

Grade 12

Adopted 2013

United States Government

- 1. Explain historical and philosophical origins that shaped the government of the United States, including the Magna Carta, the Petition of Rights, the English Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, the Virginia Declaration of Rights, and the influence of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Charles de Montesquieu, Jean-Jaques Rousseau, and the Great Awakening. 12.1**
 - a. Comparing characteristics of limited and unlimited governments throughout the world, including constitutional, authoritarian, and totalitarian governments 12.1.A

- 2. Summarize the significance of the First and Second Continental Congresses, the Declaration of Independence, Shays' Rebellion, and the Articles of Confederation of 1781 on the writing and ratification of the Constitution of the United States of 1787 and the Bill of Rights of 1791. 12.2**

- 3. Analyze major features of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights for purposes, organization, functions, and principles, including rule of law, federalism, limited government, popular sovereignty, judicial review, separation of powers, and checks and balances. 12.3**
 - a. Explaining main ideas of the debate over ratification that included the Federalist papers 12.3.A
 - b. Analyzing the Bill of Rights for its application to historical and current issues 12.3.B
 - c. Outlining the formal process of amending the Constitution of the United States 12.3.C

- 4. Explain how the federal system of the United States divides powers between national and state governments. 14.4**
 - a. Summarizing obligations that the Constitution of the United States places on a nation for the benefit of the states, including admitting new states and cooperative federalism 14.4.A
 - b. Evaluating the role of the national government in interstate relations 14.4.B

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- 5. Compare specific functions, organizations, and purposes of local and state governments, including implementing fiscal and monetary policies, ensuring personal security, and regulating transportation. 14.5**
- a. Analyzing the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 to determine its impact on local funding and campaign funding 14.5.A
 - b. Describing the influence of special interest groups on state government 14.5.B
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- 6. Analyze the expansion of suffrage for its effect on the political system of the United States, including suffrage for non-property owners, women, African Americans, and persons eighteen years of age. 12.6**
- a. Describing implications of participation of large numbers of minorities and women in parties and campaigns 12.6.A
 - b. Analyzing the black codes, the Jim Crow laws, and the Selma-to-Montgomery March for their impact on the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 12.6.B
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- 7. Describe the process of local, state, and national elections, including the organization, role, and constituency of political parties. 12.7**
- a. Explaining campaign funding and spending 12.7.A
 - b. Evaluating the impact of reapportionment, redistricting, and voter turnout on elections 12.7.B
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- 8. Describe functions and the development of special interest groups and campaign contributions by political action committees and their impact on state and national elections. 12.8**
- Analyzing rulings by the United States Supreme Court, including Buckley versus Valeo, regarding campaign financing to determine the effect on the election process 12.8.A
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- 9. Trace the impact of the media on the political process and public opinion in the United States, including party press, penny press, print media, yellow journalism, radio, television, and electronic media. 12.9**
- a. Describing regional differences in public opinion in the United States 12.9.A
 - b. Analyzing television and electronic media for their impact on the election process and campaign spending from the John F. Kennedy-Richard M. Nixon debate to the election of Barack Obama as President of the United States 12.9.B
 - c. Explaining the effect of attack advertisements on voter selection of candidates 12.9.C

10. Evaluate roles political parties play in the functioning of the political system of the United States. 12.10

- a. Describing the role of third-party candidates in political elections in the United States 12.10.A
- b. Explaining major characteristics of contemporary political parties in the United States, including the role of conventions, party leadership, formal and informal memberships, and regional strongholds 12.10.B
- c. Describing the influence of political parties on individuals and elected officials, including the development of party machines, rise of independent voters, and disillusionment with party systems 12.10.C

11. Evaluate constitutional provisions of the legislative branch of the government of the United States, including checks by the legislative branch on other branches of government. 12.11

- a. Comparing rules of operations and hierarchies of Congress, including roles of the Speaker of the House, the Senate President Pro Tempore, majority and minority leaders, and party whips 12.11.A
- b. Identifying the significance of Congressional committee structure and types of committees 12.11.B
- c. Tracing the legislative process, including types of votes and committee action, from a bill's presentation to presidential action 12.11.C

12. Evaluate constitutional provisions of the executive branch of the government of the United States, including checks by the executive branch on other branches of government and powers, duties as head of state and head of government, the electoral process, and the Twenty-fifth Amendment. 12.12

- a. Critiquing informal powers of the President of the United States, including press conferences, State of the Union addresses, total media access, head of party, and symbolic powers of the Oval Office 12.12.A
- b. Identifying the influence of White House staff on the President of the United States 12.12.B
- c. Ranking powers held by the President's Cabinet, including roles of Cabinet secretaries, appropriations by Congress, appointment and confirmation, and operation of organization 12.12.C
- d. Comparing diverse backgrounds, socioeconomic status, and levels of education of United States' presidents 12.12.D

13. Evaluate constitutional provisions of the judicial branch of government of the United States, including checks by the judicial branch on other branches of government, limits on judicial power, and the process by which cases are argued before the United States Supreme Court. 12.13

- a. Explaining the structure and jurisdiction of court systems of the United States, including lower courts and appellate courts 12.13.A
- b. Identifying the impact of landmark United States Supreme Court cases on constitutional interpretation 12.13.B
- c. Describing the shifting political balance of the court system, including the appointment process, the ideology of justices, influences on court decisions regarding executive and legislative opinion, public opinion, and the desire for impartiality 12.13.C
- d. Contrasting strict and loose constructionist views of the Constitution of the United States 12.13.D

14. Describe the role of citizens in American democracy, including the meaning, rights, and responsibilities of citizenship; due process and other rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; and participation in the election process. 12.14

- a. Explaining how the balance between individual versus majority rule and state versus national authority is essential to the functioning of the American democratic society 12.14.A

15. Explain the role and consequences of domestic and foreign policy decisions, including scientific and technological advancements and humanitarian, cultural, economic, and political changes. 12.15

- a. Evaluating financial, political, and social costs of national security 12.15.A

Economics

1. Explain why productive resources are limited and why individuals, businesses, and governments have to make choices in order to meet needs and wants. ECON.1

- a. Explaining scarcity as a basic condition that exists when unlimited wants exceed limited productive resources ECON.1.A
- b. Explaining land (an example of a natural resource), labor (an example of a human resource), capital (an example of a physical or human resource), and entrepreneurship to be the factors of production ECON.1.B
- c. Explaining opportunity cost as the next best alternative to relinquish when individuals, businesses, and governments confront scarcity by making choices ECON.1.C

2. Explain how rational decision making entails comparing additional costs of alternatives to additional benefits. [ECON.2](#)

- a. Illustrating on a production-possibilities curve how rational decision making involves trade-offs between two options [ECON.2.A](#)
- b. Explaining rational decision making as the comparison between marginal benefits and marginal costs of an action [ECON.2.B](#)

3. Describe different economic systems used to allocate scarce goods and services. [ECON.3](#)

- a. Defining command, market, and mixed economic systems [ECON.3.A](#)
- b. Describing how different economic systems answer the three basic economic questions of what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce [ECON.3.B](#)
- c. Evaluating how each type of system addresses private ownership, profit motive, consumer sovereignty, competition, and government regulation [ECON.3.C](#)

4. Describe the role of government in a market economy, including promoting and securing competition, protecting private property rights, promoting equity, providing public goods and services, resolving externalities and other market failures, and stabilizing growth in the economy. [ECON.4](#)

- a. Explaining how government regulation and deregulation policies affect consumers and producers [ECON.4.A](#)

5. Explain that a country's standard of living depends upon its ability to produce goods and services. [ECON.5](#)

- a. Explaining productivity as the amount of outputs, or goods and services, produced from inputs, or factors of production [ECON.5.A](#)
- b. Describing how investments in factories, equipment, education, new technology, training, and health improve economic growth and living standards [ECON.5.B](#)

6. Describe how specialization and voluntary exchange between buyers and sellers lead to mutually beneficial outcomes. [ECON.6](#)

- a. Illustrating on a circular-flow diagram the product market; the factor market; the real flow of goods and services between and among businesses, households, and government; and the flow of money [ECON.6.A](#)
- b. Constructing examples of specialization and exchange [ECON.6.B](#)
- c. Illustrating on a table and graph the law of supply and demand [ECON.6.C](#)
- d. Describing the role of buyers and sellers in determining market clearing price [ECON.6.D](#)
- e. Illustrating on a table and graph how supply and demand determine equilibrium price and quantity [ECON.6.E](#)
- f. Illustrating on a graph of supply and demand how price movements eliminate shortages and surpluses [ECON.6.F](#)
- g. Illustrating on a graph how different factors cause changes in a market supply and demand [ECON.6.G](#)
- h. Explaining how prices serve as incentives in a market economy [ECON.6.H](#)

7. Describe the organization and role of business. [ECON.7](#)

- a. Comparing types of business firms, including sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations [ECON.7.A](#)
- b. Explaining the role of profit as an incentive, including short-term versus long-run decisions, for all firms [ECON.7.B](#)
- c. Describing basic characteristics of pure competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly [ECON.7.C](#)
- d. Explaining ways firms finance operations, including retained earnings, stocks, and debt, and the advantages and disadvantages of each [ECON.7.D](#)
- e. Explaining ways firms engage in price and nonprice competition [ECON.7.E](#)
- f. Recognizing the role of economic institutions, including labor unions and nonprofit organizations, in market economies [ECON.7.F](#)

8. Explain the impact of the labor market on the United States' economy. ECON.8

- a. Identifying regional characteristics of the labor force of the United States, including gender, race, socioeconomic background, education, age, and regional specialization ECON.8.A
- b. Explaining how supply of and demand for labor affect wages ECON.8.B
- c. Describing characteristics that are most likely to increase wage and nonwage benefits, including skill, productivity, education, occupation, and mobility ECON.8.C
- d. Explaining how unemployment and inflation impose costs on individuals and nations ECON.8.D
- e. Determining the relationship of Alabama and the United States to the global economy regarding current technological innovations and industries ECON.8.E
- f. Tracing the history of labor unions and methods of contract negotiation by labor and management ECON.8.F

9. Describe methods used to measure overall economic activity, including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Consumer Price Index (CPI), inflation, and unemployment. ECON.9

- a. Explaining how overall levels of income, employment, and prices are determined by spending decisions of households, businesses, and government; net exports in the short run; and production decisions of firms and technology in the long run ECON.9.A
- b. Identifying structural, cyclical, and frictional unemployment ECON.9.B
- c. Describing stages of the business cycle and how employment and inflation change during those stages ECON.9.C

10. Explain the structure, role, and functions of the United States Federal Reserve System. ECON.10

- a. Describing how the United States Federal Reserve System oversees the banking system and regulates the quantity of money in the economy ECON.10.A
- b. Defining monetary policy ECON.10.B
- c. Describing how the central bank uses its tools of monetary policy to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth ECON.10.C

11. Explain how the government uses fiscal policy to promote the economic goals of price stability, full employment, and economic growth. ECON.11

- a. Defining fiscal policy and the use of taxation and government purchases ECON.11.A
- b. Comparing government deficits and the national debt ECON.11.B

12. Explain why individuals, businesses, and governments trade goods and services in the global economy. ECON.12

- a. Defining absolute advantage and comparative advantage ECON.12.A
 - b. Explaining how gains from trade, whether between two individuals or two countries, are based on the principle of comparative advantage ECON.12.B
 - c. Defining exchange rates ECON.12.C
 - d. Explaining how changes in exchange rates impact purchasing powers of individuals and businesses ECON.12.D
 - e. Explaining tariffs, quotas, embargoes, standards, and subsidies as trade barriers ECON.12.E
 - f. Explaining why countries sometimes impose trade barriers and sometimes advocate free trade ECON.12.F
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Psychology

1. Trace the development of psychology as a scientific discipline evolving from other fields of study. PSYCH.1

- a. Describing early psychological and biological inquiries that led to contemporary approaches and methods of experimentation, including ideologies of Aristotle, John Locke, Wilhelm Wundt, Charles Darwin, William James, Frantz Fanon, and G. Stanley Hall PSYCH.1.A
 - b. Differentiating among various modern schools of thought and perspectives in psychology that have evolved since 1879, including each school's view on concepts of aggression or appetite PSYCH.1.B
 - c. Illustrating how modern psychologists utilize multiple perspectives to understand behavior and mental processes PSYCH.1.C
 - d. Identifying major subfields and career opportunities related to psychology PSYCH.1.D
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2. Describe research strategies used by psychologists to explore mental processes and behavior. PSYCH.2

- a. Describing the type of methodology and strategies used by researchers in different psychological studies PSYCH.2.A
- b. Contrasting independent, dependent, and confounding variables and control and experimental groups PSYCH.2.B
- c. Identifying systematic procedures necessary for conducting an experiment and improving the validity of results PSYCH.2.C
- d. Describing the use of statistics in evaluating research, including calculating the mean, median, and mode from a set of data; conducting a simple correlational analysis using either calculators or computer software; and explaining the meaning of statistical significance PSYCH.2.D

3. Explain how processes of the central and peripheral nervous systems underlie behavior and mental processes, including how neurons are the basis for neural communication. PSYCH. 3

- a. Describing how neurons communicate, including the role of neurotransmitters in behavior and the electrochemical process PSYCH. 3.A
- b. Comparing the effect of drugs and toxins on the brain and neurotransmitters PSYCH. 3.B
- c. Describing how different sections of the brain have specialized yet interdependent functions, including functions of different lobes and hemispheres of the cerebral cortex and consequences of damage to specific sections of the brain PSYCH. 3.C
- d. Describing different technologies used to study the brain and nervous system PSYCH. 3.D
- e. Analyzing behavior genetics for its contribution to the understanding of behavior and mental processes, including differentiating between deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), chromosomes, and genes; identifying effects of chromosomal abnormalities; and explaining how genetics and environmental factors work together to determine inherited traits PSYCH. 3.E

4. Describe the interconnected processes of sensation and perception. PSYCH. 4

- a. Explaining the role of sensory systems in human behavior, including sight, sound, smell, touch, and pain PSYCH. 4.A
- b. Explaining how what is perceived can be different from what is sensed, including how attention and environmental cues can affect the ability to accurately sense and perceive the world PSYCH. 4.B
- c. Describing the role of Gestalt principles and concepts in perception PSYCH. 4.C

5. Explain ways to promote psychological wellness. PSYCH. 5

- a. Describing physiological processes associated with stress, including hormones associated with stress responses PSYCH. 5.A
- b. Describing Hans Selye's general adaptation syndrome (GAS) PSYCH. 5.B
- c. Describing the flight-or-fight response in terms of the autonomic and somatic nervous systems PSYCH. 5.C
- d. Contrasting positive and negative ways of coping with stress related to problem-focused coping, aggression, and emotion-focused coping PSYCH. 5.D
- e. Explaining approach-approach, approach-avoidance, and avoidance-avoidance conflicts PSYCH. 5.E
- f. Identifying various eating disorders and conditions PSYCH. 5.F

6. Describe the physical, cognitive, and social development across the life span of a person from the prenatal through aging stages. PSYCH. 6

- a. Outlining the stage-of-development theories of Jean Piaget, Erik H. Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Carol Gilligan, and Lawrence Kohlberg PSYCH. 6.A

7. Describe the processes and importance of memory, including how information is encoded and stored, mnemonic devices, schemas related to short-term memory, working memory, and long-term memory. PSYCH.7

- a. Distinguishing between surface and deep processing in memory development PSYCH.7.A
- b. Comparing ways memories are stored in the brain, including episodic and procedural PSYCH.7.B
- c. Identifying different parts of the brain that store memory PSYCH.7.C
- d. Differentiating among different types of amnesia PSYCH.7.D
- e. Describing how information is retrieved from memory PSYCH.7.E
- f. Explaining how memories can be reconstructed and misremembered PSYCH.7.F

8. Describe ways in which organisms learn, including the processes of classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational conditioning. PSYCH.8

- a. Identifying unconditioned stimuli (UCS), conditioned stimuli (CS), unconditioned responses (UCR), and conditioned responses (CR) PSYCH.8.A
- b. Describing the law of effect PSYCH.8.B
- c. Describing original experiments conducted by B. F. Skinner, Albert Bandura, Ivan Pavlov, John B. Watson, and Rosalie Rayner PSYCH.8.C
- d. Differentiating between reinforcement and punishment, positive and negative reinforcement, and various schedules of reinforcement PSYCH.8.D
- e. Describing biological limitations on operantly conditioned learning PSYCH.8.E
- f. Differentiating between observational learning and modeling PSYCH.8.F
- g. Analyzing watching violent media for effects on violent behavior PSYCH.8.G

9. Describe how organisms think and solve problems, including processes involved in accurate thinking. PSYCH.9

- a. Identifying the role of mental images and verbal symbols in the thought process PSYCH.9.A
- b. Explaining how concepts are formed PSYCH.9.B
- c. Differentiating between algorithms and heuristics PSYCH.9.C
- d. Analyzing different types of heuristics to determine effects on problem solving PSYCH.9.D

10. Describe the qualities and development of language. PSYCH.10

- a. Identifying common phonemes and morphemes of language PSYCH.10.A
- b. Describing how understanding syntax and grammar affect language comprehension PSYCH.10.B
- c. Demonstrating how qualities of sign language are similar to spoken language PSYCH.10.C
- d. Describing how infants move from babbling to usage of complete sentences PSYCH.10.D
- e. Explaining how hearing loss in infants and children can affect the development of spoken language PSYCH.10.E

11. Compare various states of consciousness evident in human behavior, including the process of sleeping and dreaming. PSYCH.11

- a. Explaining states of sleep throughout an average night's sleep, including nonrapid eye movement (NREM) and rapid eye movement (REM) PSYCH.11.A
- b. Describing the mechanism of the circadian rhythm PSYCH.11.B
- c. Evaluating the importance of sleep to good performance PSYCH.11.C
- d. Comparing theories regarding the use and meaning of dreams PSYCH.11.D
- e. Analyzing the use of psychoactive drugs for effects on people, including the mechanisms of addiction, withdrawal, and tolerance PSYCH.11.E
- f. Evaluating the phenomenon of hypnosis and its possible uses PSYCH.11.F

12. Describe the role of motivation and emotion in human behavior. PSYCH.12

- a. Identifying theories that explain motivational processes, including cognitive, biological, and psychological reasons for motivational behavior, and Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs and arousal theory PSYCH.12.A
- b. Describing situational cues that cause emotions, including anger, curiosity, and anxiety PSYCH.12.B
- c. Differentiating among theories of emotion PSYCH.12.C
- d. Identifying universally recognized emotions PSYCH.12.D

13. Describe methods of assessing individual differences and theories of intelligence, including Charles E. Spearman's general (g) factor of intelligence, Howard Gardner's multiple intelligences, and Robert J. Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence. PSYCH.13

- a. Describing different types of intelligence tests, including the Flynn effect PSYCH.13.A
- b. Describing how intelligence may be influenced by differences in heredity and environment and by biases toward ethnic minority and socioeconomic groups PSYCH.13.B

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- 14. Explain the role of personality development in human behavior.** PSYCH.14
- a. Differentiating among personality theories, including psychoanalytic, sociocognitive, trait, and humanistic theories of personality PSYCH.14.A
 - b. Describing different measures of personality, including the Neuroticism-Extroversion-Openness Personality Inventory (NEO-PI), the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), and projective tests PSYCH.14.B
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- 15. Describe major psychological disorders and their treatments.** PSYCH.15
- a. Differentiating between normal and abnormal behavior PSYCH.15.A
 - b. Describing different approaches for explaining mental illness, including biological and medical, cognitive, and sociocultural models PSYCH.15.B
 - c. Differentiating types of mental illness, including mood, anxiety, somatoform, schizophrenic, dissociative, and personality disorders PSYCH.15.C
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- 16. Describe how attitudes, conditions of obedience and conformity, and other influences affect actions and shape human behavior, including actor-observer, self-server, social facilitation, social loafing, bystander effect, groupthink, and group polarization.** PSYCH.16
- a. Explaining the fundamental attribution error PSYCH.16.A
 - b. Critiquing Stanley Milgram's work with obedience and S. E. Asch's work with conformity PSYCH.16.B
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- 17. Describe various careers pursued by psychologists, including medical and mental health care fields, the business world, education, law and criminal justice, and research.** PSYCH.17
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- 18. Explain how culture and gender influence behavior.** PSYCH.18
- a. Identifying gender differences and similarities PSYCH.18.A
 - b. Explaining ways in which gender differences are developed PSYCH.18.B
 - c. Describing ways in which gender roles are assigned in different cultures PSYCH.18.C
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Sociology

- 1. Describe the development of sociology as a social science field of study.** SOC.1
- a. Identifying important figures in the field of sociology, including Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, George Herbert Mead, and W. E. B. Du Bois SOC.1.A
 - b. Identifying characteristics of sociology, including functional integration, power, social action, social structure, and culture SOC.1.B
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- 2. Explain methods and tools of research used by sociologists to study human society, including surveys, polls, statistics, demographic information, case studies, participant observations, and program evaluations.** SOC.2
- a. Differentiating between qualitative and quantitative research methods SOC.2.A

3. Describe how values and norms influence individual behavior. SOC.3

- a. Comparing ways in which cultures differ, change, and resist change, including countercultures, subcultures, and ethnocentric beliefs SOC.3.A
- b. Comparing the use of various symbols within and across societies SOC.3.B
- d. Explaining the significance of socialization in human development SOC.3.D
- e. Illustrating key concepts of socialization, including self-concept, looking-glass self, significant others, and role-taking SOC.3.E
- f. Determining the role of family, school, peer groups, and the media in socializing young people SOC.3.F
- g. Explaining the process of socialization in adulthood SOC.3.G

4. Identify antisocial behaviors, including social deviance, addiction, terrorism, anomie, and related arguments for the strain theory and the conflict theory. SOC.4

- a. Contrasting violent crime, property crime, and victimless crime with white-collar crime SOC.4.A
- b. Comparing methods for dealing with antisocial behavior, including imprisonment, restitution, community service, rehabilitation, education, and therapy SOC.4.B

5. Describe how environment and genetics affect personality, including self-concept and temperament. SOC.5

6. Identify stages of development across the life cycle, including birth, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, parenthood, middle age, and late adulthood. SOC.6

- a. Describing the value of birth cohorts as a research device SOC.6.A

7. Describe types and characteristics of groups. SOC.7

- a. Explaining the relationship between social stratification and social class, including status ascription versus achievement, intergenerational social mobility, and structural occupational change SOC.7.A
- b. Relating the importance of group dynamics, including size, leadership, decision making, and gender roles SOC.7.B
- c. Distinguishing between the terms, race and ethnicity and prejudice and discrimination SOC.7.C
- d. Describing social inequalities experienced as related to gender and age SOC.7.D

8. Describe the structure and function of the family unit, including traditional, extended, nuclear, single-parent, and blended families involving the roles of parent, child, and spouse. SOC.8

- a. Identifying problems facing families, including abuse, divorce, teen pregnancy, poverty, addiction, family violence, and care of elderly family members SOC.8.A

9. Explain the purpose of social systems and institutions, including schools, churches, voluntary associations, and governments. SOC.9

- a. Describing origins and beliefs of various religions SOC.9.A
- b. Distinguishing among the concepts of power, coercion, and authority SOC.9.B
- c. Comparing charismatic, traditional, and rational-legal authority SOC.9.C

10. Describe social movement and social change. SOC.10

- a. Comparing various forms of collective behavior, including mobs, riots, fads, and crowds SOC.10.A
- b. Identifying major ethical and social issues facing modern society SOC.10.B
- c. Explaining the impact of the modern Civil Rights Movement, the women's movement, the gun rights movement, the green movement, and other minority movements in the United States SOC.10.C

11. Contrast population patterns using the birth rate, death rate, migration rate, and dependency rate. SOC.11

- a. Identifying the impact of urbanization on human social patterns SOC.11.A
- b. Analyzing factors that affect the depletion of natural resources for their impact on social and economic development SOC.11.B
- c. Projecting future population patterns SOC.11.C

**Contemporary World
Issues and Civic
Engagement**

1. Describe current news stories from various perspectives, including geographical, historical, political, social, and cultural. CW.1

- a. Evaluating the impact of current news stories on the individual and on local, state, national, and international communities CW.1.A
- b. Comparing current news stories to related past events CW.1.B
- c. Analyzing news stories for implications regarding nations of the world CW.1.C
- d. Locating on a map areas affected by events described in news stories CW.1.D
- e. Interpreting statistical data related to political, social, and economic issues in current events CW.1.E

2. Compare the relationship of governments and economies to events occurring in specific nations. CW.2

- a. Identifying recurring historical patterns in regions around the world CW.2.A
- b. Describing costs and benefits of trade among nations in an interdependent world CW.2.B
- c. Comparing ways different countries address individual and national economic and social problems, including child care, tax rates, economic regulations, health care, national debt, and unemployment CW.2.C

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- 3. Compare civic responsibilities, individual rights, opportunities, and privileges of citizens of the United States to those of citizens of other nations.** CW.3

 - 4. Analyze scientific and technological changes for their impact on the United States and the world.** CW.4

 - 5. Analyze cultural elements, including language, art, music, literature, and belief systems, to determine how they facilitate global understanding or misunderstanding.** CW.5

 - 6. Compare information presented through various media, including television, newspapers, magazines, journals, and the Internet.** CW.6
 - a. Explaining the reliability of news stories and their sources CW.6.A
 - b. Describing the use, misuse, and meaning of different media materials, including photographs, artwork, and film clips CW.6.B
 - c. Critiquing viewpoints presented in editorial writing and political cartoons, including the use of symbols that represent viewpoints CW.6.C
 - d. Describing the role of intentional and unintentional bias and flawed samplings CW.6.D

 - 7. Identify strategies that facilitate public discussion on societal issues, including debating various positions, using a deliberative process, blogging, and presenting public forums.** CW.7

 - 8. Organize a service-learning project, including research and implementation, that addresses an identified community or global issue having an impact on the quality of life of individuals and groups.** CW.8
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Human Geography

- 1. Describe spatial patterns of world populations to discern major clusters of population density and reasons for these patterns.** HG.1

- 2. Identify world migration patterns caused by displacement issues.** HG.2
 - a. Explaining how Southeast Asian ethnic minorities, including Hmong, Lhasa, and Akha, adapt to life in the United States HG.2.A
 - b. Tracing the migration of ethnic minorities in Kunming to urban cities in China HG.2.B
 - c. Explaining how the displacement of American Indians to reservations affected many areas of the United States, including Alabama HG.2.C

- 3. Identify the characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.** HG.3
 - a. Explaining essential aspects of culture, including social structure, languages, belief systems, customs, religion, traditions, art, food, architecture, and technology HG.3.A

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- 4. Describe elements of the landscape as a mirror of culture.** HG.4
- a. Explaining how landscapes reflect cultural traits and preferences HG.4.A
 - b. Distinguishing various types of architecture, including rural, urban, and religious structures HG.4.B
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- 5. Compare the geographic distribution of linguistic features around the world.** HG.5
- a. Identifying the world's most widely spoken languages HG.5.A
 - b. Describing how linguistic diversity creates cultural conflict HG.5.B
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- 6. Explain how religion influences cultures around the globe.** HG.6
- a. Identifying major religions, their source areas, and spatial expansion HG.6.A
 - b. Interpreting different ceremonies based on religious traditions, including marriages, funerals, and coming-of-age HG.6.B
 - c. Describing how religion influences political views around the world HG.6.C
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- 7. Describe patterns of settlement in different regions of the world.** HG.7
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- 8. Analyze the interaction of urban places for their impact on surrounding regions.** HG.8
- a. Describing urban hinterlands HG.8.A
 - b. Explaining dimensions of urban sprawl HG.8.B
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- 9. Explain how economic interdependence and globalization impact many countries and their populations.** HG.9
- a. Tracing the flow of commodities from one region to another HG.9.A
 - b. Comparing advantages and disadvantages of global trade agreements HG.9.B
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- 10. Recognize how human-environmental interaction affects culture in today's society.** HG.10
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- 11. Interpret human geography as it relates to gender.** HG.11
- a. Contrasting roles of men and women around the world HG.11.A
 - b. Describing ways the diffusion of ideas affects gender roles within societies HG.11.B
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- 12. Distinguish among cultural health patterns around the world.** HG.12
- a. Comparing dietary trends in Africa, Asia, the United States, Europe, and South America HG.12.A
 - b. Tracing disease prevalence and efficiency of treatment around the world, including malaria, dengue fever, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), parasites, and obesity HG.12.B

13. Critique music, art, and dance as vehicles for understanding world cultures. HG.13

- a. Categorizing musical instruments as a means to understanding culture, including the didgeridoo in the aboriginal culture in Australia HG.13.A
- b. Identifying music genres and dance styles around the world HG.13.B
- c. Explaining how culture from various countries is expressed through adornments HG.13.C
- d. Relating artwork and artists to history HG.13.D

14. Describe how tourism shapes cultural traditions and population growth. HG.14

- a. Explaining how regions become major business centers of tourism and trade, including the cities of Dubai, Bangkok, New York, and Shanghai HG.14.A
- b. Identifying how trends, including ecotourism and the cruise industry, affect island culture in tropical areas HG.14.B