

Core Content for Assessment Guides

For Lewis & Clark studies

SOCIAL STUDIES

Grade P4—History

Grade 4—Kentucky; Middle West and West Regions

Grade 5—A Growing Nation, Louisiana Purchase and Lewis & Clark

Grade 8—Manifest Destiny and Industrialization, Jeffersonian Era, Expansion & Exploration

Grade 11—Growth and Conflict, Manifest Destiny, U.S. Expansion

SS-E-2.1.1

Language, music, art, dress, food, stories, and folk tales help define culture and may be shared among various groups.

SS-E-2.1.2

Elements of culture (e.g., language, music, art, dress, food, stories, folktales) serve to define specific groups and may result in unique perspectives.

SS-M-2.1.1

Culture is influenced by language, literature, arts, beliefs, and behaviors and may result in unique perspectives.

SS-H-2.1.1

Philosophy, religion, values, technology, and behavior patterns help define culture.

SS-E/M/H-2.2.1

All cultures develop institutions, customs, beliefs, and holidays reflecting their unique histories, situations, and perspectives.

SS-E-2.3.1

Various human needs are met through interaction in and among social groups (e.g., family, schools, teams, and clubs).

SS-M-2.3.1

Various human needs are met through interaction in and among social institutions and groups (e.g., family, schools, teams, clubs, religious groups, governments).

SS-H-2.3.1

Various human needs are met through interaction in social institutions (family, religion, education, government, economy).

SS-E-2.4.1

As cultures emerge and develop, conflict and competition (e.g., disagreements, arguments, stereotypes, prejudice) may occur.

SS-E-2.4.2

Compromise and cooperation are tools for social interaction.

SS-M-2.4.1

Conflict and competition (e.g., political, economic, religious, ethnic) may occur as cultures emerge and develop.

SS-M-2.4.2

Compromise and cooperation are possible choices for positive social interaction and resolution of conflict.

SS-H-2.4.1

As cultures emerge and develop, conflict and competition (e.g., violence, difference of opinion, stereotypes, prejudice, discrimination, genocide) may occur.

SS-H-2.4.2

Compromise and cooperation are characteristics that may influence social interaction (e.g., peace studies, treaties, conflict resolution).

SS-E-3.3.1

A market exists whenever buyers and sellers exchange goods and services. Prices and availability of goods and services are determined by supply and demand.

SS-E-3.3.2

The direct exchange of goods and services is called barter. Money has generally replaced barter as a more efficient system for exchange.

SS-E-4.1.1

Simple physical, political, and thematic maps, globes, charts, photographs, aerial photography, and graphs can be used to find and explain locations and display information.

SS-E-4.1.2

Every point on Earth has an absolute location defined by latitude and longitude, and a relative location as compared to other points on Earth's surface.

SS-M-4.1.1

Maps (e.g., map projections - Mercator and Robinson), globes, photographs, models, and satellite images are representations of Earth with different characteristics and uses.

SS-E-4.2.1

Every place is unique and can be described by its human (e.g., language, religion, housing) and physical characteristics (e.g., landforms, climates, water).

SS-E-4.2.2

Regions are areas that have one or more physical or human characteristics in common (e.g., physical: geographical regions of Kentucky, South, Midwest, Western Hemisphere; human: Appalachia, the Cornbelt, Amish country).

SS-M-4.2.1

Places can be made distinctive by human activities (e.g., building houses, stores, roads, railroads, irrigation) that alter physical features.

SS-M-4.2.2

Places and regions change over time as new technologies, resources, and knowledge become available.

SS-H-4.2.2

Physical characteristics create advantages and disadvantages for human activities in a specific place.

SS-E-4.3.2

Humans usually settle where there are adequate resources to meet their needs (e.g., areas with water, fertile land, protected land, different modes of transportation).

SS-E-4.3.3

Technology allows humans to settle in areas previously inaccessible.

SS-M-4.3.1

Human settlement develops in different ways based on the culture and needs of settlers.

SS-M-4.3.2

Human populations may change and/or migrate because of factors such as war, famine, disease, economic opportunity, and technology.

SS-H-4.3.2

Human migration has major physical and cultural impacts and can be the result of pressures or events that push populations from one place or pull them to another (e.g., push factors such as famines or military conflicts; pull factors such as climate or economic opportunity).

SS-E-4.4.1

People depend upon the physical environment for food, shelter, and clothing.

SS-E-4.4.2

People adapt to or modify the environment (e.g., produce food, build shelter, make clothing) to meet their needs.

SS-E-4.4.3

The physical environment both promotes and limits human activities (e.g., mountains as barriers or as protection, rivers used as boundaries or transportation routes).

SS-E-4.4.4

People may have different perspectives concerning the use of land (e.g., building developments, cutting down rain forest for farming).

SS-M-4.4.1

Technology assists human modification of the physical environment (e.g., damming a river, irrigating a desert, cooling or heating a living area).

SS-M-4.4.2

The physical environment both promotes and limits human activities (e.g., exploration, migration, trade).

SS-M-4.4.3

The natural resources of a place or region impact its political, social, and economic development.

SS-M-4.4.4

Individual perspectives impact the use of natural resources (e.g., watering lawns, planting gardens, recycling paper).

SS-H-4.4.1

Humans develop strategies (e.g., transportation, communication, technology) to overcome limits of their physical environment.

SS-H-4.4.2

Human modification of the physical environment (e.g., a canal's impact on trade, clearing of rain forest reducing oxygen production, damming a river and its impact on climate) has possible global effects.

SS-H-4.4.4

Group and individual perspectives impact these of natural resources (e.g., mineral extraction, land reclamation).

SS-E-5.1.1

Accounts of historical events are influenced by the perceptions of people and passing of time.

SS-E-5.1.2

History can be understood by using a variety of primary and secondary sources and tools (e.g., artifacts, diaries, time lines).

SS-E-5.1.3

Historical events have multiple causes.

SS-M-5.1.1

Different perspectives (e.g., gender, race, region, ethnic group, nationality, age, economic status, religion, politics) result in different interpretations of historical events.

SS-M-5.1.2

Primary sources, secondary sources, artifacts, and time lines are essential tools in the study and interpretation of history.

SS-M-5.1.3

History is a series of connected events shaped by multiple cause-and-effect relationships, tying the past to the present.

SS-H-5.1.1

Interpretations of history are subject to change as new information is uncovered.

SS-H-5.1.2

Primary sources allow individuals to experience history from the perspectives of people who lived it.

SS-H-5.1.3

Cause-and-effect relationships can be analyzed by looking at multiple causation (e.g., individual influences, ideas and beliefs, technology, resources).

SS-E-5.2.1

Native American cultures, both in Kentucky and the United States, had similarities (e.g., gender roles, family organization, religion, values) and differences (e.g., language, shelter, tools, foods, and clothing).

SS-E-5.2.2

People explored and settled America and Kentucky for multiple reasons (e.g., freedoms, opportunities, fleeing negative situations).

SS-E-5.2.3

The way we live has changed over time for both Kentuckians and Americans because of changes in many areas (e.g., communication, innovations/inventions, homes, transportation, recreation, traditions, education).

SS-E-5.2.4

The study of U.S. history is categorized into broad historical periods and eras (Land and People before Columbus, Age of Exploration, Colonization, War for Independence, the Young Republic, Westward Expansion, Industrialism, the Twentieth Century).

SS-E-5.2.5

Symbols (e.g., state and national flags), slogans, monuments/buildings, patriotic songs, poems (e.g., the Pledge of Allegiance), and selected readings (e.g., Gettysburg Address) are used to describe or illustrate important ideas and events in Kentucky and American history.

SS-M-5.2.1

America's diverse society began with the "great convergence" of European, African, and Native American people beginning in the late 15th century.

SS-M-5.2.2

The ideals of equality and personal liberty (rise of individual rights, economic freedom, colonial governments, religious diversity, Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States), as developed during the colonial period, were motivations for the American Revolution and proved instrumental in forging a new nation.

SS-M-5.2.3

The growth of democracy and geographic expansion were significant in American history (e.g., Louisiana Purchase, Manifest Destiny, impact on Native Americans, early industrialization, early women's rights movement).

SCIENCE**SC-E-1.3.4**

Magnets attract and repel each other, and magnets attract certain kinds of other materials (e.g., iron).

SC-E-2.1.3

Fossils found in Earth materials provide evidence about organisms that lived long ago and the nature of the environment at that time.

SC-E-2.2.2

Objects in the sky (e.g., Sun, clouds, moon) have properties, locations, and real or apparent movements that can be observed and described.

SC-E-3.3.3

All organisms, including humans, cause changes in the environment where they live. Some of these changes are detrimental to the organism or to other organisms; other changes are beneficial (e.g., dams built by beavers benefit some aquatic organisms but are detrimental to others).

SC-M-2.2.2

Fossils provide important evidence of how environmental conditions and life have changed.

SC-M-3.5.1

A population consists of all individuals of a species that occur together at a given place and time. All populations living together and the physical factors with which they interact compose an ecosystem.