

Vertical Alignment of 2010 Academic Content Standards: Pre K -- 8 Social Studies

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Pre K	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>1. Words associated with time are meaningful in the context of daily classroom routines.</p> <p>2. People develop an awareness of their personal histories.</p> <p><b>Heritage</b></p> <p>3. Personal family stories and traditions support the understanding of heritage.</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>4. Relative location can be described by words such as <i>up, down, over, under, here, there, front, back, behind</i> and <i>in front</i>.</p> <p><b>Human Systems</b></p> <p>5. People belong to a number of groups and these groups have unique characteristics. Similarities among people are used to define groups.</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b></p> <p>6. Everyone has responsibilities within a group.</p> <p>7. Relationships in families, schools and communities benefit from cooperative behaviors and problem-solving skills.</p> <p>8. Choices have consequences.</p> <p><b>Rules and Laws</b></p> <p>9. Schools and classrooms have rules and routines that govern daily life. Rules exist in families, schools and communities.</p>	<p><b>Scarcity</b></p> <p>10. People have wants and must make decisions to satisfy those wants.</p> <p><b>Production and Consumption</b></p> <p>11. Resources are used to satisfy wants.</p>
K	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>1. Time can be measured.</p> <p>2. Personal history can be shared through stories and pictures.</p> <p><b>Heritage</b></p> <p>3. Heritage is reflected through the arts, customs, traditions, family celebrations and language.</p> <p>4. Nations are represented by symbols and practices. Symbols and practices of the United States include the American flag, Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem.</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>5. Terms related to direction and distance, as well as symbols and landmarks, can be used to talk about the relative location of familiar places.</p> <p>6. Models and maps represent places.</p> <p><b>Human Systems</b></p> <p>7. Humans depend on and impact the physical environment in order to supply food, clothing and shelter.</p> <p>8. Individuals are unique but share common characteristics of multiple groups.</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b></p> <p>9. Individuals have shared responsibilities toward the achievement of common goals in homes, schools and communities.</p> <p><b>Rules and Laws</b></p> <p>10. The purpose of rules and authority figures is to provide order, security and safety in the home, school and community.</p>	<p><b>Scarcity</b></p> <p>11. People have many wants and make decisions to satisfy those wants. These decisions impact others.</p> <p><b>Production and Consumption</b></p> <p>12. Goods are objects that can satisfy people's wants. Services are actions that can satisfy people's wants.</p>
1	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>1. Time can be divided into categories (e.g., months of the year, past, present and future).</p> <p>2. Photographs, letters, artifacts and books can be</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>4. Maps can be used to locate and identify places.</p> <p><b>Places and Regions</b></p> <p>5. Places are distinctive because of their physical characteristics (landforms and bodies of water)</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b></p> <p>8. Individuals are accountable for their actions.</p> <p>9. Collaboration requires group members to respect the rights and opinions of others.</p>	<p><b>Scarcity</b></p> <p>11. Wants are unlimited and resources are limited. Therefore, people make choices because they cannot have everything they want.</p>

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	<p>used to learn about the past. <b>Heritage</b> 3. The way basic human needs are met has changed over time.</p>	<p>and human characteristics (structures built by people). <b>Human Systems</b> 6. Families interact with the physical environment differently in different times and places. 7. Diverse cultural practices address basic human needs in various ways and may change over time.</p>	<p><b>Rules and Laws</b> 10. Rules exist in different settings. The principles of fairness should guide rules and the consequences for breaking rules.</p>	<p><b>Production and Consumption</b> 12. People produce and consume goods and services in the community. <b>Markets</b> 13. People trade to obtain goods and services they want. <b>Financial Literacy</b> 14. Currency is used as a means of economic exchange.</p>
2	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b> 1. Time can be shown graphically on calendars and timelines. 2. Change over time can be shown with artifacts, maps, and photographs. <b>Heritage</b> 3. Science and technology have changed daily life. 4. Biographies can show how people’s actions have shaped the world in which we live.</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b> 5. Maps and their symbols can be interpreted to answer questions about location of places. <b>Places and Regions</b> 6. The work that people do is impacted by the distinctive human and physical characteristics in the place where they live. <b>Human Systems</b> 7. Human activities alter the physical environment, both positively and negatively. 8. Cultures develop in unique ways, in part through the influence of the physical environment. 9. Interactions among cultures lead to sharing ways of life.</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b> 10. Personal accountability includes making responsible choices, taking responsibility for personal actions and respecting others. 11. Groups are accountable for choices they make and actions they take. <b>Rules and Laws</b> 12. There are different rules that govern behavior in different settings.</p>	<p><b>Economic Decision Making and Skills</b> 13. Information displayed on bar graphs can be used to compare quantities. <b>Scarcity</b> 14. Resources can be used in various ways. <b>Production and Consumption</b> 15. Most people around the world work in jobs in which they produce specific goods and services. <b>Markets</b> 16. People use money to buy and sell goods and services. <b>Financial Literacy</b> 17. People earn income by working.</p>
3	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b> 1. Events in local history can be shown on timelines organized by years, decades and centuries. 2. Primary sources such as artifacts, maps and photographs can be used to</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b> 4. Physical and political maps have distinctive characteristics and purposes. Places can be located on a map by using the title, key, alphanumeric grid and cardinal directions. <b>Places and Regions</b> 5. Daily life is influenced by the</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b> 9. Members of local communities have social and political responsibilities. 10. Individuals make the community a better place by solving problems in a way that promotes the common good.</p>	<p><b>Economic Decision Making and Skills</b> 14. Line graphs are used to show changes in data over time. 15. Both positive and negative incentives affect people’s choices and behaviors. <b>Scarcity</b> 16. Individuals must make decisions</p>

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	<p>show change over time. <b>Heritage</b> 3. Local communities change over time.</p>	<p>agriculture, industry and natural resources in different communities. <b>Human Systems</b> 6. Evidence of human modification of the environment can be observed in the local community. 7. Systems of transportation and communication move people, products and ideas from place to place. 8. Communities may include diverse cultural groups.</p>	<p><b>Rules and Laws</b> 11. Laws are rules which apply to all people in a community and describe ways people are expected to behave. Laws promote order and security, provide public services and protect the rights of individuals in the local community. <b>Roles and Systems of Government</b> 12. Governments have authority to make and enforce laws. 13. The structure of local governments may differ from one community to another.</p>	<p>because of the scarcity of resources. Making a decision involves an opportunity cost, the value of the next best alternative given up when an economic choice is made. <b>Production and Consumption</b> 17. A consumer is a person whose wants are satisfied by using goods and services. A producer makes goods and/or provides services. <b>Markets</b> 18. A market is where buyers and sellers exchange goods and services. <b>Financial Literacy</b> 19. Making decisions involves weighing costs and benefits. 20. A budget is a plan to help people make personal economic decisions for the present and future and to become more financially responsible.</p>
4	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b> 1. The order of significant events in Ohio and the United States can be shown on a timeline. 2. Primary and secondary sources can be used to create historical narratives. <b>Heritage</b> 3. Various groups of people have lived in Ohio over time including prehistoric and historic American Indians, migrating settlers and immigrants. Interactions among these groups have</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b> 9. A map scale and cardinal and intermediate directions can be used to describe the relative location of physical and human characteristics of Ohio and the United States. <b>Places and Regions</b> 10. The economic development of the United States continues to influence and be influenced by agriculture, industry and natural resources in Ohio. 11. The regions of the United States known as the North, South and West developed in the early 1800s largely based on their</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b> 15. Individuals have a variety of opportunities to participate in and influence their state and national government. Citizens have both rights and responsibilities in Ohio and the United States. 16. Civic participation requires individuals to make informed and reasoned decisions by accessing and using information effectively. 17. Effective participants in a democratic society engage in compromise. <b>Rules and Laws</b> 18. Laws can protect rights, provide benefits and assign responsibilities.</p>	<p><b>Economic Decision Making and Skills</b> 22. Tables and charts help people to understand information and issues. Tables organize information in columns and rows. Charts organize information in a variety of visual formats (pictures, diagrams, graphs). <b>Production and Consumption</b> 23. Entrepreneurs organize productive resources and take risks to make a profit and compete with other producers. <b>Financial Literacy</b> 24. Saving a portion of income contributes to an individual's financial well-being. Individuals can</p>

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	<p>resulted in both cooperation and conflict.</p> <p>4. The 13 colonies came together around a common cause of liberty and justice, uniting to fight for independence during the American Revolution and to form a new nation.</p> <p>5. The Northwest Ordinance established a process for the creation of new states and specified democratic ideals to be incorporated in the states of the Northwest Territory.</p> <p>6. The inability to resolve standing issues with Great Britain and ongoing conflicts with American Indians led the United States into the War of 1812. Victory in the Battle of Lake Erie contributed to American success in the war.</p> <p>7. Sectional issues divided the United States after the War of 1812. Ohio played a key role in these issues, particularly with the anti-slavery movement and the Underground Railroad.</p> <p>8. Many technological innovations that originated in Ohio benefited the United States.</p>	<p>physical environments and economies.</p> <p><b>Human Systems</b></p> <p>12. People have modified the environment since prehistoric times. There are both positive and negative consequences for modifying the environment in Ohio and the United States.</p> <p>13. The population of the United States has changed over time, becoming more diverse (e.g., racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious). Ohio’s population has become increasingly reflective of the cultural diversity of the United States.</p> <p>14. Ohio’s location and its transportation systems continue to influence the movement of people, products and ideas in the United States.</p>	<p>19. The U.S. Constitution establishes a system of limited government and protects citizens’ rights; five of these rights are addressed in the First Amendment.</p> <p><b>Roles and Systems of Government</b></p> <p>20. A constitution is a written plan for government. Democratic constitutions provide the framework for government in Ohio and the United States.</p> <p>21. The Ohio Constitution and the U.S. Constitution separate the major responsibilities of government among three branches.</p>	<p>reduce spending to save more of their income.</p>
5	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>1. Multiple-tier timelines can be used to show relationships</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>4. Globes and other geographic tools can be used to gather, process and report information</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b></p> <p>11. Individuals can better understand public issues by gathering and interpreting information from multiple</p>	<p><b>Economic Decision Making and Skills</b></p> <p>13. Information displayed in circle graphs can be used to show relative</p>

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	<p>among events and places.</p> <p><b>Early Civilizations</b></p> <p>2. Early Indian civilizations (Maya, Inca, Aztec, Mississippian) existed in the Western Hemisphere prior to the arrival of Europeans. These civilizations had developed unique governments, social structures, religions, technologies, and agricultural practices and products.</p> <p><b>Heritage</b></p> <p>3. European exploration and colonization had lasting effects which can be used to understand the Western Hemisphere today.</p>	<p>about people, places and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include in maps.</p> <p>5. Latitude and longitude can be used to make observations about location and generalizations about climate.</p> <p><b>Places and Regions</b></p> <p>6. Regions can be determined using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural or economic).</p> <p><b>Human Systems</b></p> <p>7. Variations among physical environments within the Western Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment.</p> <p>8. American Indians developed unique cultures with many different ways of life. American Indian tribes and nations can be classified into cultural groups based on geographic and cultural similarities.</p> <p>9. Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Western Hemisphere today.</p> <p>10. The Western Hemisphere is culturally diverse due to American Indian, European, Asian and African influences and interactions, as evidenced by artistic expression, language, religion and food.</p>	<p>sources. Data can be displayed graphically to effectively and efficiently communicate information.</p> <p><b>Roles and Systems of Government</b></p> <p>12. Democracies, dictatorships and monarchies are categories for understanding the relationship between those in power or authority and citizens.</p>	<p>proportions of segments of data to an entire body of data.</p> <p>14. The choices people make have both present and future consequences.</p> <p><b>Scarcity</b></p> <p>15. The availability of productive resources (i.e., human resources, capital goods and natural resources) promotes specialization that leads to trade.</p> <p><b>Production and Consumption</b></p> <p>16. The availability of productive resources and the division of labor impact productive capacity.</p> <p><b>Markets</b></p> <p>17. Regions and countries become interdependent when they specialize in what they produce best and then trade with other regions to increase the amount and variety of goods and services available.</p> <p><b>Financial Literacy</b></p> <p>18. Workers can improve their ability to earn income by gaining new knowledge, skills and experiences.</p>

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6	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>1. Events can be arranged in order of occurrence using the conventions of B.C. and A.D. or B.C.E. and C.E.</p> <p><b>Early Civilizations</b></p> <p>2. Early civilizations (India, Egypt, China and Mesopotamia) with unique governments, economic systems, social structures, religions, technologies and agricultural practices and products flourished as a result of favorable geographic characteristics. The cultural practices and products of these early civilizations can be used to help understand the Eastern Hemisphere today.</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>3. Globes and other geographic tools can be used to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include and how it is displayed.</p> <p>4. Latitude and longitude can be used to identify absolute location.</p> <p><b>Places and Regions</b></p> <p>5. Regions can be determined, classified and compared using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural, or economic).</p> <p><b>Human Systems</b></p> <p>6. Variations among physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment.</p> <p>7. Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Eastern Hemisphere in the past and today.</p> <p>8. Modern cultural practices and products show the influence of tradition and diffusion, including the impact of major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism)</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b></p> <p>9. Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources. Sources can be examined for accuracy.</p> <p><b>Roles and Systems of Government</b></p> <p>10. Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships or democracies, but categories may overlap and labels may not accurately represent how governments function. The extent of citizens' liberties and responsibilities varies according to limits on governmental authority.</p>	<p><b>Economic Decision Making and Skills</b></p> <p>11. Economists compare data sets to draw conclusions about relationships among them.</p> <p>12. The choices people make have both present and future consequences. The evaluation of choices is relative and may differ across individuals and societies.</p> <p><b>Scarcity</b></p> <p>13. The fundamental questions of economics include what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.</p> <p>14. When regions and/or countries specialize, global trade occurs.</p> <p><b>Markets</b></p> <p>15. The interaction of supply and demand, influenced by competition, helps to determine price in a market. This interaction also determines the quantities of outputs produced and the quantities of inputs (human resources, natural resources and capital) used.</p> <p><b>Financial Literacy</b></p> <p>16. When selecting items to buy, individuals can compare the price and quality of available goods and services.</p>
7	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b></p> <p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking Skills</b></p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b></p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and</p>	<p><b>Economic Decision Making and Skills</b></p> <p>19. Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and</p>

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	<p>historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p><b>Early Civilizations</b> 2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p> <p><b>Feudalism and Transitions</b> 3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks. 4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist. 5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic</p>	<p>settlement over time.</p> <p><b>Human Systems</b> 13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas. 14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions. 15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>	<p>contemporary issues.</p> <p><b>Roles and Systems of Government</b> 17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments. 18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.</p>	<p>benefits when making economic decisions. A cost-benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.</p> <p><b>Scarcity</b> 20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p><b>Markets</b> 21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>

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	<p>civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p> <p>6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p> <p>7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p><b>First Global Age</b></p> <p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>9. The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p> <p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>11. The Columbian Exchange</p>			

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	<p>(e.g., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.</p>			
8	<p><b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b>                      1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.  <b>Colonization to Independence</b>                      2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.                      3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.                      4. The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies. Their knowledge and traditions contributed to the development of those colonies and the United States.                      5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of</p>	<p><b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b>                      13. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.  <b>Human Systems</b>                      14. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.                      15. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.                      16. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.                      17. Americans began to develop a common national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.</p>	<p><b>Civic Participation and Skills</b>                      18. Participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.                      19. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.  <b>Roles and Systems of Government</b>                      20. The U.S. Constitution established a federal system of government, a representative democracy and a framework with separation of powers and checks and balances.                      21. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p>	<p><b>Economic Decision Making and Skills</b>                      22. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.  <b>Production and Consumption</b>                      23. The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work.  <b>Markets</b>                      24. Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers.  <b>Financial Literacy</b>                      25. The effective management of one's personal finances includes using basic banking services (e.g., savings accounts and checking accounts) and credit.</p>

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	<p>Independence and launch the American Revolution.</p> <p><b>A New Nation</b></p> <p>6. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>7. Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>8. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p><b>Expansion</b></p> <p>9. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.</p> <p>10. Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.</p> <p><b>Civil War and Reconstruction</b></p> <p>11. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the</p>			

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	American Civil War. 12. The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences.			