritarian state intervention.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the repercussions for non-compliance within a communist state.

SS.912.HC.2.5 Identify communist governments’ restrictions on domestic and international travel.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain as both a metaphor and an actual physical barrier.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the use of student exchanges between communist states and democratic countries.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes bans on leaving the country.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes internal passport systems (e.g., China’s Social Credit System, Soviet Union’s National Identification Card).



SS.912.HC.2.6 Explain how and why communist governments implemented restrictions on individual rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the suppression of freedoms (e.g., speech, religion, press, assembly, fair trial, property, bearing arms, contract, familial autonomy, political affiliation, privacy).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the forcible dismantling of social relationships.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the intrusion of the state into all facets of life.

SS.912.HC.2.7 Examine the role of centralized control on the means of production.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the abolition of private property and enterprise.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the professed desire to eliminate divisions between classes and the creation of a new and privileged ruling class of Communist party members and bureaucrats (e.g., Soviet nomenklatura, Milovan Djilas' analysis of a "new class," China's Princelings).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the desire to focus a nation's resources on the goals of the communist party.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the continual expansion of social welfare to compensate for the lack of a free market.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the elimination of the freedom of workers to choose their place of employment, to bargain with employers, individually and collectively through unions.

SS.912.HC.3 Analyze how communist movements and nations, past and present, use propaganda to gain and maintain power.

SS.912.HC.3.1 Examine communist leaders' use of propaganda to gain followers and power.

SS.912.HC.3.2 Describe how propaganda is used to create a "cult of personality" for communist leaders.

SS.912.HC.3.3 Analyze how communist regime utilize crises (real and manufactured) to rally support for the regime (e.g., sabotage, accusations, show trials).

SS.912.HC.3.4 Identify how propaganda permeates all aspects of society in communist states (e.g., arts, sports, education, war against religion, daily life).

SS.912.HC.3.5 Describe how communist states use consulates and other organizations to propagandize internationally (e.g., Confucius Institutes).

SS.912.HC.3.6 Discuss the usage of "Potemkin Villages" to disguise communist realities.

SS.912.HC.3.7 Examine the use of youth organizations to indoctrinate children.



- SS.912.HC.3.8 Analyze the intentional erasure of historical facts and tragedies that did not support the communist narrative.

Example 1: The Soviet Union's reframing of the mass murder of peasantry as dekulakization.

Example 2: Stalin changing the narrative of the Holocaust from a genocide targeting Jews to that of Soviet and communist heroism and suffering to mask his antisemitism.

SS.912.HC.4 Evaluate the rise and development of the Soviet Union and its subsequent decline and eventual collapse.

- SS.912.HC.4.1 Analyze the economic and political conditions in Tsarist Russia prior to the 1917 February Revolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Russo-Japanese War and the Russian Revolution of 1905.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the failed political liberalization of Russia after 1905, establishment of the Duma, revolutionary terrorism, renewed Tsarist repression of the people and the abortive Stolypin economic reforms.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the immense suffering World War I inflicted on the Russian people (e.g., millions dead and wounded, refugees, the forced removal of civilians, food shortages, extreme hunger, disease).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the role of Tsar Nicholas II's leadership in peace and war and the influence of Rasputin.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II.

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- SS.912.HC.4.2 Assess the intellectual and political history and nature of the Russian Bolshevik Party prior to the 1917 February Revolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the emergence of the Bolshevik Party as a radical faction of the Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labour Party and its distinctive belief that a small revolutionary vanguard should possess centralized control of both the party and the state.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the execution of Vladimir Lenin's brother by Tsar Alexander III, Vladimir Lenin's leadership of the Bolshevik Party, his individual role in developing Bolshevik theory, and his relationship with foreign governments during his decade of exile between 1907 and 1917.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the decision of most European socialist parties to support their nations' war efforts during World War I and the Bolsheviks' consistent and uniform opposition to the "imperialist war."



SS.912.HC.4.3 Examine the history and nature of the Russian Revolutions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the February Revolution, the role of Alexander Kerensky, the Provisional Government, the Petrograd Soviet (Ispolkom), Order No. 1, and the Kerensky offensive.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the October Revolution, the Bolshevik seizure of power, the overthrow of the Duma and Provisional Government, the establishment of one-party dictatorship, and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918) withdrawing Russia from World War I.

SS.912.HC.4.4 Trace the cause, course, and consequences of the Russian Civil War.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Russian Civil War, creation of the Cheka, the Red Terror and Lenin's Hanging Order of 1918, the murder of Tsar Nicholas and the royal family, the use of poison gas during the Tambov Rebellion, the Kronstadt Rebellion, and the formal establishment of the Soviet Union in 1922.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes War Communism, including brutal repression of political opposition, the intentional destruction of the Imperial Russian Ruble, expropriating private industry, banning private enterprise, requisitioning and rationing food, mass famine and food relief distributed by the American Relief Administration, suppression of strikes, expropriation of the Church and the mass murder of priests.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the historical roles of prominent individuals including Alexander Kerensky, Vladimir Lenin, and Leon Trotsky.

SS.912.HC.4.5 Analyze the key events, policies, and experiences of life in the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1945.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the political history of interwar Soviet Russia, including the New Economic Policy, the rise of Josef Stalin and the purge and murder of Leon Trotsky and his other rivals, collectivization and the First Five Year Plan, and the Great Terror.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the domestic policies of interwar Soviet Russia, including the destruction of individual rights, government seizure of most privately owned industry and commerce, introduction of internal passports to control people's movements, rejection of any religion, the politicization of science (Trofim Lysenko), and the "cult of personality" that glorified Stalin.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Soviet Russia's systematic use of state terror, including the development of the secret police (Cheka, NKVD), the GULAG forced labor network, purges of the military officer corps, terror against the citizenry, dekulakization (mass murder of peasants), genocidal starvation of an estimated 6-10 million Ukrainians and Kazakhs (Holodomor), and democide (estimated 10% of Soviet population murdered).



SS.912.HC.4.6 Describe Soviet foreign policy during the interwar period between World War I and World War II.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes interwar Soviet foreign policy and Soviet support for foreign Communist parties and popular fronts, including the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the opposition to reform socialists that catalyzed the rise of fascist governments, and foreign policy in Asia, including support for Chinese Communists.

SS.912.HC.4.7 Examine the effect of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact on Europe prior to the start of World War II.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Soviet alliance with Nazi Germany from 1939 to 1941, Soviet annexations and population deportations (e.g., Baltic States and Poland).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the German and Soviet invasions of Poland, the division of Poland, the entry of France and the United Kingdom into the war, and the Katyn massacre.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the Winter War between the Soviet Union and Finland.

SS.912.HC.4.8 Identify the key events, policies, and experiences of World War II in the Soviet Union.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes wartime Soviet history from 1941 to 1945, including the German invasion, the Holocaust, the Siege of Leningrad, and the Battle of Stalingrad.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Soviet war policy, including ethnic cleansing, abuse of American prisoners of wars, looting operations in conquered countries, the Yalta Conference, the occupation of Eastern Europe, and atrocities and rampant violence committed against foreign civilian populations.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the Western decision to support Yugoslav Partisan leader Josip Tito instead of Colonel Draza Mihailovic.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the debate among American and British leaders during and immediately after World War II about whether to occupy larger portions of Central and Eastern Europe to protect them from Communist takeover or, as was eventually decided, to agree to Soviet occupation of the region.



SS.912.HC.4.9 Examine the key events, policies, and experiences of the Cold War.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Soviet Union's communization of Eastern and Central Europe after World War II, including the 1948 coup d'état in Czechoslovakia, the Stalin-Tito split, the Show Trials, and the formation of the Warsaw Pact.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the chronic rebellions in the Eastern Bloc, including the East German Uprising (1953), the Hungarian Uprising (1956), the Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia (1968), and Solidarity in Poland (1980-1989).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the West's response to communism in the early Cold War (e.g., the policy of containment, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift, the formation of NATO, the introduction of atomic weapons and disarmament movements, the construction of the Berlin Wall, the standoff at Checkpoint Charlie, and the 4,300 mile wall dividing Eastern and Western Europe from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes Soviet penetration of Western intelligence services (e.g., the Cambridge Five).

Clarification 5: Instruction includes Soviet funding and arming of communist uprisings around the world.

SS.912.HC.4.10 Describe the postwar decay of the Soviet Union.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the major periods of the postwar Soviet Union, including Stalin's renewed repression (Doctor's Plot), the dismantling of the GULAGs (1953-1960), Nikita Khrushchev's Thaw (1956 Secret Speech), and Leonid Brezhnev's Era of Stagnation (declining economic growth, corruption, dwindling belief in Communism).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes growing security challenges to the Soviet Union, including the Sino-Soviet split, rising defense costs, Soviet defeat in the Soviet-Afghan War and the role of Ronald Reagan's military rearmament (Strategic Defense Initiative).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how the Chernobyl disaster (1986) and the Armenian earthquake (1988) exposed the decay of Soviet institutions.

SS.912.HC.4.11 Identify the causes of the Soviet Union's dissolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the role of Soviet dissidents (e.g., Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* and *The Gulag Archipelago*, Andrei Sakharov, Vladimir Bukovsky).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Samizdat System (self-publication, smuggling and distribution) (e.g., Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, The Beatles, and The Velvet Underground).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Mikhail Gorbachev's attempt to reform the Soviet Union, including perestroika, glasnost, and the 1989 Soviet legislative election.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the end of Soviet control of East Germany, including President Reagan's "Tear Down This Wall" speech in 1987, protests in Poland and Hungary that inspired protests in East Germany, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the reunification of Germany in 1990.



SS.912.HC.4.12 Analyze the course of the Soviet Union's dissolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the end of Soviet control of Eastern Europe, including the Solidarity Movement's role in bringing about free elections in Poland, Vaclav Havel and the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia and the Christmas Revolution in Romania.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the rise of Boris Yeltsin, uprisings in Lithuania and Latvia, the unsuccessful August Coup and Gorbachev's resignation.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the declarations of independence of the now-former Soviet republics, and the lowering of the Kremlin's Soviet flag for the last time.

SS.912.HC.4.13 Examine the consequences of the Soviet Union's dissolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes voucher privatization and the rise of Russian oligarchs.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, and Russia's subsequent violations.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the authoritarian dictatorship of Vladimir Putin.

SS.912.HC.4.14 Examine the realities of life in the Soviet Union through notable literary works.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes selections from notable literary works, such as Anna Akhmatova's *Requiem*, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, Heda Margolius Kovály's *Under a Cruel Star*, Arthur Koestler's *Darkness at Noon*, and Boris Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago*.

SS.912.HC.4.15 Evaluate the rise and development of the Soviet Union and its subsequent decline and eventual collapse through primary sources.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes government documents, speeches, Soviet propaganda, diaries, letters, and memoirs.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the totalitarian ambition of the Soviet state and the suffering of the victims of communism.



SS.912.HC.5 Evaluate the rise and development of communism in East and Southeast Asia.

SS.912.HC.5.1 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the Chinese Communist Revolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the fall of the Qing Dynasty, the establishment of the Republic of China, the roles of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-Shek and the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or Guomindang), the Warlord Era, and Japan's attempts to dominate and conquer China (1915-1945).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the rise of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), including the May Fourth Movement (1919), the Communist alliance with the Nationalist Party in the First United Front (1924-1927), the civil war between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalist Party, and shifting Soviet support from the Nationalist Party to the Chinese Communist Party.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949; the CCP's early consolidation of power, land redistribution, and the suppression of opposition; and the escape of the Republic of China's government to Taiwan.

SS.912.HC.5.2 Discuss the rise and rule of Mao Zedong.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Long March and Mao Zedong's emphasis on the peasantry as the primary revolutionary force, contrasting with classical Marxism's focus on the urban proletariat.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Mao Zedong's use of propaganda, the development of a cult of personality, the suppression of dissent through purges and re-education campaigns.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the estimated 65 million people who died due to Mao Zedong's policies.

SS.912.HC.5.3 Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the Great Leap Forward.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Mao Zedong's goals of rapid industrialization and forced agricultural collectivization.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes government policies and their consequences, including iron quotas resulting in pig-iron and backyard furnaces, crop production experiments, lying about production levels by farmers and party members, using food for export rather than consumption and censorship of discussion about famine or starvation.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the resulting mass famine and the program's broader effect on Chinese society and the economy.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the estimated 15-55 million people who died due to the Great Leap Forward.



SS.912.HC.5.4 Describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Cultural Revolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Mao Zedong's motivations for launching the Cultural Revolution, including fears of opposition within the Chinese Communist Party, desire to eliminate all capitalist influences from Chinese society, his response to perceived threats after the Hundred Flowers Campaign, and the subsequent Anti-Rightist Campaign.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the role of the Red Guards, Shock Troops, the Little Red Book, the persecution of intellectuals, and the destruction of historical and cultural artifacts.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the long-term economic, political, and social consequences of the Cultural Revolution, including its effect on China's leadership.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the long-term consequences of the Cultural Revolution on the Chinese educational system, including the closing of schools and universities, intellectuals targeted by the state, millions of youths, including Xi Jinping, sent to the countryside to be "re-educated" (Down to the Countryside Movement).

SS.912.HC.5.5 Examine the political and economic reforms of Deng Xiaoping.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the shift toward a "socialist market economy" and the introduction of capitalist elements (e.g., open-door policy, special economic zones, foreign investment policies).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the contrast between economic liberalization and continued political repression under Deng Xiaoping's rule.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the One-Child Policy established in 1980.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the Household Responsibility System established in 1982.

SS.912.HC.5.6 Identify the causes and significance of the Tiananmen Square Massacre.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the origins of the pro-democracy movement, the role of students and intellectuals, and the key events leading to the 1989 protests centered at Tiananmen Square.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Chinese government's military response to remove protestors from Tiananmen Square and the death toll of at least several hundred protestors.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the effect of the massacre on China's domestic policies and global reputation.

SS.912.HC.5.7 Explain the transition of China into a global power.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes China's economic expansion, global trade influence, and competition with the United States.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the One-China policy and the United Nation's recognition of the People's Republic of China as the legitimate government of China in 1971.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes China joining the World Trade Organization in 2001 the effect that had on the country's economic growth.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes China's mimicry of successful organizations and policies originating from the United States.



SS.912.HC.5.8 Analyze the domestic policies of China during the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes internal repression, including policies in Tibet, Xinjiang, and Hong Kong.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Uyghur oppression and genocide (e.g., re-education camps, slave labor, torture, forced sterilization, execution by organ harvesting).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the government's use of surveillance, facial recognition, and artificial intelligence for political and social control (i.e., the Social Credit System).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the policies and rule of Xi Jinping (e.g., National Security Law of 2020 for the purpose of extraditing civilians to mainland China, censorship of media).

SS.912.HC.5.9 Analyze the foreign policies of China during the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes China's influence in the United States, including corporate and political espionage, economic leverage, and use of educational organizations for the purpose espionage and technological influence.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes China's investment in international infrastructure projects (i.e., China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Belt and Road Initiative) and their strategic implications.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes international complicity with China's oppressive policies due to a reliance on Chinese manufacturing and labor.

SS.912.HC.5.10 Examine the connections between the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese corporations (e.g., Huawei, Temu, and Tencent).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the obligations of corporations to report to the Chinese Communist Party.

SS.912.HC.5.11 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the division of Korea after World War II, the Soviet Union's Communization of North Korea, and the North Korean invasion of South Korea in 1950.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the 1950 Soviet boycott of the United Nations that made possible the resolution deploying United Nations troops to support South Korea during the Korean War.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the United States' and United Nations' defense of South Korea, the role of China and the Soviet Union, violations of the Geneva Convention by the communist forces, the treatment of American POWs, and the war's military and political outcomes (i.e., Demilitarized Zone).



SS.912.HC.5.12 Examine the long-term effects of communism in North Korea.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the establishment of the Kim dynasty, the development of a totalitarian regime, severe human rights abuses, political repression, the 1990s North Korean Famine, and the role of state ideology (i.e., Juche).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes comparisons of North and South Korea's governance, economic performance, standard of living and international relations (e.g., KORUS Agreement).

SS.912.HC.5.13 Describe the rise of communism in Vietnam.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the rule of Ho Chi Minh, the role of the Viet Minh and Vietnam's war for independence from France, the Battle of Dien Bien Phu, and the signing of the Geneva Accords in 1954.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes land redistribution campaigns, forced collectivization, the execution of landlords, and broader class struggle policies.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the flight of hundreds of thousands from North Vietnam to South Vietnam.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the tactics of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the North Vietnamese invasion of Laos in 1958.

SS.912.HC.5.14 Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Domino Theory which drove United States involvement in the region.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the assassination of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, the 1968 Tet Offensive, and subsequent response by South Vietnam and the United States.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the role of the media, propaganda, and protests in shaping public opinion in Vietnam and the United States about the war (e.g., Walter Cronkite, *The Pentagon Papers*, protests by Buddhist monks).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the outcomes of the United States' withdrawal from the region (e.g., 1 million killed, re-education camps, "Vietnamese boat people").

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the Pathet Lao's establishment of a communist government in Laos following the fall of South Vietnam in 1975.

SS.912.HC.5.15 Evaluate the policies of modern Communist Vietnam.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the effects of the Doi Moi reforms beginning in 1986 (e.g., shifting from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one, promoting private enterprise, promoting foreign investment, increasing trade).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the economic effects of modern ties between Vietnam and the United States.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes human rights abuses in Vietnam (e.g., political repression, restrictions on movement, use of violence, arbitrary arrests, lack of rights).



SS.912.HC.5.16 Examine the rule of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Pol Pot's rule, the establishment of an agrarian communist state, the Year Zero Policy, and the restructuring of Cambodian society.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Khmer Rouge's targeted persecution of intellectuals, professionals, educated individuals, and any who were viewed as threats to the regime's agrarian ideology.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the Cambodian genocide, forced labor policies, and the mass murders in the Killing Fields that led to the death of approximately 2 million people or 25% of the Cambodian population.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the Khmer Rouge's conflict with Vietnam, the Vietnamese invasion that led to the regime's collapse in 1979, and the subsequent establishment of a Vietnamese client regime in Cambodia.

SS.912.HC.5.17 Assess anti-communist movements in Southeast Asia.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes British efforts to suppress communist insurgencies in Malaya (i.e., the Malayan Emergency) and their counterinsurgency strategies (e.g., New Villages, "winning hearts and minds," Operation Starvation).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes anti-communist purges in Indonesia under Suharto, including mass killings and political repression.

SS.912.HC.5.18 Compare the economic, political, and social systems of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore with those of communist states in Asia.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the distinctively Asian economic model of state industrial policy, export-driven growth, forced savings, domestic protection, and opportunistic participation in the American-led global free-market system.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the dramatically greater economic growth and improvement in standard of living in the Asian state-capitalist countries as compared to Asian Communist countries.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the later imitation by China and other communist states of the state-capitalist economic model.



SS.912.HC.6 Evaluate the rise and development of communism in Latin America, including the rise of communist states in South America.

SS.912.HC.6.1 Describe the causes and course of the Cuban Revolution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the leading role of Fidel Castro in the Cuban Revolution including the assault on Cuartel Moncada on July 26, 1953, his 15-year jail sentence, Fidel Castro's History Will Absolve Me speech, and subsequent amnesty, his stay in Mexico where he prepared an armed group for guerrilla warfare in Cuba with Che Guevara, his arrival in Cuba and the murder of 200 civilians in the mountains, and the execution of 5,000 people following his return to Havana.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the role of Che Guevara in the Cuban Revolution including his leadership of the guerrilla forces in Cuba's Sierra Maestra mountains and executions of civilians.

SS.912.HC.6.2 Examine how Fidel Castro imposed Communism on Cuba.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the presidency of Manuel Urrutia and Castro's appointment as prime minister.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Fidel Castro's declaration of being a Marxist-Leninist (1961).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the Cuban government's nationalization of business, agriculture, and industry.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the Cuban Exodus.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes Che Guevara's roles as President of the National Bank, as commander of La Cabaña prison, and in revolutionary tribunals.

SS.912.HC.6.3 Describe the attempts of Cuban exiles to overthrow the Communist government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Manuel Artime and his preparations for an invasion of Cuba.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the activities of Brigade 2506 and selection of the Bay of Pigs as the invasion point.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes President John F. Kennedy's cancellation of United States air support during the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the exchange of medical supplies for prisoners held by Cuba.



SS.912.HC.6.4 Analyze the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the proximity of Cuba to the United States and its relevance in the use of nuclear missiles.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Soviet Union's installation of missile platforms in Cuba, and the United States' subsequent discovery of these platforms.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes President John F. Kennedy's response to the Soviet Union's involvement in Cuba and the installation of a naval blockade around the island.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the secret agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to resolve the crisis and cease further United States intervention against the Castro regime.

SS.912.HC.6.5 Examine internationally recognized crimes committed by the Cuban government against civilians.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the sinking of tugboat 13 de Marzo on July 13, 1994, which resulted in the deaths of 41 passengers.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Cuban Air Force shooting down two aircraft operated by Brothers to the Rescue and the May 2026 indictment of former Cuban President Raul Castro, by the United States, for his alleged role in this incident, the role of Juan Pablo Roque, the passage and application of the Helms-Burton Act, and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1067.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the 2021 Cuban protests and subsequent government crackdown resulting in 5 deaths and 710 arrests.

SS.912.HC.6.6 Examine how Cuba has exported its revolution internationally.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Cuba's compulsory military service and foreign interventions by Cuba during the Cold War (e.g., Angola, Ethiopia, Grenada).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Che Guevara's desire to export the revolution and the exportation of guerilla movements to South America.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the establishment of the Pioneer Organization and Young Communist League, mandatory agricultural work and military instruction for students and student exchanges with other communist countries for the purpose of indoctrination.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the use of medical professionals and teachers to promote communist ideology while performing their services.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the usage of consulates and associations for the purpose of espionage, youth recruitment, and propaganda.

Clarification 6: Instruction includes the foreign dissemination of a cult of personality for both Fidel Castro and Che Guevara.



SS.912.HC.6.7 Compare Cuba's social, political, and economic landscape before and after socialism.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the societal prosperity, strong economy, and high standards of living that existed in Cuba prior to the Cuban Revolution.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes human rights abuses of the Cuban government (e.g., freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the use of censorship, fear, intimidation, and surveillance to control the population.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the harsh punishments inflicted on dissidents (e.g., imprisonment, physical abuse).

Clarification 5: Instruction includes how Cuba's tax-payer funded universal healthcare falsifies data to present favorable medical outcomes (e.g., low infant mortality rates).

SS.912.HC.6.8 Describe the surge of radical socialist thought in Venezuela.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Hugo Chavez and his oath at Samán de Güere.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement-200.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Hugo Chavez's attempted coup d'état against President Carlos Andres Perez (1992), Hugo Chavez's imprisonment, and his later pardon by President Rafael Caldera.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the multiple leftist parties that exist within Venezuela.

SS.912.HC.6.9 Evaluate how Hugo Chavez seized power politically.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how Hugo Chavez won the 1998 election.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how Hugo Chavez used calculated ambiguity to describe his ideological affiliation.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Hugo Chavez's use of his political mandate to support allied political and military elites.

SS.912.HC.6.10 Analyze how Hugo Chavez maintained power in Venezuela.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes unsuccessful attempts to remove Chavez from power, including the Venezuelan coup d'état attempt (2002) and the Venezuelan general strike (2002-2003).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the United Socialist Party of Venezuela, Bolivarian Circles (party militias), abuse of voting machine technology (Smartmatic), and expropriation of private businesses.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Cuban support for Chavez's regime, including medical assistance, support for security services, and Venezuelan oil exported to Cuba.



SS.912.HC.6.11 Discuss the effects of Hugo Chavez's policies on Venezuela's economy.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the result of hyperinflation and extreme deterioration of living standards, with a lack of basic necessities.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Venezuela's economic decline due to price controls and the establishment and growth of social welfare programs.

SS.912.HC.6.12 Describe how Nicolas Maduro maintained power in Venezuela following the death of Hugo Chavez.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Nicolas Maduro's education in Cuba under the Communist Party, his career as Secretary of State and Vice President, and his ties with the Iranian government.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the National Assembly's declaration of Juan Guaido as interim president, international recognition of Juan Guaido's presidency, and the United States' support of Juan Guaido.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the disqualification of Maria Corina Machado as a presidential candidate, the fraudulent nature of the 2024 Venezuelan Presidential Election and international recognition of Edmundo Gonzalez Urrutia's victory.

SS.912.HC.6.13 Examine the rule of Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Cartel de los Soles headed by Nicolas Maduro and its connection to the production and international trafficking (including to the United States) of illegal narcotics, funding the radical socialist regime.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Venezuela's ties to Iran such as mutually evading international sanctions, Iranian military presence in Venezuela, and the Venezuelan government's ties to international terrorist organizations (e.g., Hezbollah).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the human rights abuses committed by the Maduro regime over the span of decades (e.g., extrajudicial killings, kidnappings, torture, suppression of the media and free speech, artificial shortages of food and medical supplies, imprisonment of political rivals, and murder of dissidents to the regime).

SS.912.HC.6.14 Describe the fall of Nicolas Maduro.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the indictments levied upon Nicolas Maduro and his wife, Cilia Flores, by the United States in March 2020.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control sanction of the Cartel de los Soles as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Cartel on July 25, 2025.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Operation Absolute Resolve conducted by the United States military, which resulted in the apprehension and extradition of Nicolas Maduro to the United States on January 3, 2026.



SS.912.HC.6.15 Compare Venezuela's social, political, and economic landscape before and after socialism.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes political repression, media censorship, abuse against journalists (i.e., imprisonment and forced exile), and human rights abuses against Venezuelans.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the lack of transparency in Venezuelan elections and election fraud.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the lack of food, medicine, and basic services in Venezuela which has forced over 7 million citizens to flee the country.

SS.912.HC.6.16 Describe communist attempts to spread revolution throughout Latin America.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes radical non-communist movements in twentieth-century Latin America, including the Mexican Revolution and Justicialism (Peronism) in Argentina.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes revolutionary socialist and communist movements (e.g., Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua, The Shining Path in Peru, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the United States' actions to oppose communism, including the Alliance for Progress and interventions in Guatemala, Chile, and Nicaragua.



SS.912.HC.7 Analyze communism in the United States and the role of the Communist International.

SS.912.HC.7.1 Analyze the role of the Communist International (Comintern) throughout the West.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the purpose of the Communist International for “world revolution and the overthrow of existing capitalist governments.”

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the recruitment tactics of the Soviet-backed Communist Party.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the trips to the Soviet Union for training, beginning in 1922 with Claude McKay and then followed by Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the communist assault on and takeover of the socialist movement in the United States.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the strategies of the Third Period (e.g., using demonstrations and strikes to inspire revolution, destruction, and absorption of other leftist parties, advocacy of dual unions).

SS.912.HC.7.2 Examine the formation of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how the Communist Party splintered the socialist movement into the Communist Party, the Communist Labor Party, and the Socialist Party by the end of 1920.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the policies and conduct of the Communist Party of the United States of America under the leadership of Charles Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, and Earl Browder.

SS.912.HC.7.3 Identify tactics utilized by the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes front organizations of the Communist Party (e.g., African Blood Brotherhood, Sharecroppers Union, Unemployed Councils).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes infiltration of other organizations and movements (e.g., Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Bonus Army).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the recruitment of prominent individuals to spread propaganda (e.g., Nancy Cunard, Jane Fonda, Langston Hughes, Richard Wright).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes attempts to censor speech through the Cain Plan and the opposition group, the American Writers Association.



SS.912.HC.7.4 Describe the course of American communism between 1917 and 1956.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes communist use of causes célèbres, including Sacco and Vanzetti, Angelo Herndon, the Scottsboro Boys, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the effects of the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, (e.g., mass defections from the American Communist Party and communist anti-war propaganda until the German invasion of the Soviet Union) and the shift in Communist Party policies regarding Nazi Germany, civil rights, labor, and military intervention after Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Popular Front culture, including the Hollywood Ten, the Weavers, and Lillian Hellman.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the disillusioning effects of Nikita Khrushchev's 1956 Secret Speech.

SS.912.HC.7.5 Discuss the effects of anti-communists on American communism between 1917 and 1956.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the role of defectors from communism in the anti-communist movement, including James Burnham, Whittaker Chambers, Sidney Hook, Frank Meyer, and Richard Wright.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the roles of anti-communist politicians, including Harry Truman, Richard Nixon, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and Joseph McCarthy.

SS.912.HC.7.6 Describe America's involvement the causes and course of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration's recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes American interactions with Soviet Russia under President Woodrow Wilson and President Herbert Hoover.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Soviet Union's use of diplomatic recognition by other nations during the 1920s to promote espionage and revolutionary politics.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes support for seeking diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, (e.g., trade to help the economy, the role of businesses, the Chamber of Commerce, and the role of *The New York Times* reporter Walter Duranty in shaping American perceptions of the Soviet Union).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the opposition to diplomatically recognizing the Soviet Union from such groups as the Daughters of the American Revolution, labor unions, churches, the American Legion, and political leaders such as outgoing President Herbert Hoover.



SS.912.HC.7.7 Explain the purpose and role of communist front movements in the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes recruitment strategies for communist front movements (e.g., deceptive labeling as a civil rights, art, or labor rights movement, and financial rewards to recruits).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the tactics of communist front groups to acquire power (e.g., organizing protests, mail campaigns, propaganda, and union-organizing in order to influence policy and legislation).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the range of communist front organizations, including the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, the World Peace Council, the American Negro Labor Congress, the National Youth Congress, and the Civil Rights Congress.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes sources of support for communist front organizations (e.g., the revelation of “Moscow gold” upon the opening of the Soviet archives, donations by wealthy individuals and donations from foundations infiltrated by communist sympathizers).

SS.912.HC.7.8 Discuss responses to communist front movements in the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the purge of communists by organized labor, and the roles of Walter Reuther, Mike Quill, Joseph Curran, and Ronald Reagan.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes those who worked to expose front groups (e.g., House Committee on Un-American Activities, and writers like George Schuyler, Zora Neale Hurston, George Sokolosky, and Stan Evans).

SS.912.HC.7.9 Explain the harm done by communist espionage.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes communist spies (e.g., the Rosenbergs, Alger Hiss, Stanley Graze, Lauchlin Currie, Harry Dexter White, V. Frank Coe, and Harrold Glasser) and sympathizers (e.g., Harry Hopkins, Owen Lattimore).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Amerasia Affair.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes methods of espionage (e.g., recruitment strategies, copying government and technological secrets, network of agents, and methods of disseminating information).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes how espionage harmed the United States (e.g., giving the Soviet Union an advantage in diplomatic talks and war strategy, use of military secrets obtained to kill American soldiers in Korea and Vietnam, the Soviet Union’s building of the atomic bomb).

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the efforts to expose and prevent espionage (e.g., House Un-American Activities Committee, the McCarran Act and various political leaders such as Congressmen Hamilton Fish and Martin Dies, President Harry Truman, and Senator Joseph McCarthy).

Clarification 6: Instruction includes efforts to ignore or downplay espionage in politics and popular culture.



SS.912.HC.7.10 Analyze aspects of American Communism since 1956.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes America's normalization of relations with Communist China and the Shanghai Communiqué.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the Marxist origins of the Weather Underground and its bombing campaign.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes academic normalization of historical communist violence and the reframing of communists as historical civil rights leaders (e.g., Bill Ayers, Angela Davis, Louise Thompson Patterson).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the public's changing perception of communist iconography in popular culture (e.g., Che Guevara on clothing).

SS.912.HC.8 Analyze resistance to communism and authoritarianism internationally and within individual states.

SS.912.HC.8.1 Examine the establishment and continuance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the differing motivations for NATO's creation among the United States and European powers.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes NATO's expansion into additional European states (e.g., Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain).

SS.912.HC.8.2 Compare global anti-communist movements and their effects.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes socialist anti-communism (e.g., United Kingdom's Labour Party).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes liberal anti-communism (e.g., the Fund for the Republic, the Union for Democratic Action, the CIA front organization, Congress of Cultural Freedom, the American Committee for Cultural Freedom).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes conservative anti-communism (e.g., Knights of Columbus, John Birch Society, Young Americans for Freedom, the American Legion, Jewish League against Communism).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes religious anti-communism (e.g., Pope John Paul II).

Clarification 5: Instruction includes anti-communist publications (i.e., *The New Leader* and the anti-détente *Washington Quarterly*).



SS.912.HC.8.3 Examine the post-World War II creation and continuation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the United States' desire to improve intelligence capabilities against the Soviet Union (e.g., espionage, spy planes, satellites).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the use of covert actions as a counter to global communist expansion (e.g., CIA actions in Iran, Chile, Guatemala, and Francis Gary Powers and the 1960 U-2 Incident).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the role of civilian control and Western legal and moral norms.

SS.912.HC.8.4 Describe the resistance to communist parties in Western European nations.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the popularity of communist parties funded by the Soviet Union following World War II (e.g., France's 1945 election, Italy's 1948 election).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the influence of the United States' support for non-communist parties (e.g., Italy's 1948 election).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the role of the United States' economic aid in stabilizing Western Europe (e.g., Marshall Plan).

SS.912.HC.8.5 Identify nations that have outlawed communism.

SS.912.HC.9 Analyze how communist movements and tactics have evolved from the 20th to 21st centuries.

SS.912.HC.9.1 Explain how disillusionment with the Soviet Union, internally and externally, affected the efforts of communist movements and organizations.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin in 1956.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the Soviet Union's use of violence, which reduced faith that communism could be reformed or deliver on its promises.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the contrast between the post-war prosperity in the Free West and the Soviet Union's increasing economic decay.



SS.912.HC.9.2 Evaluate alliances between communist and non-communist groups.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes Red-Green Alliances between communists and Islamists.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes communist alliances with socialists (e.g., Popular Front Strategy, François Mitterrand's government in France, Hugo Chavez's government in Venezuela, Lula da Silva's government in Brazil).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes alliances between communists and terrorist organizations (e.g., Carlos the Jackal, Palestine Liberation Organization, Irish Republican Army, National Liberation Army in Colombia).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes alliances between communists and academic groups or institutions.

SS.912.HC.9.3 Describe the emergence of modern Marxist thought in media.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the repackaging of Marxist ideology using modern terminology and concepts to disguise the underlying Marxism.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the dangers of propaganda disguised as entertainment or unbiased media.

SS.912.HC.9.4 Identify propaganda and defamation utilized to delegitimize anti-communists and anti-communist movements.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes campaigns to shut down the House Committee on Un-American Activities by communists and communist sympathizers, including protests in San Francisco in 1960 to disrupt the meeting.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes a change in policy by President John F. Kennedy's administration, forbidding explicitly anti-communist speeches in the military.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes using "McCarthyism" as an insult and shorthand for all anti-communism.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes slander against anti-communists, such as red-baiter and Red Scare.

SS.912.HC.9.5 Describe the adaptation of communism to exploit the anti-colonialism movement.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Soviet Union's support for communist movements in developing nations and former colonies (e.g., Angola, Ethiopia, Iran).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes radical Maoist movements in independent states (e.g., India, Nepal).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes Cold War American pressure on European states to end their colonial empires to reduce the appeal of communism.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the strength of alternate traditions that limited the appeal of communism (e.g., religion, nationalism, economic freedom).



SS.912.HC.9.6 Identify the dangers of communists holding leading positions in the United Nations.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the Soviet Union and China as members of the Permanent Security Council and Cuba's membership in the Human Rights Council.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes communist nations securing the support of smaller nations in the United Nations through economic and military aid.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the role of communist politician Irina Bokova as the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the dangers of sacrificing national sovereignty to international organizations that may support communist initiatives.

SS.912.HC.9.7 Examine the influence of modern technology on communist ideology and methodology.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes communist usage of social media to influence foreign nations (e.g., TikTok, Reddit, botnets, fake social media accounts).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes products developed in communist nations that contain spyware.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the usage of the internet to organize "educational" content, recruitment, movements, and violent protests and to fundraise.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the ability to disguise the source of information to conceal its communist origins (e.g., front websites, fake social media accounts, online front organizations, fake job applications for remote positions).

SS.912.HC.10 *Analyze the consequences of communism and communist movements on individuals and society.*

SS.912.HC.10.1 Identify the historical death toll of communism.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes differing estimates for communism's death toll (i.e., *The Black Book of Communism* estimating ~100 million people killed, R.J. Rummel's *Democide* estimating ~170 million killed between 1900-1987).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the definition of democide as the intentional killing of unarmed or disarmed people by a government.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the unprecedented scale of the communist death toll.

SS.912.HC.10.2 Compare the death toll of communism to wartime casualties, national and state populations, and sports stadiums.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes visual representations of communism's death toll.



SS.912.HC.10.3 Analyze why the estimates for the death toll of communism vary so dramatically.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes intentional efforts to hide casualties by communist governments (e.g., lack of record keeping, destruction of evidence, limiting mobility to prevent the spread of information).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes data manipulation to manipulate public sentiment by communist governments (e.g., acts of genocide being justified as self-defense, attributing deaths to disease, drought, or malnutrition).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the silencing of dissidents by communist governments.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the intentional minimization of communist atrocities by communist-aligned Western scholars.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes the difficulty of assessing accurate casualty numbers within a changing political landscape (e.g., Poland's annexation by the Soviet Union).

SS.912.HC.10.4 Identify the 10 stages of genocide.

SS.912.HC.10.5 Demonstrate how communist policies worsened the conditions they were designed to improve.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes communist promises of peace, safety, economic security, well-being, property, representative government, and improved living conditions (e.g., Lenin's promises of "Peace, Land, and Bread").

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the realities of starvation, shortages, constant fear, poverty, low life expectancy, and totalitarian rule.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes resources being used primarily for the benefit of the state and ruling elite and not for the general population.

SS.912.HC.10.6 Evaluate the dehumanization resulting from forced collectivization.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how forced collectivization fosters a dependency on the government.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how forced collectivization removes an individual's desire to seek incentives or rewards for work.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes how forced collectivization removes the ability to own private property.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes how forced collectivization requires mass surveillance to maintain itself.

Clarification 5: Instruction includes how forced collectivization promotes internal divisions within communities and families, and the resulting psychological effect on individuals (e.g., higher rates of alcoholism, depression, suicide).

Clarification 6: Instruction includes how forced collectivization mandates where an individual works and lives.

SS.912.HC.10.7 Identify nations still under communist and radical socialist rule.



SS.912.HC.11 Analyze how Communism and Totalitarianism are antithetical to the American ideals of liberty, justice, and equality.

SS.912.HC.11.1 Discuss the value of individual rights and freedoms.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how widespread individual freedom is incompatible with communism.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how the communist state has absolute authority to override any individual rights.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes that communist governments consistently strip individuals of rights and freedoms (e.g., speech, religion, press, assembly, fair trial, property, bearing arms, contract, familial autonomy, political affiliation, privacy).

SS.912.HC.11.2 Compare the application of justice in communist and non-communist states.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes that the United States Constitution guarantees equal application under the rule of law (e.g., 4th Amendment, 5th Amendment, 6th Amendment, 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the arbitrary application of the law in a communist state (e.g., show trials, rampant governmental corruption, weaponization of the judicial system against real and perceived enemies, summary executions, GULAG System).

SS.912.HC.11.3 Examine the concept of equality within a communist system.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the broken promise of equality under a communist system.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the disparity of the standard of living between the ruling elite of the Communist Party and the people (e.g., access to healthcare, wealth, employment, housing, possessions, access to food).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the abject poverty experienced by the general population in a communist system.

SS.912.HC.11.4 Describe the essential role of private ownership of property in securing political freedom, economic freedom, and societal prosperity.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the role of personal incentives in promoting and achieving economic prosperity.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how an individual's economic prosperity leads to societal economic prosperity.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the economic disparity between nations with property rights and those without property rights using gross domestic product per capita.



SS.912.HC.11.5 Trace the decision to pursue a market economy in the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the reasons for Plymouth Plantation moving from a communal society to one of private ownership (e.g., the free-rider problem, Governor William Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation*).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes Enlightenment philosophers who influenced the Founders conception of economic freedom (e.g., John Locke, Adam Smith, John Trenchard, Thomas Gordon).

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the role of *Federalist No. 14* in determining the economic system of the United States.

SS.912.HC.11.6 Compare the role and purpose of the United States' government as described by the founding documents to the role and purpose of governments in totalitarian systems.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes that the U.S. government upholds its citizens' natural rights.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes that totalitarian governments consistently strip their people of individual rights and have absolute authority to do so.



Holocaust Education

SS.912.HE.1 Analyze the origins of antisemitism and its use by the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi) regime.

- SS.912.HE.1.1 Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.

- SS.912.HE.1.2 Analyze how the Nazi regime utilized and built on historical antisemitism to create a common enemy of the Jews.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the origins of antisemitism and trace it from the Ancient World through the twenty-first century (e.g., Pagan, Christian, Muslim, Middle Ages, Modern era).

Clarification 2: Students will explain the political, social, and economic applications of antisemitism that led to the organized pogroms against Jewish people.

Clarification 3: Students will examine propaganda (e.g., the Protocols of the Elders of Zion; The Poisonous Mushroom) that was and still is utilized against Jewish people both in Europe and around the world.

- SS.912.HE.1.3 Analyze how the Treaty of Versailles was a causal factor leading the rise of the Nazis, and how the increasing spread of antisemitism was manipulated to the Nazis' advantage.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the Nazis used antisemitism to foment hate and create a shared enemy in order to gain power prior to World War II.

Clarification 2: Students will explain how events during the Weimar Republic led to the rise of Nazism (e.g., Dolchstoß, Ruhr Crisis, hyperinflation, the Great Depression, unemployment, the 1920's Nazi platform, the Dawes Plan, the Golden Age, the failure of the Weimar Republic).

Clarification 3: Students will recognize German culpability, reparations, and military downsizing as effects of the Treaty of Versailles.



- SS.912.HE.1.4 Explain how the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, grew into a mass movement and gained and maintained power in Germany through totalitarian means from 1933 to 1945 under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will compare Germany's political parties and their system of proportional representation in national elections from 1920 to 1932.

Clarification 2: Students will explain how the Sturmabteilung (SA), the Schutzstaffel (SS), the Wehrmacht, the Gestapo, and Hitler's inner circle helped him gain and maintain power after 1933.

Clarification 3: Students will explain how the following contributed to Hitler's rise to power: Adolf Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's arrest and trial, Mein Kampf, the Reichstag fire, the Enabling Act, the Concordat of 1933, the Night of the Long Knives (the Rohm Purge), Hindenburg's death and Hitler as Fuhrer.

- SS.912.HE.1.5 Describe how the Nazis utilized various forms of propaganda to indoctrinate the German population.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how opposing views were eliminated (e.g., book burnings, censorship, state control over the media).

Clarification 2: Students will explain how identification, legal status, economic status, and pseudoscience supported propaganda that was used to perpetuate the Nazi ideology of the "Master Race."

- SS.912.HE.1.6 Examine how the Nazis used education and youth programs to indoctrinate young people into the Nazi ideology.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the impact of the Hitler Youth Program and Band of German Maidens (German: Bund Deutscher Mädel).

Clarification 2: Students will examine how the Nazis used the public education system to indoctrinate youth and children.

Clarification 3: Students will explain how Nazi ideology supplanted prior beliefs.



- SS.912.HE.1.7 Explain what is meant by “the Aryan Race” and why this terminology was used.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will compare the meaning of Aryan to the Nazi meaning of Aryan Race.

Clarification 2: Students will explain how the Nazis used propaganda, pseudoscience, and the law to transform Judaism from a religion to a race.

Clarification 3: Students will examine the manipulation of the international community to obtain the votes to host the 1936 Olympics and how the Berlin Games were utilized as propaganda for Nazi ideology to bolster the “superiority” of the Aryan race.

Clarification 4: Students will explain how eugenics, scientific racism and Social Darwinism provided a foundation for Nazi racial beliefs.

SS.912.HE.2 Explain the significant events, public policies, and experiences of the Holocaust.

- SS.912.HE.2.1 Describe how the life of Jews deteriorated under the Third Reich and the Nuremberg Laws in Germany and its annexed territories (e.g., the Rhineland, Sudetenland, Austria) from 1933 to 1938.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will analyze the Nuremberg Laws and describe their effects.

Clarification 2: Students will explain how the Nazis used birth records, religious symbols, and practices to identify and target Jews.

- SS.912.HE.2.2 Analyze the causes and effects of Kristallnacht and how it became a watershed event in the transition from targeted persecution and anti-Jewish policy to open, public violence against Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will understand the reasons for Herschel Grynszpan’s actions at the German embassy in Paris and how the assassination of Ernst vom Rath was a pretext used by the Nazis for Kristallnacht.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the different types of persecution that were utilized during Kristallnacht, both inside and outside Germany.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on European and world Jewry using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).

Clarification 4: Students will analyze the effects of Kristallnacht on the international community using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).



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- SS.912.HE.2.3 Analyze Hitler's motivations for the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland, and the invasion of Poland.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will define the term lebensraum, or living space, as an essential piece of Nazi ideology and explain how it led to territorial expansion and invasion.

Clarification 2: Students will analyze Hitler's use of the Munich Pact to expand German territory and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact to keep the Soviet Union out of the war.

- SS.912.HE.2.4 Describe how Jewish immigration was perceived and restricted by various nations from 1933 to 1939.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine why immigration was difficult for Jewish people (e.g., MS St. Louis, the Evian Conference, immigration quota systems).

Clarification 2: Students will explain how the Kindertransport saved the lives of Jewish children.

- SS.912.HE.2.5 Explain the effect Nazi policies had on other groups targeted by the government of Nazi Germany.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the effects of Nazi "racial hygiene" policies on various groups including, but not limited to, ethnic (e.g., Roma-Sinti, Slavs) and religious groups (e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses), political opposition, the physically and mentally disabled and homosexuals.

- SS.912.HE.2.6 Identify the various armed and unarmed resistance efforts in Europe from 1933 to 1945.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize resistance efforts including, but not limited to, the White Rose, the Rosenstrasse Protest, Bishop Clemens von Galen, the Swing Movement, Reverend Niemöller, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Bielski Brothers, and the Partisans in Eastern and Western Europe.

Clarification 2: Students will discuss resistance and uprisings in the ghettos using primary sources (e.g., newspapers, images, video, survivor testimony).



- SS.912.HE.2.7 Examine the role that bystanders, collaborators and perpetrators played in the implementation of Nazi policies against Jewish people and other targeted groups, as well as the role of rescuers in opposing the Nazis and their policies.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will discuss the choices and actions of heroes and heroines in defying Nazi policy at great personal risk, to help rescue Jews (e.g., the Righteous Among the Nations designation).

- SS.912.HE.2.8 Analyze how corporate complicity aided Nazi goals.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will analyze corporate complicity as including, but not limited to, supporting methods of identification and record keeping, continuing trade relationships, financial resources, the use of slave labor, production for the war effort and moral and ethical corporate decisions (1930–1945).

- SS.912.HE.2.9 Explain how killing squads, including the Einsatzgruppen, conducted mass shooting operations in Eastern Europe with the assistance of the Schutzstaffel (SS), police units, the army, and local collaborators.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will discuss major events of the killing squads to include, but not be limited to, Babi Yar, Vilnius, Rumbula, Kovno, Ponar and the Palmiry Forest.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the psychological and physical impact on the Einsatzgruppen and how it led to the implementation of the Final Solution.

Clarification 3: Students will explain the purpose of the Wannsee Conference and how it impacted the Final Solution.

- SS.912.HE.2.10 Explain the origins and purpose of ghettos in Europe.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will trace the use of ghettos in Europe prior to World War II.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the methods used for the identification, displacement, and deportation of Jews to ghettos.

Clarification 3: Students will explain what ghettos were in context of World War II and Nazi ideology.



SS.912.HE.2.11 Discuss life in the various ghettos.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the origins and purpose of the Judenrat.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the effects of the Judenrat on daily life in ghettos, specifically students should recognize Adam Czerniakow (Warsaw) and Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski (Lodz) and how these men differed in their approach to leading the Judenrat in their respective ghettos.

Clarification 3: Students will discuss the difference between open ghettos and closed ghettos and how that impacted life within those ghettos.

Clarification 4: Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of armed and unarmed resistance (before liquidation and liberation) including, but not limited to, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

Clarification 5: Students will explain how and why the Nazis liquidated the ghettos, including the forced decisions of the Judenrat to select individuals for deportation transports to the camps.

SS.912.HE.2.12 Define “partisan” and explain the role partisans played in World War II.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify countries that had partisan groups who fought the Nazis.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the warfare tactics utilized by the resistance movements against the Nazis.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize that not all resistance movements accepted Jews.

SS.912.HE.2.13 Examine the origins, purpose and conditions associated with various types of camps.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the differences between forced labor camps, concentration camps, transit camps, and death camps, including the geographic location, physical structure, camp commandants and SS leadership and mechanics of murder.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the daily routines within the camps to include food intake, showers, bathrooms, sleeping arrangements, roll call, work details, illness, environmental conditions, clothing, selection process, torture, medical experiments, public executions, suicides, and other aspects of daily life.

Clarification 3: Students will describe various attempts at escape and forms of resistance within the camps.

Clarification 4: Students will discuss how the use of existing transportation infrastructure facilitated the deportation of Jewish people to the camps, including the non-Aryan management of the transportation system that collaborated with the Nazis.

Clarification 5: Students will describe life in Terezin, including its function as a transit camp, its unique culture that generated art, music, literature, poetry, opera (notably Brundibar) and the production of Vedem Magazine as a form of resistance; its use by the Nazis as propaganda to fool the International Red Cross; and the creation of the film “Terezin: A Documentary Film of Jewish Resettlement.”

Clarification 6: Students will identify and examine the 6 death camps (e.g., Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka) and their locations.

Clarification 7: Students will explain why the 6 death camps were only in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Clarification 8: Students will describe the significance of Auschwitz-Birkenau as the most prolific site of mass murder in the history of mankind.



SS.912.HE.2.14 Explain the purpose of the death marches.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize death marches as the forcible movement of prisoners by Nazis with the dual purpose of removing evidence and murdering as many people as possible (toward the end of World War II and the Holocaust) from Eastern Europe to Germany proper.

SS.912.HE.2.15 Describe the experience of Holocaust survivors following World War II.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how Allied Forces liberated camps, including the relocation and treatment of the survivors.

Clarification 2: Students will discuss the experiences of survivors after liberation (e.g., repatriations, displaced persons camps, pogroms, relocation).

Clarification 3: Students will explain the various ways that Holocaust survivors lived through the state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators (e.g., became partisans, escaped from Nazi controlled territory, went into hiding).

Clarification 4: Students will describe the psychological and physical struggles of Holocaust survivors.

Clarification 5: Students will examine the settlement patterns of Holocaust survivors after World War II, including immigration to the United States and other countries, and the establishment of the modern state of Israel.

SS.912.HE.3 Discuss the impact and aftermath of the Holocaust.

SS.912.HE.3.1 Analyze the international community's efforts to hold perpetrators responsible for their involvement in the Holocaust.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will discuss the purpose and outcomes of the Nuremberg Trials and other subsequent trials related to the Holocaust.

Clarification 2: Students will compare arguments by the prosecution and recognize the falsehoods offered by the defense during the Nuremberg Trials (e.g., Justice Robert Jackson's opening statement, Prosecutor Ben Ferencz's opening statement, ex post facto laws, non-existent terminology, crimes against humanity, genocide, statute of limitations, jurisdictional issues).

Clarification 3: Students will discuss how members of the international community were complicit in assisting perpetrators' escape from both Germany and justice following World War II.

SS.912.HE.3.2 Explain the impact of the Eichmann Trial on policy concerning crimes against humanity, capital punishment, accountability, the testimony of survivors and acknowledgment of the international community.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the Eichmann Trial as the first time that Israel held a Nazi war criminal accountable.



SS.912.HE.3.3 Explain the effects of Holocaust denial on contemporary society.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how Holocaust denial has helped contribute to the creation of contemporary propaganda and the facile denial of political and social realities.

SS.912.HE.3.4 Explain why it is important for current and future generations to learn from the Holocaust.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the significance of learning from Holocaust era primary sources created by Jews who perished and those who survived.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the significance of listening to the testimony of Holocaust survivors (e.g., live and through organizations that offer pre-recorded digital testimony).

Clarification 3: Students will describe the contributions of the Jews (e.g., arts, culture, medicine, sciences) to the United States and the world.

Clarification 4: Students will explain the significance of “Never Again.”

SS.912.HE.3.5 Recognize that antisemitism includes a certain perception of the Jewish people, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jewish people, rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism directed toward a person or his or her property or toward Jewish community institutions or religious facilities.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will analyze examples of antisemitism (e.g., calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews, often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion; making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective, especially, but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions; accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the State of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews; accusing Jews as a people or the State of Israel of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust; accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations).

Clarification 2: Students will analyze examples of antisemitism related to Israel (e.g., demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism to characterize Israel or Israelis, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis, or blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions; applying a double standard to Israel by requiring behavior of Israel that is not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation or focusing peace or human rights investigations only on Israel; delegitimizing Israel by denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination and denying Israel the right to exist).



Civics and Government

SS.912.CG.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the origins and purposes of government, law, and the American political system.

- SS.912.CG.1.1 Examine how intellectual influences in primary documents contributed to the ideas in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize the influence of the Judeo-Christian tradition, republicanism, the English Constitution and common Law, and the European Enlightenment in establishing the organic laws of the United States in primary documents (e.g., Magna Carta (1215); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the English Bill of Rights (1689); Common Sense (1776); Declaration of Independence (1776); the Constitution of Massachusetts (1780); the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Northwest Ordinance (1787); U.S. Constitution (1789)).

- SS.912.CG.1.2 Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence in terms of due process of law, individual rights, natural rights, popular sovereignty, and social contract.

Clarification 2: Students will explain national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, due process of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty, and property as they relate to Enlightenment ideas in the Declaration of Independence.

Clarification 3: Students will recognize that national sovereignty, due process of law, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and unalienable rights of life, liberty and property form the philosophical foundation of our government.

- SS.912.CG.1.3 Explain arguments presented in the Federalist Papers in support of ratifying the U.S. Constitution and a republican form of government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize that the Federalist Papers argued for a federal system of government, separation of powers and a representative form of government that is accountable to its citizens.

Clarification 2: Students will analyze Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments concerning ratification of the U.S. Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.



- SS.912.CG.1.4 Analyze how the ideals and principles expressed in the founding documents shape America as a constitutional republic.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will differentiate among the documents and determine how each one was individually significant to the founding of the United States.

Clarification 2: Students will evaluate how the documents are connected to one another.

Clarification 3: Documents include, but are not limited to, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers (e.g., No. 10, No. 14, No. 31, No. 39, No. 51) and the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 4: Students will identify key individuals who contributed to the founding documents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, George Mason).

- SS.912.CG.1.5 Explain how the U.S. Constitution and its amendments uphold the following political principles: checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the structure and function of the U.S. government reflects these political principles.

Clarification 2: Students will differentiate between republicanism and democracy, and discuss how the United States reflects both.

Clarification 3: Students will describe compromises made during the Constitutional Convention (e.g., the Great Compromise, the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Electoral College).

SS.912.CG.2 Evaluate the roles, rights, and responsibilities of United States citizens and determine methods of active participation in society, government, and the political system.

- SS.912.CG.2.1 Explain the constitutional provisions that establish and affect citizenship.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the concept of citizenship in the United States has changed over the course of history (i.e., 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments).

Clarification 2: Students will compare birthright citizenship, permanent residency, and naturalization in the United States.

Clarification 3: Students will differentiate the rights held by native-born citizens, permanent residents, and naturalized citizens (e.g., running for public office).



SS.912.CG.2.2 Explain the importance of political and civic participation to the success of the United States' constitutional republic.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will discuss various ways in which U.S. citizens can exercise political and civic participation.

Clarification 2: Students will identify historical examples of political and civic participation (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage Movement).

Clarification 3: Students will describe the ways in which individuals can be denied and limited in their right to practice political, and civic participation (e.g., losing voting rights for felony conviction, limitations on political contributions, limits on the type of protesting).

SS.912.CG.2.3 Explain the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify various responsibilities held by citizens (e.g., voting, volunteering and being informed, respecting laws).

Clarification 2: Students will understand the process of registering or preregistering to vote and how to complete a ballot in Florida (e.g., uniform primary and general election ballot).

Clarification 3: Students will discuss appropriate methods of communication with public officials (e.g., corresponding, attending public meetings, requesting a meeting, and providing information).

Clarification 4: Students will participate in classroom activities that simulate exercising the responsibilities of citizenship.

SS.912.CG.2.4 Evaluate, take, and defend objective, evidence-based positions on issues that cause the government to balance the interests of individuals with the public good.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine situations when individuals' rights have been restricted for the public good (e.g., limits on speech or rationing of goods during wartime, enactment of the Patriot Act).

Clarification 2: Students will analyze how environmental and financial policies place limitations on citizens and private industry for the public good.

Clarification 3: Students will explain different services provided by local, state, and national governments to citizens to ensure their rights are protected (e.g., social services, law enforcement, defense, emergency response).



SS.912.CG.2.5 Analyze contemporary and historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify historical examples of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., General Orders No. 141, Executive Order 9066, USA PATRIOT Act, Homeland Security Act, Schenck v. United States, suspension of habeas corpus, rationing during wartime and limitations on speech).

Clarification 2: Students will examine the rationale for government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., inciting a crime, campaign contributions, defamation, military secrets).

Clarification 3: Students will examine the dangers of government-imposed restrictions on rights (e.g., restricting the right to free speech, restricting the right to peaceably assemble).

SS.912.CG.2.6 Explain how the principles contained in foundational documents contributed to the expansion of civil rights and liberties over time.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how different groups of people (e.g., African Americans, immigrants, Native Americans, women) had their civil rights expanded through legislative action (e.g., Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act), executive action (e.g., Truman's desegregation of the army, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation) and the courts (e.g., Brown v. Board of Education; In re Gault).

Clarification 2: Students will explain the role founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, had in setting precedent for the future granting of rights.

SS.912.CG.2.7 Analyze the impact of civic engagement as a means of preserving or reforming institutions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify legal methods that citizens can use to promote social and political change (e.g., voting, peaceful protests, petitioning, demonstrations, contacting government offices).

Clarification 2: Students will identify historical examples of citizens achieving or preventing political and social change through civic engagement (e.g., the Abolitionist Movement).

SS.912.CG.2.8 Explain the impact of political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals on determining and shaping public policy.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic political parties and evaluate their roles in shaping public policy.

Clarification 2: Students will identify historical examples of interest groups, media and individuals influencing public policy.

Clarification 3: Students will compare and contrast how the free press influenced politics at major points in U.S. history (e.g., Vietnam War Era, Civil Rights Era).



SS.912.CG.2.9 Explain the process and procedures of elections at the state and national levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the different primary formats and how political parties nominate candidates using primaries.

Clarification 2: Students will compare and contrast the different ways in which elections are decided (e.g., Electoral College, proportional representation, popular vote, winner-take-all).

Clarification 3: Students will explain the process by which candidates register to be part of state and national elections.

Clarification 4: Students will describe the different methods used to tabulate election results in state and national elections (i.e., electronic voting, punch cards, fill-in ballots).

Clarifications 5: Students will evaluate the role of debates in elections.

SS.912.CG.2.10 Analyze factors that contribute to voter turnout in local, state, and national elections.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain trends in voter turnout.

Clarification 2: Students will discuss attempts to increase voter turnout (e.g., get out the vote campaigns, social movements).

Clarification 3: Students will explain how governmental action has affected voter participation (e.g., 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments; Jim Crow laws; poll tax; efforts to suppress voters).

SS.912.CG.2.11 Evaluate political communication for bias, factual accuracy, omission, and emotional appeal.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will compare the reporting on the same political event or issue from multiple perspectives.

Clarification 2: Students will identify various forms of propaganda (e.g., plain folks, glittering generalities, testimonial, fear, logical fallacies).

Clarification 3: Students will discuss the historical impact of political communication on American political process and public opinion.

Clarification 4: Examples of political communication may include, but are not limited to, political cartoons, propaganda, campaign advertisements, political speeches, bumper stickers, blogs, press and social media.

SS.912.CG.2.12 Explain how interest groups, the media and public opinion influence local, state, and national decision-making related to public issues.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will objectively discuss current public issues in Florida and use both the U.S. and Florida Constitutions to justify pro and con positions.

Clarification 2: Students will examine the relationship and responsibilities of both the state and national governments regarding these public issues.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze public policy solutions related to local, state, and national issues.



SS.912.CG.2.13 Analyze the influence and effects of various forms of media and the internet in political communication.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the methods of political communication has changed over time (e.g., television, radio, press, social media).

Clarification 2: Students will describe how the methods used by political officials to communicate with the public has changed over time.

Clarification 3: Students will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of political communication.

SS.912.CG.3 Demonstrate an understanding of the principles, functions, and organization of government.

SS.912.CG.3.1 Analyze how certain political ideologies conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will analyze historic examples of governing systems (e.g., communism and totalitarianism) and actions that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (e.g., Mao Zedong and the Cultural Revolution, Stalin and the Soviet System, Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution, Vladimir Lenin and the Russian Revolution, Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, Nicolás Maduro and the Chavismo movement).

Clarification 2: Students will identify how authoritarian regimes victimize their citizens through restricting individual rights resulting in poverty, starvation, migration, systemic lethal violence, and suppression of speech.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze how the principles of checks and balances, consent of the governed, democracy, due process of law, federalism, individual rights, limited government, representative government, republicanism, rule of law and separation of powers contribute to the nation's longevity and its ability to overcome challenges, and distinguish the United States' constitutional republic from authoritarian and totalitarian nations.

SS.912.CG.3.2 Explain how the U.S. Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify the individual rights protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and other constitutional amendments.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court in further defining the safeguards and limits of constitutional rights.



SS.912.CG.3.3 Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the legislative branch as described in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain why Article I of the U.S. Constitution established a bicameral legislative body and how the House of Representatives functions differently from the Senate.

Clarification 2: Students will identify the methods for determining the number of members in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Clarification 3: Students will identify and describe the “enumerated powers” delegated to Congress (e.g., assess taxes, borrow money, declare war, make laws).

Clarification 4: Students will analyze the role of the legislative branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and executive branch of the government.

Clarification 5: Students will describe constitutional amendments that changed the role of Congress from its original description in Article I of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 27th Amendments).

SS.912.CG.3.4 Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the executive branch as described in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the qualifications one must have to seek the office of president and the process of presidential elections.

Clarification 2: Students will explain different presidential responsibilities outlined in Article II (e.g., receiving foreign heads of state, delivering the State of the Union address, carrying out faithful execution of the law).

Clarification 3: Students will examine the role of the executive branch in terms of its relationship with the judicial and legislative branches of the government.

Clarification 4: Students will describe constitutional amendments (i.e., 12th, 20th, 22nd and 25th) that have changed the role of the executive branch from its original description in Article II.

Clarification 5: Students will describe the impeachment process.

SS.912.CG.3.5 Describe how independent regulatory agencies interact with the three branches of government and with citizens.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify independent regulatory agencies (e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, National Labor Relations Board) and explain their purpose and effect.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the advantages and disadvantages of delegating power to independent regulatory agencies.



SS.912.CG.3.6 Explain expressed, implied, concurrent, and reserved powers in the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify powers that are expressed in the U.S. Constitution to Congress (e.g., coin money, declare war, assess taxes, citizenship).

Clarification 2: Students will identify that expressed powers are also known as enumerated powers found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

Clarification 3: Students will analyze the role of the “general welfare clause” and “necessary and proper clause” in granting Congress implied powers.

Clarification 4: Students will describe examples of concurrent powers as those powers shared by both state and national governments (e.g., build roads, tax citizens, make laws).

Clarification 5: Students will explain how reserved powers define issues as matters for the people or the state governments.

Clarification 6: Students will compare the roles of expressed, implied, concurrent, and reserved powers in United States’ federalism.

SS.912.CG.3.7 Analyze the structures, functions and processes of the judicial branch as described in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine the role of the judicial branch in terms of its relationship with the legislative and executive branches of the government.

Clarification 2: Students will describe the role of the Supreme Court and inferior federal courts.

Clarification 3: Students will explain what Articles II and III say about judicial tenure, appointment, and salaries.

Clarification 4: Students will describe the powers delegated to the courts by Article III including, but not limited to, treason, jurisdiction and trial by jury.

SS.912.CG.3.8 Describe the purpose and function of judicial review in the American constitutional government.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will examine the role of district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in the judicial review process.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the relationship between the concept of judicial review and the language of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.



SS.912.CG.3.9 Compare the role of state and federal judges with other elected officials.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will compare the ways state and federal judges are appointed compared to other elected officials.

Clarification 2: Students will distinguish the qualifications needed for a judge at the state or federal level versus other elected officials.

Clarification 3: Students will compare the decision-making process of judges compared to other political figures.

SS.912.CG.3.10 Analyze the levels and responsibilities of state and federal courts.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will describe what Article III of the U.S. Constitution states about the relationship between state and federal courts.

Clarification 2: Students will recognize the role of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 in establishing the structure and jurisdiction of the federal court system.

Clarification 3: Students will identify the differences between civil trials and criminal trials at the state level.

Clarification 4: Students will describe the relationship among the Supreme Court, federal appellate courts, and federal district courts.

SS.912.CG.3.11 Evaluate how landmark Supreme Court decisions affect law, liberty, and the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., *Marbury v. Madison*; *McCulloch v. Maryland*; *Dred Scott v. Sandford*; *Plessy v. Ferguson*; *Brown v. Board of Education*; *Gideon v. Wainwright*; *Miranda v. Arizona*; *Korematsu v. United States*; *Mapp v. Ohio*; *In re Gault*; *United States v. Nixon*; *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier*; *District of Columbia v. Heller*; *Schenck v. United States*; *Brandenburg v. Ohio*; *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President and Fellows of Harvard College*).

Clarification 2: Students will explain the foundational constitutional issues underlying landmark Supreme Court decisions related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.

Clarification 3: Students will explain the outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Bill of Rights and other amendments.



SS.912.CG.3.12 Analyze the concept of federalism in the United States and its role in establishing the relationship between the state and national governments.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify examples of the powers reserved and shared among state and the national governments in the American federal system of government.

Clarification 2: Students will examine the role the Great Compromise had on the eventual establishment of a federal system of fifty equal states.

Clarification 3: Students will explain specific rights that are granted to the states in the language of the U.S. Constitution and its amendments (e.g., 10th Amendment, defense, and extradition).

Clarification 4: Students will analyze how states have challenged the national government regarding states' rights (e.g., Civil War, the New Deal, No Child Left Behind, Affordable Health Care Act, Civil Rights Movement).

SS.912.CG.3.13 Explain how issues between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the concept of federalism as it applies to each issue.

Clarification 2: Students will use historical and issue-based scenarios to demonstrate understanding of how disputes between Florida, other states and the national government are resolved (e.g., water rights arguments between Florida and Georgia, national and state conflict over rights to adjacent waters and seabeds, civil rights).

SS.912.CG.3.14 Explain the judicial decision-making process in interpreting law at the state and national levels.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain the role of the U.S. Constitution in interpreting law at the state and national levels.

Clarification 2: Students will explain the process used by judges at the state and national levels when making a decision or writing summary opinions.

Clarification 3: Students will incorporate language from the U.S. Constitution or court briefs to justify a legal decision when interpreting state or national law.

SS.912.CG.3.15 Explain how citizens are affected by the local, state, and national governments.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will identify local government officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens.

Clarification 2: Students will identify the role of state governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens.

Clarification 3: Students will identify the role of national governmental officials and employees who affect the daily lives of citizens.

Clarification 4: Students will explain how government at all levels impacts the daily lives of citizens.



SS.912.CG.4 Demonstrate an understanding of contemporary issues in world affairs, and evaluate the role and impact of United States foreign policy.

SS.912.CG.4.1 Analyze how liberty and economic freedom generate broad-based opportunity and prosperity in the United States.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will differentiate between government systems (e.g., autocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy republic, theocracy).

Clarification 2: Students will differentiate between economic systems (e.g., capitalism, communism, mixed market, socialism).

Clarification 3: Students will analyze the disadvantages of authoritarian control over the economy (e.g., communism and socialism) in generating broad-based economic prosperity for their population.

SS.912.CG.4.2 Explain how the United States uses foreign policy to influence other nations.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how the policies of other nations influence U.S. policy and society.

Clarification 2: Students will identify agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to its foreign policy agenda (e.g., National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency).

Clarification 3: Students will explain the advantages and disadvantages of how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) influence foreign policy (e.g., Red Cross, American Woman Suffrage Association, Amnesty International).

Clarification 4: Students will explain how U.S. trade policy influences its relationships with other nations (e.g., China, Saudi Arabia).

Clarification 5: Students will explain how the use of embargos and economic sanctions by the United States has affected other nations (e.g., Cuba, Iran, Syria).

Clarification 6: Students will explain the U.S. response to international conflicts.

SS.912.CG.4.3 Explain how U.S. foreign policy supports democratic principles and protects human rights around the world.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will explain how U.S. foreign policy aims to protect liberty around the world and describe how the founding documents support the extension of liberty to all mankind.

SS.912.CG.4.4 Identify indicators of democratization in foreign countries.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize indicators of democratization as a system of free and fair elections, active civic participation, the protection of human rights and the rule of law.



SS.912.CG.4.5 Analyze the ways in which the United States and the world responded to the significant events of September 11, 2001.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Students will recognize terrorism as being politically or ideologically driven acts of violence.

Clarification 2: Students will analyze acts of terrorism that occurred prior to and following the attacks on September 11, 2001 (e.g., Oklahoma City Bombing, Air India Flight 182, 1998 U.S. Embassy Bombings, Camp Speicher Massacre).

Clarification 3: Students will compare global responses to terrorism following the events of September 11, 2001 (e.g., United Nations Security Council Resolution 1368, North Atlantic Treaty Article 5).

Clarification 4: Students will analyze government actions that attempt to balance national security with civil liberties (e.g., General Orders No. 141, Executive Order 9066, USA PATRIOT Act, Homeland Security Act).

Clarification 5: Students will describe the timeline of events on September 11, 2001, including the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and United Airlines Flight 93.

Clarification 6: Students will explain the ways in which first responders (including, but not limited to, police officers, firefighters, and paramedics) and civilians were involved in the rescue and recovery of victims of the September 11, 2001, attacks.

Clarification 7: Students will analyze how the heroic actions of passengers on United Airlines Flight 93 reflect the principles of liberty and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Clarification 8: Students will explain the ways in which humanitarian, charitable and volunteer aid following the events of September 11, 2001, reflect the principles of civic responsibility, civic virtue and the common good.

**Economics*****SS.912.E.1 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.***

SS.912.E.1.1	Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services.
SS.912.E.1.2	Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.
SS.912.E.1.3	Compare how the various economic systems (i.e., traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce? (2) How to produce? and (3) For whom to produce?
SS.912.E.1.4	Define supply, demand, quantity supplied and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the marketplace.
SS.912.E.1.5	Compare different forms of business organizations.
SS.912.E.1.6	Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (i.e., monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).
SS.912.E.1.7	Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.
SS.912.E.1.8	Explain ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition.
SS.912.E.1.9	Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.



SS.912.E.1.10	Explain the use of fiscal policy (e.g., taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.11	Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (e.g., discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.
SS.912.E.1.12	Examine the four phases of the business cycle (i.e., peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).
SS.912.E.1.13	Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.
SS.912.E.1.14	Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.
SS.912.E.1.15	Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.
SS.912.E.1.16	Construct a one-year budget plan for a specific career path including expenses and construction of a credit plan for purchasing a major item.
<i>SS.912.E.2 Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the institutions, structure, and functions of a national economy.</i>	
SS.912.E.2.1	Identify and explain broad economic goals.
SS.912.E.2.2	Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternatives.



SS.912.E.2.3	Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various demographic backgrounds in the development of the United States.
SS.912.E.2.4	Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.
SS.912.E.2.5	Analyze how capital investments may impact productivity and economic growth.
SS.912.E.2.6	Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopolies.
SS.912.E.2.7	Identify the impact of inflation on society.
SS.912.E.2.8	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (i.e., progressive, proportional, regressive).
SS.912.E.2.9	Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses, and the national debt.
SS.912.E.2.10	Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.
SS.912.E.2.11	Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.
SS.912.E.2.12	Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.



SS.912.E.3 Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.

SS.912.E.3.1 Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.

SS.912.E.3.2 Examine absolute and comparative advantage and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage.

SS.912.E.3.3 Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.

SS.912.E.3.4 Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.

SS.912.E.3.5 Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.

SS.912.E.3.6 Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.



Financial Literacy

SS.912.FL.1 Understanding the attitudes and behaviors of personal financial decision making.

SS.912.FL.1.1 Evaluate and reflect on how values affect personal financial decision-making.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how values may vary from person to person.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how societal values impact personal financial decisions.

SS.912.FL.1.2 Understand how cognitive biases affect personal financial decision-making.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes biases such as loss aversion, the endowment effect, herd mentality, anchoring, and present bias.

SS.912.FL.1.3 Explain that loss aversion implies that losses brought about by a decision are weighed more than the gains, which may affect the final decision.

SS.912.FL.1.4 Explain that people place more weight on something they already have as opposed to things they do not. This endowment effect can result in people being reluctant to part with things they possess.

SS.912.FL.1.5 Evaluate how herd mentality affects personal financial decision-making.

SS.912.FL.1.6 Describe how a piece of information received early, even if incorrect or irrelevant, can provide an anchor that people use when making their personal financial decisions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes students working in collaborative groups to discuss various scenarios in which information may have been influential to financial decision-making.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the analysis of correct and incorrect and relevant and irrelevant information to inform financial decisions.



SS.912.FL.1.7 Describe how people often focus on information that confirms their original beliefs when they research information to make personal financial decisions.

Example: Bill is currently in the market for a new vehicle, and he is extremely interested in a particular “dream car” to purchase. Bill has researched this vehicle and found several negative reviews that are counter to his beliefs about his “dream car.” How might Bill proceed with this financial decision?

SS.912.FL.1.8 Identify examples of how people are affected by present bias.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the effect of present bias on financial decision-making.

SS.912.FL.2 Explore and evaluate the benefits, and costs (including tax implications) of various paths toward earning income.

SS.912.FL.2.1 Describe how people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on potential income as well as non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location.

Example: Interview three individuals who work at different jobs to identify the non-income factors that influenced their career or job choice.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the identification of non-income factors and the importance of these factors as compared to potential income.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the ways that an individual can earn income: full-time employee, part-time employee, self-employment, investment, or passive income.



SS.912.FL.2.2 Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits.

Example: Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of going to college and describe how that assessment will affect the student's decision to attend college.

Example: Speculate how a high school student might assess the future benefits of entering the workforce after completing a vocational training program, and the implications of that assessment on possible future benefits.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how people's willingness to wait or plan for the future affects their decision to get more education or job training in a dynamic and changing labor market.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the barriers people may face when investing in education and training.

SS.912.FL.2.3 Analyze the ways that people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes comparing the benefits, costs, and the return on investment of a college education to those of a technical school.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes comparing the unemployment rates of workers with different levels of education.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes various career pathways including those that do not require college attendance.

SS.912.FL.2.4 Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the variance of wages or salaries among workers in different types of jobs and among workers in the same jobs.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the importance of worker productivity to businesses and why a business may decide to pay workers differently depending on their productivity.



- SS.912.FL.2.5 Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a worker's income or may cause unemployment.

Example: Explain how an increase in the demand for mobile applications might affect the wages paid to software developers.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes discussing how a recession may impact the unemployment rate.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how changing and emerging technologies may impact the unemployment rate.

- SS.912.FL.2.6 Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services as well as transfer payments from government to individuals.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the identification of the governmental agency that receives tax revenue for a specific tax.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the identification of the use of specific tax revenues.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes the major types of taxes: income, payroll, property, and sales tax.

- SS.912.FL.2.7 Explain how interest, dividends, and capital gains are forms of income earned from financial investments.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the differences between interest, dividends, and capital gains.

- SS.912.FL.2.8 Evaluate how the sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes tax rates on earned income, interest, and capital gains.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes how federal tax brackets illustrate a progressive tax and a sales tax is viewed as a regressive tax as well as the differences between each type of tax.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes types of goods that are subject to sales taxes and those that are exempt.



SS.912.FL.2.9 Describe why some people choose to become entrepreneurs as a career choice.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes evaluating the benefits and costs of entrepreneurship.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes identifying the roles and characteristics of an entrepreneur and understanding that taking on risk is an implicit part of being an entrepreneur.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes understanding how owning a small business can be a person's primary career or can supplement income from other sources.

Clarification 4: Instruction includes the tax implications of being an entrepreneur such as the self-employment tax.

SS.912.FL.2.10 Evaluate the benefits and costs of "gig" employment.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the motivating factors for being self-employed or working as an independent contractor in the "gig" economy.

SS.912.FL.2.11 Describe how Social Security is funded and the benefit it provides to retirees.

Example: Create a promotional flyer that communicates the benefits provided by Social Security for people of different income levels at different ages of retirement.

SS.912.FL.2.12 Identify and complete appropriate tax forms to calculate the amount of federal income tax owed.

Example: Given a simple scenario, complete the appropriate tax form and identify if the filer will receive a refund or be required to make a payment to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the identification of various payroll taxes and withholdings (e.g., Social Security, Medicare, federal withholding, etc.).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes formally (using tax tables) and informally (estimating) calculating taxes.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes understanding why calculating one's taxes may differ from the government's calculations.



SS.912.FL.2.13 Describe the types and sources of taxes at the local level.

Example: Research the tax rate of the city or county in which you reside. Compare the identified tax rate with another Florida county or city. Why might they be different or the same?

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that states, counties, and municipalities may have different tax rates and taxes.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding that local taxes are dedicated to a particular use, such as schools or local infrastructure projects.

SS.912.FL.3 Explore and evaluate the role, influences and legal responsibility of being a consumer of goods and services.

SS.912.FL.3.1 Analyze the factors that influence a consumer's decision-making process (e.g., the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, income level, personal preferences, advertisements, and reviews.)

Example: Develop scenarios that explain the factors that influence an individual to purchase a specific brand and style of athletic shoes.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the comparison of consumer decisions to purchase a similar item.

SS.912.FL.3.2 Explain that the consumption of a good or service can have positive or negative effects on others.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes an analysis of the effects that activities such as smoking cigarettes or attending school may have on self, other individuals, or the community at large.

SS.912.FL.3.3 Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects and features of the product.

Example: Given a scenario that includes various features of automobiles, determine which automobile to purchase.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes explaining why the consumer should consider a product's durability and maintenance costs prior to the purchase of goods.



SS.912.FL.3.4 Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.

Example: Given a product and a price, develop three advertisements for a retailer using the following information: 50% off, buy one get one free, and two items for a single price (e.g., buy 2 for \$5 or 1 for \$3).

Example: Write an expository paragraph that explains why a store might advertise the price of a TV expressed as an amount per day or week rather than the actual full price.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the different ways retailers express the prices of their products.

SS.912.FL.3.5 Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services.

Example: Write a newspaper column, "Tips for Consumers," explaining why searching for information may be more important when purchasing expensive, durable goods and services than for inexpensive and nondurable products. Include an explanation of how impulse buying can be avoided by sleeping on a decision before making a big purchase.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the relationship between the amount of information gathered and the benefits and costs of gathering the information.

SS.912.FL.3.6 Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profit organizations because they gain satisfaction from donating.

Example: Brainstorm a list of charitable organizations that are operating in the community. For each organization, list a possible reason that a donor might want to give to that charitable organization

SS.912.FL.3.7 Explain how governments establish laws and institutions to provide consumers with information about goods or services being purchased and to protect consumers.

Example: Draft a complaint letter to an appropriate firm or agency about a problem a consumer has encountered with a purchase.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the governmental agencies whose mission is to protect consumers (e.g., Food and Drug Administration (FDA), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration, Federal Reserve, and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)).



SS.912.FL.3.8 Evaluate how different forms of payment can result in costs or fees.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding various forms of payments and associated costs: cash, checks, debit cards, credit cards, mobile payments, prepaid cards, buy now pay later, layaways, and rent to own.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding that while the seller of a good being purchased may not explicitly charge the consumer, the consumer may bear a portion of the fees by paying a higher price.

SS.912.FL.3.9 Develop a budget based on a given income and expenses for long-term and short-term financial goals.

Example: Given a simple scenario, create a budget that includes an emergency fund.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes developing budgets with fixed and variable expenses, unexpected expenses (including emergency funds), and savings.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding that budgets can be developed using paper, digital spreadsheets, websites, mobile phone applications, or using other financial applications.

SS.912.FL.3.10 Understand that when individuals or business owners buy or sell goods or services, they may enter into contracts.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes common contracts such as cell phone plans, leases of apartments or homes, car leases, car purchases, and mortgages.

Clarification 2: Instruction emphasizes that contracts are legally binding and breaking a contract may have consequences.

SS.912.FL.3.11 Evaluate and interpret terms and conditions within a contract.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding terms and conditions may include, but are not limited to, duration, termination, payment terms, dispute resolution, privacy and sharing of personal information.

Clarification 2: Instruction emphasizes that users may be entering into a contract when agreeing to terms and conditions on webpages or applications.

SS.912.FL.3.12 Understand the process of identifying and contesting an incorrect billing statement.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes identifying consumer-advocacy agencies (e.g., Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), Better Business Bureau (BBB), Chamber of Commerce, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Federal Trade Commission (FTC)).



SS.912.FL.4 Identify and compare the different means and risks of saving and investing money, including the impact of inflation, and interest rates.

SS.912.FL.4.1 Describe the different types of accounts and financial products offered through banking institutions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the functions of each account (checking, savings, money markets, and certificates of deposit (CDs)), and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes credit unions, commercial banks, traditional banks, and online banks.

SS.912.FL.4.2 Compare and contrast the characteristics of the various accounts and services offered by depository institutions.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes online banking, minimum balance requirements, monthly fees, overdraft penalties, and interest rates.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding the process for opening and managing a bank account.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes understanding the different components of an account, such as the routing number and the account number.

SS.912.FL.4.3 Explain how people should regularly track and manage funds in their account to ensure enough funds are available in those accounts to cover any outstanding transactions or future automated withdrawals.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that account holders should regularly check the deposits and withdrawals to the accounts to ensure that these transactions were authorized by the account holder, in addition to checking for any fees charged and whether appropriate interest was credited to the account.

SS.912.FL.4.4 Analyze the impact of spending versus saving.

Example: Provide examples in people's lives where they might decide to buy something immediately and then wish they had instead saved the money for future purchases.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the benefits and drawbacks of saving and spending in various situations.



SS.912.FL.4.5 Describe how inflation reduces the value of money.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding why savers should expect a higher nominal interest rate when inflation is expected to be high.

SS.912.FL.4.6 Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate and the real interest rate.

Example: Given the nominal interest rate and the rate of inflation over one year, explain what will happen to the purchasing power of savings.

SS.912.FL.4.7 Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.

Example: Use spreadsheet software to calculate the amount a 10-year-old would need to save today to pay for one year of college tuition eight years from now.

SS.912.FL.4.8 Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the United States banking and financial system.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the role that government agencies charged with regulating financial institutions play in helping to protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation's banking system.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes the purpose and function of the following agencies: Federal Reserve, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), and state banking departments.

SS.912.FL.4.9 Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding how traditional IRAs (individual retirement accounts), Roth IRAs, and educational savings accounts provide incentives for people to save.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding the difference when taxes are paid with a traditional IRA versus a Roth IRA.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes understanding how taxes on interest reduce the incentive for people to save.



- SS.912.FL.4.10 Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee's decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding how matches of retirement savings by employers may change the incentives for employees to save.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding why having employees “opt out” of savings programs results in a higher level of saving than having them “opt in” due to the idea of default bias.

SS.91.FL.5 Identify and analyze the benefits, risks, associated fees, and laws that consumers should consider when choosing to buy on credit.

- SS.912.FL.5.1 Analyze the ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the use of APR, initial fees, late fees, nonpayment fees, and other relevant information to compare the cost of credit from various sources for the purchase of a product.

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- SS.912.FL.5.2 Explain why banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates.

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the motivating factors for a bank offering low-rate introductory credit offers.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding the possible negative impacts of low-rate introductory credit offers on consumers.

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- SS.912.FL.5.3 Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes explaining why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding unsecured versus secured credit cards.



- SS.912.FL.5.4 Describe the factors that influence the cost of borrowing from the perspective of the buyer and the seller, such as down payments and interest rates.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how a down payment reduces the total amount financed and why this reduces the monthly payment and/or the length of the loan.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding why a borrower who has made a down payment has an incentive to repay a loan or make payments on time.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes discussing why people make a down payment and why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk.

- SS.912.FL.5.5 Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history.

Example: List factors from an individual's credit history or credit application that may cause a lender to deny credit.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that credit bureaus record borrowers' credit and payment histories, and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.

- SS.912.FL.5.6 Demonstrate an understanding of completing a loan application.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes the different aspects of a loan application, which include its basic requirements, limits, and credit check.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding the typical choices made on a car loan such as amount of down payment, interest rate, term of loan, and monthly payment.

- SS.912.FL.5.7 Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower's credit score from a credit bureau.

Example: Explain why certain factors, such as having many credit cards with large lines of credit and large balances, might hurt a credit score.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding a credit score and what it indicates about a borrower.

- SS.912.FL.5.8 Analyze the costs and benefits associated with credit cards.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that while credit cards are useful for making purchases, interest rates on credit card loans are generally higher than other types of loans and may also have additional fees.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding that credit card interest rates are higher for people considered to have a higher risk of nonpayment as determined by their credit scores.



SS.912.FL.5.9 Describe that, in addition to assessing a person's credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, property owners in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.

Example: Provide two examples of how having a good credit score can benefit a person financially.

Example: Explain why employers find it useful to hire someone with a higher credit score.

SS.912.FL.5.10 Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.

Example: Author an expository essay that explains the future opportunities a person can lose by failing to repay loans as agreed.

SS.912.FL.5.11 Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes identifying the costs and benefits associated with using different credit counseling services.

SS.912.FL.5.12 Explain how bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt.

Example: Investigate the costs of filing for bankruptcy by examining the bankruptcy laws in Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the impact of filing for bankruptcy on an individual's credit report.

SS.912.FL.5.13 Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home.

Example: Predict what might happen should a homeowner fail to make his or her mortgage payments.

Example: Given the specifications of a home and a salary for an individual, investigate the steps required to complete an application for a mortgage.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding factors related to mortgage lending: down payment, fixed vs. variable rates, and insurance requirements.



SS.912.FL.5.14 Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them.

Example: Lenders must provide consumers with a full disclosure of credit terms. Given a scenario and sample disclosure, evaluate the information provided to decide about applying for credit.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding lending laws: provision of full disclosure of credit terms, discriminatory lending practices, abusive marketing practices, and debt collection.

SS.912.FL.5.15 Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding why it is important to check the accuracy of the information recorded on a credit report and knowing what steps to take to correct errors on credit reports.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding that credit report errors may increase the cost of credit.

SS.912.FL.5.16 Analyze how postsecondary education can be financed through a combination of scholarships, grants, and other financial aid (e.g., Bright Futures, work-study, student loans, and savings).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the process and importance of completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

Clarification 2: Instruction includes identifying scholarships and grants for which an individual student may be eligible.

SS.912.FL.5.17 Compare different types of student loans and understand how to complete a student loan application.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) loans, private student loans, direct subsidized loans, and direct unsubsidized loans.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding the long-term costs of student loans such as accrued interest during periods of deferment or forbearance.



SS.91.FL.6 Identify and analyze the means, types and risks of financial investing including personal and societal influences and the government's role in regulating investments.

- SS.912.FL.6.1 Explain the purpose of the following investments: stocks, bonds, mutual funds, index funds, and Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs); real estate; money markets and annuities; and others (e.g., commodities).

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that each investment has its own risk, and the consumer must decide whether the risk is worth the reward by examining available data.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes discussing tax implications of each type of investment.

- SS.912.FL.6.2 Compare the ways that tax rates vary on different types of investments.

Example: Given tax rates and inflation rates, calculate the real, after-tax rates of return for groups of stocks and bonds.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the after-tax rate of return of an investment.

- SS.912.FL.6.3 Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.

Example: Identify and compare the administrative operating costs (expense ratios) of several mutual funds and estimate the differences in the total amount accumulated after 10 years for each mutual fund, assuming identical market performance.

Example: Given several mutual funds, determine how much an investor may be paying in costs.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes discussing costs and fees associated with different types of investments. These costs and fees may include, but are not limited to, management fees, commissions, and annual expense ratios.

- SS.912.FL.6.4 Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.

Example: Predict what will happen to the price and rate of return on a bond if buyers believe that the bond has increased in risk.



SS.912.FL.6.5 Discuss the trade-off between risk and return in comparing financial investments.

Example: Explain why the expected rate of return on a “blue chip” stock is likely to be lower than that of an Internet start-up company.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that an investment with greater risk than another investment may have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment.

SS.912.FL.6.6 Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.

Example: Compare how markets determine rates of return for two bonds, long-term bond, and a short-term bond, assuming each bond pays the same rate of interest.

SS.912.FL.6.7 Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.

Example: Compare the risk faced by two investors, both of whom own two businesses on a beach. One investor owns a suntan lotion business and an umbrella business. The other investor owns two suntan lotion businesses.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding why a financial advisor might encourage a client to include stocks, bonds, and real estate assets in his or her portfolio.

SS.912.FL.6.8 Describe how financial markets adjust to current events and financial news, and that prices in those markets reflect what is publicly known about those financial assets.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes how prices of financial investments can adjust when given specific news about a company's or industry's future profitability.

SS.912.FL.6.9 Discuss ways that prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates, changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.

Example: Give an example of a change in interest rates affecting the current value of a financial asset that pays returns in the future.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding how a change in economic growth might change the value of a stock held by an investor.



- SS.912.FL.6.10 Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, time horizon, and family situation.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding how the portfolio of a retiree might differ from that of a young, single person.

- SS.912.FL.6.11 Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding why it is important for individuals to have accurate information about a company's sales and profits when investing in that company.

- SS.912.FL.6.12 Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets.

Example: Conduct research to learn about the SEC or the Federal Reserve and identify their roles in regulating financial markets.

- SS.912.FL.6.13 Describe the purpose of the following accounts that hold investments: various retirement accounts (e.g., 401(k), 403(b), Traditional IRA, Roth IRA), education accounts (e.g., 529 savings plan, Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA)), and taxable investment brokerage accounts.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that each account that holds an investment has its own risk, and the consumer must decide whether the risk is worth the reward.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of each account that holds an investment.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes understanding various investment applications (mobile applications) that may be used to hold investment accounts.

- SS.912.FL.6.14 Evaluate the motives for using a digital currency.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding the dollar price of a digital currency can be very volatile as it depends on the digital currency's supply and demand.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding that a digital currency is a digital asset secured by cryptography and recorded on a block chain that may be used to send or receive payments on the internet.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes understanding reasons for the use of digital currency: financial privacy concerns, international payments, the ability to execute smart contracts, and speculation.



SS.912.FL.7 Identify and analyze methods of protecting financial investments and personal information.

- SS.912.FL.7.1 Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.

Example: Discuss whether a premium paid to insure against an accident that never happens is wasted.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding self-insurance and the practice of having an emergency fund.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding the potential effects on premium costs if in an emergency fund.

- SS.912.FL.7.2 Understand that insurance companies charge premiums to create a pool of money from which the company uses to pay for losses incurred by policyholders.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that insurance companies allow the risk of loss to be spread amongst all policyholders.

- SS.912.FL.7.3 Analyze and evaluate the cost-effectiveness of supplemental insurance.

Example: Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extended warranties on three consumer products: a new automobile, a smart phone, and a dishwasher. Consider the likelihood that the product will fail, the cost of replacing the item, and the price of the warranty.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding how an extended warranty on a consumer product is a type of supplemental insurance.

- SS.912.FL.7.4 Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.

Example: Given profiles for three individuals, consider options for appropriate insurance coverage based upon their unique level of personal financial risk.



SS.912.FL.7.5 Explain how governments and contractual obligations can influence the decisions and responsibilities of individuals to obtain different forms of insurance.

Example: Research and provide the laws and regulations that establish the amount of auto insurance drivers must purchase in Florida.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding why homeowners' insurance is required by a lender when a homeowner takes out a mortgage.

SS.912.FL.7.6 Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss.

Example: Given an accident scenario, calculate the amount that would be paid on an insurance claim after applying exclusions and deductibles.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that having insurance may result in the policyholder taking more risks.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes understanding that deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of an insurance claim.

SS.912.FL.7.7 Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes factors that potentially lower insurance rates such as taking a safe-driving course to lower auto insurance cost or lower health insurance premiums for non-smokers.

SS.912.FL.7.8 Identify the purposes of various types of insurance.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding multiple types of insurance: health, disability, long-term care, travel, auto, renter, life, homeowner, and property and casualty.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes comparing the coverage and costs of hypothetical plans for a set of scenarios utilizing various types of insurance.



SS.912.FL.7.9 Explain how government programs provide a social safety net that protects an individual from an economic hardship created by unexpected events.

Example: Describe examples of government transfer programs that compensate for unexpected losses, including Social Security Disability benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, and unemployment insurance.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that workers' compensation is a government-mandated program that provides benefits to workers that become injured or ill on a job or because of the job.

SS.912.FL.7.10 Identify how responsible use of personal information can prevent identity theft.

Example: Given a scenario in which an individual's personal information has been used fraudulently, explain the possible consequences that will follow in terms of loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes describing problems that can occur when an individual is a victim of identity theft.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes giving specific examples of how online transactions, online banking, email frauds, and telemarketing calls can make consumers vulnerable to identity theft.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes describing the conditions under which individuals should and should not disclose their Social Security number, account numbers, or other sensitive personal information.

SS.912.FL.7.11 Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies, and assistance for victims of identity theft.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes recommending actions a victim of identity theft should take to limit losses and restore personal security.

SS.912.FL.7.12 Identify the implications of social networking sites and other online activity on an individual's digital footprint.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that employers may check a prospective employee's digital footprint as part of the hiring process.



SS.912.FL.7.13 Explain that financial planning includes preparing for all contingencies, including death.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes estate planning: preparing wills and living wills, power of attorney documents and trusts, and estate tax planning for larger estates.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes discussing the difference between trusts and wills.

SS.912.FL.7.14 Explain the implications of receiving an inheritance.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding that an inheritance is money or assets a person has been bequeathed when someone passes.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes creating a detailed plan for an inheritance.

Clarification 3: Instruction includes understanding the impact to one's taxes from receiving an inheritance.

SS.912.FL.7.15 Examine laws and regulations concerning personal finance.

Example: Create a three-column graphic organizer to include in column (1) the governmental agency or law, column (2) its specific function as associated with personal finance, and column (3) a brief scenario of how the agency or law could interact with an individual. Include the following within column (1): Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), Dodd-Frank Act, and National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). Complete the remaining columns as appropriate.

Benchmark Clarifications:

Clarification 1: Instruction includes understanding state and federal laws concerning personal finance.

Clarification 2: Instruction includes identifying state and federal agencies regulating personal finance.



Geography

SS.912.G.1 Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technology to report information.

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| SS.912.G.1.1 | Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions. |
| SS.912.G.1.2 | Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place. |
| SS.912.G.1.3 | Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps, and globes. |
| SS.912.G.1.4 | Analyze geographic information from a variety of sources including primary sources, atlases, computer, and digital sources, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and a broad variety of maps. |

SS.912.G.2 Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.

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| SS.912.G.2.1 | Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions. |
| SS.912.G.2.2 | Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world. |
| SS.912.G.2.3 | Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications. |
| SS.912.G.2.4 | Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions change over time. |



SS.912.G.2.5 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of debates over how human actions modify a selected region.

SS.912.G.3 Understand the relationships between the Earth's ecosystems and the populations that dwell within them.

SS.912.G.3.1 Use geographic terms to locate and describe major ecosystems of Earth.

SS.912.G.3.2 Use geographic terms and tools to explain how weather and climate influence the natural character of a place.

SS.912.G.3.3 Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in Florida, the United States, and the world.

SS.912.G.3.4 Use geographic terms and tools to explain how the Earth's internal changes and external changes influence the character of places.

SS.912.G.3.5 Use geographic terms and tools to explain how hydrology influences the physical character of a place.

SS.912.G.4 Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.

SS.912.G.4.1 Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.

SS.912.G.4.2 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push, and pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.

SS.912.G.4.3 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.



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| SS.912.G.4.4 | Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of issues in globalization. |
| SS.912.G.4.5 | Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers. |
| SS.912.G.4.6 | Use geographic terms and tools to predict the effect of a change in a specific characteristic of a place on the human population of that place. |
| SS.912.G.4.7 | Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world. |
| SS.912.G.4.8 | Use geographic concepts to analyze spatial phenomena and to discuss economic, political, and social factors that define, and interpret space. |
| SS.912.G.4.9 | Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time. |

SS.912.G.5 Understand how human actions can impact the environment.

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| SS.912.G.5.1 | Analyze case studies of how the Earth's physical systems affect humans. |
| SS.912.G.5.2 | Analyze case studies of how changes in the physical environment of a place can increase or diminish its capacity to support human activity. |
| SS.912.G.5.3 | Analyze case studies of the effects of human use of technology on the environment of places. |
| SS.912.G.5.4 | Analyze case studies of how humans impact the diversity and productivity of ecosystems. |



SS.912.G.5.5 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of policies, and programs for resource use and management.

SS.912.G.5.6 Analyze case studies to predict how a change to an environmental factor can affect an ecosystem.

SS.912.G.6 Understand how to apply geography to interpret the past and present and plan for the future.

SS.912.G.6.1 Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems, and changes over time.

SS.912.G.6.2 Develop databases about specific places and provide a simple analysis about their importance.

SS.912.G.6.3 Formulate hypotheses and test geographic models that demonstrate complex relationships between physical and cultural phenomena.

SS.912.G.6.4 Translate narratives about places and events into graphic representations.

SS.912.G.6.5 Develop criteria for assessing issues relating to human spatial organization and environmental stability to identify solutions.

**Humanities*****SS.912.H.1 Identify and analyze the historical, social, and cultural contexts of the arts.***

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| SS.912.H.1.1 | Relate works in the arts (e.g., architecture, dance, music, theatre, visual arts) of varying styles and genre according to the periods in which they were created. |
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| SS.912.H.1.2 | Describe how historical events, social context and culture impact forms, techniques, and purposes of works in the arts, including the relationship between a government and its citizens. |
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| SS.912.H.1.3 | Relate works in the arts to various cultures. |
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| SS.912.H.1.4 | Explain philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts. |
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| SS.912.H.1.5 | Examine artistic response to social issues and new ideas in various cultures. |
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| SS.912.H.1.6 | Analyze how current events are explained by artistic and cultural trends of the past. |
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| SS.912.H.1.7 | Know terminology of art forms (e.g., narthex, apse, triforium of Gothic cathedral) within cultures and use appropriately in oral and written references. |
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SS.912.H.2 Respond critically and aesthetically to various works in the arts.

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| SS.912.H.2.1 | Identify specific characteristics of works within various art forms (i.e., architecture, dance, film, literature, music, theatre, visual arts). |
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| SS.912.H.2.2 | Classify styles, forms, types, and genres within art forms. |
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SS.912.H.2.3 Apply various types of critical analysis (e.g., contextual, formal, and intuitive criticism) to works in the arts, including the types and use of symbolism within art forms and their philosophical implications.

SS.912.H.2.4 Examine the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals, and cultures.

SS.912.H.2.5 Describe how historical, social, cultural, and physical settings influence an audience's aesthetic response.

SS.912.H.3 Understand how transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology influence the progression, and regression of cultures.

SS.912.H.3.1 Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.

SS.912.H.3.2 Identify social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological and scientific developments, and examine the influence on works of art within a culture.

SS.912.H.3.3 Identify contributions made by various world cultures through trade and communication, and form a hypothesis on future contributions and changes.



Psychology

SS.912.P.1 Identify the meaning, history and value of psychology and its role as a social science.

SS.912.P.1.1 Define psychology as a discipline and identify its goals as a science.

SS.912.P.1.2 Describe the emergence of psychology as a scientific discipline.

SS.912.P.1.3 Describe perspectives employed to understand behavior and mental processes.

SS.912.P.1.4 Discuss the value of both basic and applied psychological research with human and non-human animals.

SS.912.P.1.5 Describe the major subfields of psychology.

SS.912.P.1.6 Identify the important role psychology plays in benefiting society and improving people's lives.

SS.912.P.2 Identify the role of the scientific method in psychology, common methods and pitfalls of data collection, and interpretation and the importance of ethics in psychological experimentation.

SS.912.P.2.1 Describe the scientific method and its role in psychology.

SS.912.P.2.2 Describe and compare a variety of quantitative (e.g., surveys, correlations, experiments) and qualitative (e.g., interviews, narratives, focus groups) research methods.

SS.912.P.2.3 Define systematic procedures used to improve the validity of research findings, such as external validity.



SS.912.P.2.4 Discuss how and why psychologists use non-human animals in research.

SS.912.P.2.5 Identify ethical standards psychologists must address regarding research with human participants.

SS.912.P.2.6 Identify ethical guidelines psychologists must address regarding research with non-human animals.

SS.912.P.2.7 Define descriptive statistics and explain how they are used by psychological scientists.

SS.912.P.2.8 Define forms of qualitative data and explain how they are used by psychological scientists.

SS.912.P.2.9 Define correlation coefficients and explain their appropriate interpretation.

SS.912.P.2.10 Interpret graphical representations of data as used in both quantitative and qualitative methods.

SS.912.P.2.11 Explain other statistical concepts, such as statistical significance and effect size.

SS.912.P.2.12 Explain how validity and reliability of observations, and measurements relate to data analysis.

SS.912.P.3 Identify the biological bases of human and animal behavior.

SS.912.P.3.1 Identify the major divisions and subdivisions of the human nervous system.



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- SS.912.P.3.2 Identify the parts of the neuron and describe the basic process of neural transmission.
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- SS.912.P.3.3 Differentiate between the structures and functions of the various parts of the central nervous system.
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- SS.912.P.3.4 Describe lateralization of brain functions.
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- SS.912.P.3.5 Discuss the mechanisms and the importance of plasticity of the nervous system.
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- SS.912.P.3.6 Describe how the endocrine glands are linked to the nervous system.
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- SS.912.P.3.7 Describe the effects of hormones on behavior and mental processes.
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- SS.912.P.3.8 Describe hormone effects on the immune system.
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- SS.912.P.3.9 Describe concepts in genetic transmission.
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- SS.912.P.3.10 Describe the interactive effects of heredity and environment.
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- SS.912.P.3.11 Explain how evolved tendencies influence behavior.
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- SS.912.P.3.12 Identify tools used to study the nervous system.
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- SS.912.P.3.13 Describe advances made in neuroscience.
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- SS.912.P.3.14 Discuss issues related to scientific advances in neuroscience and genetics.
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SS.912.P.4 Demonstrate an understanding of the mechanisms of sensory systems and how sensory information is processed to develop our perceptions.

SS.912.P.4.1 Discuss processes of sensation and perception and how they interact.

SS.912.P.4.2 Explain the concepts of threshold and adaptation.

SS.912.P.4.3 List forms of physical energy for which humans and non-human animals do and do not have sensory receptors.

SS.912.P.4.4 Describe the visual sensory system.

SS.912.P.4.5 Describe the auditory sensory system.

SS.912.P.4.6 Describe other sensory systems, such as olfaction, gustation, and somesthesia (e.g., skin senses, kinesthesia, vestibular sense).

SS.912.P.4.7 Explain Gestalt principles of perception.

SS.912.P.4.8 Describe binocular and monocular depth cues.

SS.912.P.4.9 Describe the importance of perceptual constancies.

SS.912.P.4.10 Describe perceptual illusions.

SS.912.P.4.11 Describe the nature of attention.

SS.912.P.4.12 Explain how experiences and expectations influence perception.



SS.912.P.5 Identify various states of consciousness and the effects of psychoactive substances on consciousness.

SS.912.P.5.1 Identify states of consciousness.

SS.912.P.5.2 Distinguish between processing that is conscious (i.e., explicit) and other processing that happens without conscious awareness (i.e., implicit).

SS.912.P.5.3 Describe the circadian rhythm and its relation to sleep.

SS.912.P.5.4 Describe the sleep cycle.

SS.912.P.5.5 Compare theories about the functions of sleep.

SS.912.P.5.6 Describe types of sleep disorders.

SS.912.P.5.7 Compare theories about the functions of dreams.

SS.912.P.5.8 Characterize the major categories of psychoactive drugs and their effects.

SS.912.P.5.9 Describe how psychoactive drugs act at the synaptic level.

SS.912.P.5.10 Evaluate the biological and psychological effects of psychoactive drugs.

SS.912.P.5.11 Explain how culture and expectations influence the use and experience of drugs.

SS.912.P.5.12 Describe meditation and relaxation and their effects.



SS.912.P.5.13 Describe hypnosis and controversies surrounding its nature and use.

SS.912.P.5.14 Describe flow states.

SS.912.P.6 Develop an understanding of the progression of the human life span, and examine the biological, psychological, and social factors that contribute to growth.

SS.912.P.6.1 Explain the interaction of environmental and biological factors in development, including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.

SS.912.P.6.2 Explain issues of continuity versus discontinuity and stability versus change.

SS.912.P.6.3 Distinguish methods used to study development.

SS.912.P.6.4 Describe the role of sensitive and critical periods in development.

SS.912.P.6.5 Discuss issues related to the end of life.

SS.912.P.6.6 Discuss theories of cognitive development.

SS.912.P.6.7 Discuss theories of moral development.

SS.912.P.6.8 Discuss theories of social development.

SS.912.P.6.9 Describe physical development from conception through birth and identify influences on prenatal development.



SS.912.P.6.10 Describe newborns' reflexes, temperament, and abilities.

SS.912.P.6.11 Describe physical and motor development in infancy.

SS.912.P.6.12 Describe how infant perceptual abilities and intelligence develop.

SS.912.P.6.13 Describe the development of attachment and the role of the caregiver.

SS.912.P.6.14 Describe the development of communication and language in infancy.

SS.912.P.6.15 Describe physical and motor development in childhood.

SS.912.P.6.16 Describe how memory and thinking ability develops in childhood.

SS.912.P.6.17 Describe social, cultural, and emotional development through childhood.

SS.912.P.6.18 Identify major physical changes in adolescence.

SS.912.P.6.19 Describe the development of reasoning and morality in adolescence.

SS.912.P.6.20 Describe identity formation in adolescence.

SS.912.P.6.21 Discuss the role of family and peers in adolescent development.

SS.912.P.6.22 Identify major physical changes associated with adulthood and aging.

SS.912.P.6.23 Describe cognitive changes in adulthood and aging.



SS.912.P.6.24 Discuss social, cultural, and emotional issues in aging.

SS.912.P.7 Develop an understanding on the theories of learning.

SS.912.P.7.1 Describe the principles of classical conditioning.

SS.912.P.7.2 Describe clinical and experimental examples of classical conditioning.

SS.912.P.7.3 Apply classical conditioning to everyday life.

SS.912.P.7.4 Describe the Law of Effect.

SS.912.P.7.5 Describe the principles of operant conditioning.

SS.912.P.7.6 Describe clinical and experimental examples of operant conditioning.

SS.912.P.7.7 Apply operant conditioning to everyday life.

SS.912.P.7.8 Describe the principles of observational and cognitive learning.

SS.912.P.7.9 Apply observational and cognitive learning to everyday life.

SS.912.P.8 Develop an understanding of the language acquisition process and the structure of language.

SS.912.P.8.1 Describe the structure and function of language.



SS.912.P.8.2 Discuss the relationship between language and thought.

SS.912.P.8.3 Explain the process of language acquisition.

SS.912.P.8.4 Discuss how acquisition of a second language can affect language development and possibly other cognitive processes.

SS.912.P.8.5 Evaluate the theories of language acquisition.

SS.912.P.8.6 Identify the brain structures associated with language.

SS.912.P.8.7 Discuss how damage to the brain may affect language.

SS.912.P.9 Identify the factors that influence human social interaction.

SS.912.P.9.1 Describe attributional explanations of behavior.

SS.912.P.9.2 Describe the relationship between attitudes (implicit and explicit) and behavior.

SS.912.P.9.3 Identify persuasive methods used to change attitudes.

SS.912.P.9.4 Describe the power of the situation.

SS.912.P.9.5 Describe the effects of others' presence on an individual's behavior.

SS.912.P.9.6 Describe how group dynamics influence behavior.



SS.912.P.9.7 Discuss how an individual influences group behavior.

SS.912.P.9.8 Discuss the nature and effects of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination.

SS.912.P.9.9 Describe determinants of prosocial behavior.

SS.912.P.9.10 Discuss influences upon aggression and conflict.

SS.912.P.9.11 Discuss factors influencing attraction and relationships.

SS.912.P.10 *Identify various factors of culture and examine their effects on those living in a given culture.*

SS.912.P.10.1 Define culture and diversity.

SS.912.P.10.2 Identify how cultures change over time and vary within nations and internationally.

SS.912.P.10.3 Discuss the relationship between culture and conceptions of self and identity.

SS.912.P.10.4 Discuss psychological research examining race and ethnicity.

SS.912.P.10.5 Discuss psychological research examining socioeconomic status.

SS.912.P.10.6 Discuss how privilege and social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.



SS.912.P.10.7 Discuss psychological research examining gender similarities and differences, and the impact of gender discrimination.

SS.912.P.10.8 Discuss the psychological research on gender and how the roles of women and men in societies are perceived.

SS.912.P.10.9 Examine how perspectives affect stereotypes and treatment of minority and majority groups in society.

SS.912.P.10.10 Discuss psychological research examining differences in individual cognitive and physical abilities.

SS.912.P.10.11 Examine societal treatment of people with disabilities, and the effect of treatment by others on individual identity/status.

SS.912.P.11 Understand the types, processes, and storage of memory, including strategies for improving memory.

SS.912.P.11.1 Identify factors that influence encoding.

SS.912.P.11.2 Characterize the difference between shallow (surface) and deep (elaborate) processing.

SS.912.P.11.3 Discuss strategies for improving the encoding of memory.

SS.912.P.11.4 Describe the differences between working memory and long-term memory.

SS.912.P.11.5 Identify and explain biological processes related to how memory is stored.



SS.912.P.11.6 Discuss types of memory and memory disorders (e.g., amnesias, dementias).

SS.912.P.11.7 Discuss strategies for improving the storage of memories.

SS.912.P.11.8 Analyze the importance of retrieval cues in memory.

SS.912.P.11.9 Explain the role that interference plays in retrieval.

SS.912.P.11.10 Discuss the factors influencing how memories are retrieved.

SS.912.P.11.11 Explain how memories can be malleable.

SS.912.P.11.12 Discuss strategies for improving the retrieval of memories.

SS.912.P.12 Understand the types, processes, and storage of memory, including strategies for improving memory.

SS.912.P.12.1 Define cognitive processes involved in understanding information.

SS.912.P.12.2 Define processes involved in problem solving and decision making.

SS.912.P.12.3 Discuss non-human problem-solving abilities.

SS.912.P.12.4 Describe obstacles to problem solving.

SS.912.P.12.5 Describe obstacles to decision making.

SS.912.P.12.6 Describe obstacles to making good judgments.



SS.912.P.13 Define intelligence and identify methods of assessment, analysis, and external influences on intelligence.

SS.912.P.13.1 Discuss intelligence as a general factor.

SS.912.P.13.2 Discuss alternative conceptualizations of intelligence.

SS.912.P.13.3 Describe the extremes of intelligence.

SS.912.P.13.4 Discuss the history of intelligence testing, including historical use and misuse in the context of fairness.

SS.912.P.13.5 Identify current methods of assessing human abilities.

SS.912.P.13.6 Identify measures of and data on reliability and validity for intelligence test scores.

SS.912.P.13.7 Discuss issues related to the consequences of intelligence testing.

SS.912.P.13.8 Discuss the influences of biological, cultural, and environmental factors on intelligence.

***SS.912.P.14 Understand the role and processes of human and non-human motivation.***

SS.912.P.14.1 Explain biologically based theories of motivation.

SS.912.P.14.2 Explain cognitively based theories of motivation.

SS.912.P.14.3 Explain humanistic theories of motivation.

SS.912.P.14.4 Explain the role of culture in human motivation.

SS.912.P.14.5 Discuss eating behavior.

SS.912.P.14.6 Discuss achievement motivation.

SS.912.P.14.7 Discuss other ways in which humans and non-human animals are motivated.

SS.912.P.15 Understand the role and processes of human and non-human emotion.

SS.912.P.15.1 Explain the biological and cognitive components of emotion.

SS.912.P.15.2 Discuss psychological research on basic human emotions.

SS.912.P.15.3 Differentiate among theories of emotional experience.

SS.912.P.15.4 Explain how biological factors influence emotional interpretation and expression.

SS.912.P.15.5 Explain how culture and gender influence emotional interpretation and expression.



SS.912.P.15.6 Explain how other environmental factors influence emotional interpretation and expression.

SS.912.P.15.7 Identify biological and environmental influences on the expression experience of negative emotions, such as fear.

SS.912.P.15.8 Identify biological and environmental influences on the expression and experience of positive emotions, such as happiness.

SS.912.P.16 *Identify and categorize psychological disorders, including causes, symptoms, and impact to the individual and those around them.*

SS.912.P.16.1 Evaluate psychodynamic theories.

SS.912.P.16.2 Evaluate trait theories.

SS.912.P.16.3 Evaluate humanistic theories.

SS.912.P.16.4 Evaluate social-cognitive theories.

SS.912.P.16.5 Differentiate personality assessment techniques.

SS.912.P.16.6 Discuss the reliability and validity of personality assessment techniques.

SS.912.P.16.7 Discuss biological and situational influences.

SS.912.P.16.8 Discuss stability and change.

SS.912.P.16.9 Discuss connection to health and work on personality.



SS.912.P.16.10 Discuss self-concept.

SS.912.P.16.11 Analyze how individualistic and collectivistic cultural perspectives relate to personality.

SS.912.P.17 *Identify and categorize psychological disorders, including examples of the causes, diagnosis and impact to family and community.*

SS.912.P.17.1 Define psychologically abnormal behavior.

SS.912.P.17.2 Describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormality.

SS.912.P.17.3 Describe major models of abnormality.

SS.912.P.17.4 Discuss how stigma relates to abnormal behavior.

SS.912.P.17.5 Discuss the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society.

SS.912.P.17.6 Describe the classification of psychological disorders.

SS.912.P.17.7 Discuss the challenges associated with diagnosis.

SS.912.P.17.8 Describe symptoms and causes of major categories of psychological disorders (i.e., schizophrenic, mood, anxiety, personality disorders).

SS.912.P.17.9 Evaluate how different factors influence an individual's experience of psychological disorders.



SS.912.P.18 Explore the history, methods, and efficacy of treating psychological disorders, including support resources.

SS.912.P.18.1 Explain how psychological treatments have changed over time and among cultures.

SS.912.P.18.2 Match methods of treatment to psychological perspectives.

SS.912.P.18.3 Explain why psychologists use a variety of treatment options.

SS.912.P.18.4 Identify biomedical treatments.

SS.912.P.18.5 Identify psychological treatments.

SS.912.P.18.6 Describe appropriate treatments for different age groups.

SS.912.P.18.7 Evaluate the efficacy of treatments for particular disorders.

SS.912.P.18.8 Identify other factors that improve the efficacy of treatment.

SS.912.P.18.9 Identify treatment providers for psychological disorders and the training required for each.

SS.912.P.18.10 Identify ethical challenges involved in delivery of treatment.

SS.912.P.18.11 Identify national and local resources available to support individuals with psychological disorders and their families (e.g., NAMI and support groups).



SS.912.P.19 Define stress and explain the physiological and psychological effects of it on the human body, and identify strategies for coping with or minimizing it.

SS.912.P.19.1 Define stress as a psychophysiological reaction.

SS.912.P.19.2 Identify and explain potential sources of stress.

SS.912.P.19.3 Explain physiological and psychological consequences of stress for health.

SS.912.P.19.4 Identify and explain physiological, cognitive, and behavioral strategies to deal with stress.

SS.912.P.19.5 Identify ways to promote mental health and physical fitness.

SS.912.P.19.6 Describe the characteristics of and factors that promote resilience and optimism.

SS.912.P.19.7 Distinguish between effective and ineffective means of dealing with stressors and other health issues.

SS.912.P.20 Identify careers in psychological science, including pathways and resources as well as the impact to both domestic, and global issues.

SS.912.P.20.1 Identify careers in psychological science and practice.

SS.912.P.20.2 Identify resources to help select psychology programs for further study.

SS.912.P.20.3 Identify degree requirements for psychologists and psychology-related careers.

SS.912.P.20.4 Identify careers related to psychology.



SS.912.P.20.5	Discuss ways in which psychological science addresses domestic and global issues.
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SS.912.P.20.6	Identify careers in psychological science that have evolved as a result of domestic and global issues.
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Sociology

SS.912.S.1 Identify methods and strategies of research and examine the contributions of sociology to the understanding of social issues.

SS.912.S.1.1	Discuss the development of the field of sociology as a social science.
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SS.912.S.1.2	Identify early leading theorists within social science.
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SS.912.S.1.3	Compare sociology with other social science disciplines.
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SS.912.S.1.4	Examine changing points of view of social issues such as poverty, crime, and discrimination.
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SS.912.S.1.5	Evaluate various types of sociologic research methods.
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SS.912.S.1.6	Distinguish fact from opinion in data sources to analyze various points of view about a social issue.
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SS.912.S.1.7	Determine cause-and-effect relationship issues among events as they relate to sociology.
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SS.912.S.1.8	Identify, evaluate, and use appropriate reference materials and technology to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
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SS.912.S.1.9 Develop a working definition of sociology that has personal application.

SS.912.S.2 Examine the influence on the individual and the way cultural transmission is accomplished.

SS.912.S.2.1 Define the key components of a culture such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects.

SS.912.S.2.2 Explain the differences between a culture and a society.

SS.912.S.2.3 Recognize the influences of genetic inheritance and culture on human behavior.

SS.912.S.2.4 Give examples of subcultures and describe what makes them unique.

SS.912.S.2.5 Compare social norms among various subcultures.

SS.912.S.2.6 Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States.

SS.912.S.2.7 Explain how various practices of the culture create differences within group behavior.

SS.912.S.2.8 Compare and contrast different types of societies, such as hunting and gathering, agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial.

SS.912.S.2.9 Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people, or historical eras.

SS.912.S.2.10 Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to the group.



SS.912.S.2.11 Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and resolving conflicts within a culture.

SS.912.S.2.12 Compare and contrast ideas about citizenship, and cultural participation from the past with those of the present community.

SS.912.S.3 Identify how social status influences individual and group behaviors, and how that status relates to the position a person occupies within a social group.

SS.912.S.3.1 Describe how social status affects social order.

SS.912.S.3.2 Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.

SS.912.S.3.3 Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events.

SS.912.S.4 Explore the impacts of social groups on individual and group behavior.

SS.912.S.4.1 Describe how individuals are affected by the different social groups to which they belong.

SS.912.S.4.2 Identify major characteristics of social groups familiar to the students.

SS.912.S.4.3 Examine the way that groups function, such as roles, interactions, and leadership.

SS.912.S.4.4 Discuss the social norms of at least two groups to which the student belongs.



SS.912.S.4.5 Analyze what can occur when the rules of behavior are broken and analyze the possible consequences for unacceptable behavior.

SS.912.S.4.6 Identify the various types of norms (e.g., folkways, mores, laws, taboos) and explain why these rules of behavior are considered important to society.

SS.912.S.4.7 Discuss the concept of deviance and how society discourages deviant behavior using social control.

SS.912.S.4.8 Explain how students are members of primary and secondary groups and how those group memberships influence students' behavior.

SS.912.S.4.9 Discuss how formal organizations influence behavior of their members.

SS.912.S.4.10 Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture.

SS.912.S.4.11 Discuss how humans interact in a variety of social settings.

SS.912.S.4.12 Determine the cultural patterns of behavior within such social groups as rural versus urban or rich versus poor.

SS.912.S.4.13 Investigate and compare the ideas about citizenship and cultural participation of social groups from the past with those of the present community.

SS.912.S.5 Identify the effects of social institutions on individual and group behavior.

SS.912.S.5.1 Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups, and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society.



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- SS.912.S.5.2 Discuss the concept of political power and factors that influence political power.
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- SS.912.S.5.3 Discuss how societies recognize rites of passage.
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- SS.912.S.5.4 Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as “American Indian,” “American cowboys,” teenagers,” “Americans,” “gangs,” and “hippies” from a world perspective.
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- SS.912.S.5.5 Define ethnocentrism and explain how it can be beneficial or destructive to a culture.
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- SS.912.S.5.6 Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time.
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- SS.912.S.5.7 Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today.
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- SS.912.S.5.8 Analyze the primary and secondary groups common to different age groups in society.
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- SS.912.S.5.9 Conduct research and analysis on an issue associated with social structure or social institutions.
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- SS.912.S.5.10 Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to primary and secondary groups.
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- SS.912.S.5.11 Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and solving conflicts within a social institution.
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- SS.912.S.5.12 Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict.
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***SS.912.S.6 Examine the changing nature of society.***

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- SS.912.S.6.1 Describe how and why societies change over time.
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- SS.912.S.6.2 Examine various social influences that can lead to immediate and long-term changes.
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- SS.912.S.6.3 Describe how collective behavior can influence and change society.
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- SS.912.S.6.4 Examine how technological innovations and scientific discoveries have influenced major social institutions.
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- SS.912.S.6.5 Discuss how social interactions and culture could be affected in the future due to innovations in science, and technological change.
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- SS.912.S.6.6 Describe how the role of the mass media has changed over time and project what changes might occur in the future.
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- SS.912.S.6.7 Distinguish major differences between social movements and collective behavior with examples from history and the contemporary world.
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- SS.912.S.6.8 Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes.
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- SS.912.S.6.9 Trace the development of the use of a specific type of technology in the community.
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- SS.912.S.6.10 Propose a plan to improve a social structure, and design the means needed to implement the change.
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- SS.912.S.6.11 Cite examples of the use of technology in social research.
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SS.912.S.6.12 Evaluate a current issue that has resulted from scientific discoveries and/or technological innovations.

SS.912.S.7 Analyze a range of social problems in today's world.

SS.912.S.7.1 Identify characteristics of a “social” problem, as opposed to an “individual” problem.

SS.912.S.7.2 Describe how social problems have changed over time.

SS.912.S.7.3 Explain how patterns of behavior are found with certain social problems.

SS.912.S.7.4 Discuss the implications of social problems for society.

SS.912.S.7.5 Examine how individual and group responses are often associated with social problems.

SS.912.S.7.6 Evaluate possible solutions to resolving social problems and the consequences that might result from those solutions.

SS.912.S.7.7 Survey local agencies involved in addressing social problems to determine the extent of the problems in the local community.

SS.912.S.7.8 Design and carry out school- and community-based projects to address a local aspect of a social problem.



SS.912.S.8 Examine the role of the individual as a member of the community; explore both individual and collective behavior.

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| SS.912.S.8.1 | Describe traditions, roles, and expectations necessary for a community to continue. |
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| SS.912.S.8.2 | Describe how collective behavior (working in groups) can influence and change society. Use historical and contemporary examples to define collective behavior. |
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| SS.912.S.8.3 | Discuss theories that attempt to explain collective behavior. |
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| SS.912.S.8.4 | Define a social issue to be analyzed. |
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| SS.912.S.8.5 | Examine factors that could lead to the breakdown and disruption of an existing community. |
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| SS.912.S.8.6 | Discuss the impact of leaders of different social movements. |
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| SS.912.S.8.7 | Define propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior. |
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| SS.912.S.8.8 | Discuss both the benefits and social costs of collective behavior in society. |
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| SS.912.S.8.9 | Identify a community social problem and discuss appropriate actions to address the problem. |
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| SS.912.S.8.10 | Investigate how incorrect communications, such as rumors or gossip, can influence group behavior. |
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