

At Missouri School for the Blind we believe student success is our first and foremost responsibility. We further believe, that every student learns in an individual way and at an individual rate, therefore, Missouri School for the Blind differentiates instruction to meet the needs of each learner. For student's whose educational program centers on the Show-Me-Standards, as defined in the Grade-Level-Expectations (GLE), curriculum-based and on-going assessment, determine instructional methods, remediation, enrichment, and pacing through the curriculum. The GLE's are designed to meet a wide range of students needs; however, each course may be further differentiated through the IEP process to meet individual student needs. To identify the objectives associated with a specific course, please contact the assigned

For more information visit our website at:

msb.dese.mo.gov

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**Missouri School
for the Blind**

**Social
Studies**

**Graded High School
Curriculum**



MSB

American History I & II

By the end of SOC I and 2, American History I/II the students will be able to:

Principles of Constitutional Democracy

- Examine the changing roles of government in the context of the historical period being studied: Philosophy, limits, duties, checks and balances, separation of powers and federalism.
- Analyze the roles and influence of political parties and interest groups.
- Assess the changing roles of the following: Checks and balances, separation of powers and federalism.
- Define and explain judicial review .

United States History

- Describe the migrations of people from many regions of the world and the interactions of cultures and religious traditions that have contributed to America's history.
- Analyze the evolution of American democracy, its ideas, institutions and political process from colonial days to the present, including: Civil War and Reconstruction, struggle for civil rights and expanding role of government.
- Describe the historical development of the American economy, including: Impact of geographic factors, role of the frontier and agriculture, impact of technological change and urbanization on land, resources, society, politics and culture and changing relationships between government and the economy.
- Describe and evaluate the evolution of United States domestic and foreign policies including: Isolationism, manifest destiny, imperialism, two world wars and the Cold War.
- Analyze Missouri history as it relates to major developments of United States history, including: Exploration and settlement, mid-1800's (conflict and war), urbanization, industrialization and post-industrial societies.

World History

- Examine all of the wars of the twentieth century (i.e. World War I and II, including: causes, comparisons, consequences and peace efforts.

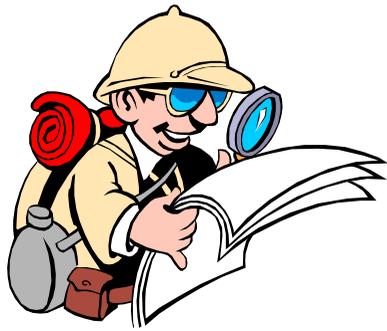
Principles and Processes of Governance Systems

- Explain the importance of the following principles of government: Limited government, majority rule and minority rights, constitution and civil rights, checks and balances, merits of the aforementioned.

Economic Concepts and Principles

- Apply the following major economic concepts in the context of the historical period studies: Scarcity, opportunity cost, factors of production (human resources, natural resources and capital resources), supply and demand (shortages and surpluses), gross domestic product (GDP), savings and investment, business cycle, profit, government regulations and deregulation, budgeting, income, unemployment and full employment, inflation and deflation.
- Analyze the roles people, businesses, and government play in economic systems, such as: Monetary policy (why the Federal Reserve System influence interest rates and money supply), fiscal policy (government taxation and spending), how monopolies affect people's lives and how they are regulated, how boycotts, strikes, and embargoes affect trade and people's options, what business may choose to build in or move to other regions or countries.
- Determine the economic consequences of personal and public decisions.
- Survey the functions and effects of major economic institutions of the United States economy, such as corporations, labor unions and financial institutions.
- Explain the United States role in the global economy and of the roles of trade, treaties, international organization and comparative advantage in the global economy.
- Identify the roles of government in a market economy (defining and protecting property rights, maintaining competition, promoting goals such as full employment, stable prices, growth and justice).





Elements of Geographical Study and Analysis

- Apply knowledge of the geography of Missouri, the United States and world to make predictions and solve problems.
- Locate major cities of Missouri, the United States and world; states of the United States and many of the world's nations; the world's continents and oceans; and major topographic features of the United States and world.
- Describe physical characteristics and human characteristics that make specific places unique.
- Explain why places change.
- Explain how and why different people may perceive the same place in varied ways.
- Distinguish major patterns and issues with regard to population distribution, demographics, settlements, migrations, cultures and economic systems in the United States and world.
- List and explain criteria that give regions their identifies in different periods of United States history.
- Explain how parts of a region relate to each other and to the region as a whole (i.e., states to nation).
- Explain how regions relate to one another (i.e. river-drainage regions).
- Explain how and why regions change.

Relationships of Individual and Groups to Institutions and Traditions

- Compare and contrast the major ideas and beliefs of different cultures.
- Summarize how the roles of class, ethnic racial, gender and age groups have changed in society, including causes and effects.

- Describe the major social institutions (family, education, religion, economy and government) and how they fulfill human needs (Major social institutions).
- Identify the consequences that can occur when: Institutions fail to meet the needs of individuals and groups or individuals fail to carry out their personal responsibilities.
- Determine the causes, consequences and possible resolutions of cultural conflicts.

Tools of Social Science Inquiry

- Develop a research plan and identify appropriate resources for investigating social studies topics.
- Distinguish between and analyze primary sources and secondary sources.
- Distinguish between fact and opinion and analyze sources to recognize bias and points of view.
- Interpret maps, statistics, charts, diagrams, graphs, timelines, pictures, political cartoon, audiovisual materials, continua, written resources, art and artifacts.
- Create maps, charts, diagrams, graphs, timelines and political cartoons to assist in analyzing and visualizing concepts in social studies.



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Psychology

By the end of SOC V, Psychology, the students will be able to:

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Career Planning

By the end of SOC IV Career Planning, students will be able to:

United States History

- Describe the historical development of the American economy, including: Impact of geographic factors: Role of the frontier and agriculture, impact of technological change and urbanization on land, resources, society, politics and culture, changing relationships between government and the economy.
- Analyze and evaluate the evolution of United States domestic and foreign policies including: New Deal and Global Interdependence.

World History

- Describe the evolution of diverse economic theories and practices, including: Manorialism, mercantilism, laissez-faire capitalism and socialism. Describe the social and political effects these have had on various societies.

Economic Concepts and Principles

- Apply the following major economic concepts in the context of the historical period studies: Scarcity, opportunity cost, factors of production (human resources, natural resources and capital resources), supply and demand (shortages and surpluses), gross domestic product (GDP), savings and investment, business cycle, profit, government regulations and deregulation, budgeting, income, unemployment and full employment, inflation and deflation.
- Explain the roles people, business, and government play in economic systems, such as: Monetary policy (why the Federal Reserve System influence interest rates and money supply), fiscal policy (government taxation and spending), how monopolies affect people's lives and how they are regulated, how boycotts, strikes, and embargoes affect trade and people's options and why businesses may choose to build in or move to other regions or countries.
- Evaluate the economic consequences of personal and public decisions (e.g. use of credit; deficit spending).
- Analyze the functions and effects of major economic institutions of the United States economy, such as corporations, labor unions and financial institutions.

- Explain roles of trade, treaties, international organization and comparative advantage in the global economy.
- Analyze the roles of government in a market economy

Elements of Geographical Study and Analysis

- Explain how technology has expanded people's capacity to modify the physical environment.
- Identify how changes in the physical environment may reduce the capacity of the environment to support human activities.
- Identify and evaluate policies and programs related to the use of resources.
- Explain the factors that account for patterns in trade and human migration.
- Describe the major effects of changes in patterns of the movement of people, products and ideas.
- Identify issues pertaining to the movement of people, products and ideas, and propose, and evaluate ways to address these issues.
- List and explain criteria that give regions their identities in different periods of United States history.



Government

By the end of Government, the students will be able to:

Principles of Constitutional Democracy

- Apply the following concepts to historical and contemporary issues: Checks and balances, separation of powers, federalism, representation, popular sovereignty, due process of law, and judicial review.
- Determine the civic responsibilities of individual citizens.
- Identify and give examples of democracies & republics.
- Assess the changing roles of government: Philosophy, limits, and duties.
- Describe the historical foundations of the United States governmental system.
- Evaluate the roles and influences of political parties and interest groups.
- Examine the relevance and connection of constitutional principles in the following documents: Mayflower Compact, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, U.S. Constitution, Federalist Papers, Amendments to Constitution, emphasizing Bill of Rights, Key Supreme Court decisions (e.g., Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland, Miranda v. Arizona, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Topeka Board of Education).

United States History

- Analyze the evolution of American democracy, its ideas, institutions and political process from colonial days to the present, including: American Revolution, constitution and amendments, Civil War and reconstruction, struggle for civil rights, and expanding role of government.

World History

- Evaluate the Enlightenment, including its principles, ideas, its antecedents, its challenge to absolutist monarchies and others and its effects on world history.

Principles and Processes of Governance Systems

- Describe the purposes and structure of laws and government.
- Explain the importance of the following principles of government: Limited government, majority rule and minority rights, constitution and civil rights, checks and balances, and merits of the aforementioned.
- Compare and contrast governmental systems, current and historical, including those that are democratic, totalitarian, monarchic, oligarchic and theocratic, and describe their

impact.

- Interpret the processes pertaining to: Selection of political leaders (with an emphasis on presidential and parliamentary systems); Functions and styles of leadership (including authoritarian, democratic and laissez faire); Governmental systems and; How laws and rules are made enforced, changed and interpreted.

Economic Concepts and Principles

- Analyze the roles people, businesses, and government play in economic systems, such as: Monetary policy (why the Federal Reserve System influence interest rates and money supply), and Fiscal policy (government taxation and spending).
- Identify the roles of government in a market economy (defining and protecting property rights, maintaining competition, promoting goals such as full employment, stable prices, growth and justice).

Relationships of Individual and Groups to Institutions and Traditions

- Compare and contrast the major ideas and beliefs of different cultures.
- Summarize how the roles of class, ethnic racial, gender and age groups have changed in society, including causes and effects.
- Describe the major social institutions (family, education, religion, economy and government) and how they fulfill human needs (Major social institutions).
- Identify the consequences that can occur when: Institutions fail to meet the needs of individuals and groups, and Individuals fail to carry out their personal responsibilities.
- Determine the causes, consequences and possible resolutions of cultural conflicts.

Tools of Social Science Inquiry

- Develop a research plan and identify appropriate resources for investigating social studies topics.
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- Assess the impact of the First Global Age (c. 1450 – C. 1770), including the Columbian Exchange; the origins and consequences of European overseas expansion; the effect of European arms and economic power on other parts of the world; resulting transformation in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Europe and conflicts among European maritime and land powers.
- Examine and analyze the Scientific Revolution in the context of what it was, its antecedents and its impact on Europe and the world.
- Evaluate the Enlightenment, including its principle ideas, its antecedents, its challenge to absolutist monarchies and others and its effects on world history.
- Identify and explain the major revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries including: political revolutions (American and French) and the Industrial Revolution (causes, development, reactions, and other consequences, such as social, political and economic globalization).
- Describe the evolution of diverse economic theories and practices, including: Manorialism, mercantilism, laissez-faire capitalism and socialism Describe the social and political effects these have had on various societies (Causes and consequences of economic theories and practices).
- Examine all of the wars of the twentieth century (i.e. World War I and II, including: causes, comparisons, consequences and peace efforts.
- Evaluate European and Japanese imperialism of the late 19th and 20th century and the independence movements in Africa and Asia, causes, reactions, short- and long-term consequences.
- Outline major demographic changes and migrations from prehistoric times to the present, including: their causes and consequences (i.e. rural to urban, less developed to more developed).

Principles and Processes of Governance Systems

- Compare and contrast governmental systems, current and historical, including those that are democratic, totalitarian, monarchic, oligarchic and theocratic, and describe their impact.
- Interpret the processes pertaining to: Selection of political leaders (with an emphasis on presidential and parliamentary systems), functions and styles of leadership (including authoritarian, democratic and laissez faire), governmental systems, how laws and rules are made, enforced, changed and interpreted.

Economic Concepts and Principles

- Explain the roles of trade, treaties, international organizations and comparative advantage in the global economy.



Elements of Geographical Study and Analysis

- Describe physical characteristics and human characteristics that make specific places unique.
- Explain how and why places change.
- Explain how and why different people may perceive the same place in varied ways.
- List and explain criteria that give regions their identities in different periods of world history.
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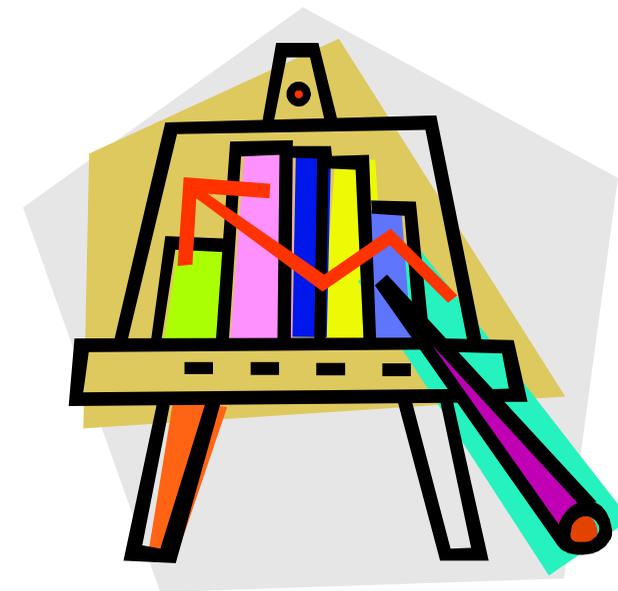
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World History

By the end of World History, students will be able to:

Principles of Constitutional Democracy

- Examine changes in democracy and republics over time.
- Apply the following in the context of the historical period being studied: Democracy, republic, changing role of government, and representation.
- Examines the relevance and explains the connection of constitutional principles in the following documents: Magna Carta, enlightenment writings of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu and the Social Contract Theory.

World History

- Describe the dominant characteristics, contributions of, and interactions among major civilizations of Asia, Europe, Africa, the Americas and the Middle East in ancient and medieval times.
- Interpret the Renaissance and Reformation to include new ways of thinking, including humanism, new developments in the arts and influences of later developments.