



Bemidji Area Schools

9-12 Academic Standards in

Social Studies

2013

**Tables of Standards**

**Senior Social Studies I – Government  
and Politics**

## Grades 9-12

Students in high school (grades 9-12) pursue in-depth study of social studies content that equips them with the knowledge and skills required for success in postsecondary education (i.e., freshman level courses), the skilled workplace and civic life. The amount of content in the standards for each discipline corresponds to the course credit graduation requirements identified in Minn. Stat. § 120B.024 which are as follows:

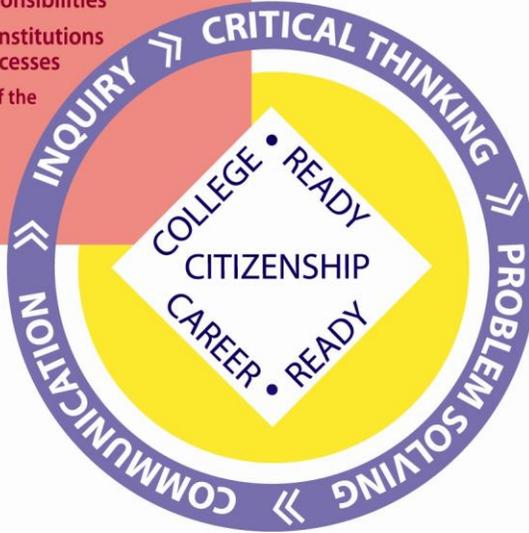
- 3.5 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, world history, and economics- OR-
- 3.0 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, and world history, and .5 credit of economics taught in a school's social studies, agriculture education, or business department.

Approximately one year (or two semesters) of content is provided for a survey of United States history, a year for a survey of world history, and a half-year (or one semester) each for geography, government and citizenship, and economics. Although the standards are organized by discipline, they may be delivered in an interdisciplinary context.

Social Studies Standards Grades 9 through 12				
<b>Strand 1:</b>  <b>Citizenship &amp; Government</b>	<b>Strand 2:</b>  <b>Economics</b>	<b>Strand 3:</b>  <b>Geography</b>	<b>Strand 4:</b>  <b>History</b> ■ U. S. History	<b>Strand 4:</b>  <b>History</b> ■ World History
0.5 credit recommended	0.5 credit recommended	0.5 credit recommended	1 credit recommended	1 credit recommended

# CITIZENSHIP & GOVERNMENT

- Civic Skills
- Civic Values and Principles of Democracy
- Rights and Responsibilities
- Governmental Institutions and Political Processes
- Relationships of the U.S. to Other Nations and Organizations



Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	1. Civic Skills	1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	9.1.1.1.1	Demonstrate skills that enable people to monitor and influence state, local and national affairs.  <i>For example:</i> Working with others; conducting civil conversations; articulating ideas and interests; negotiating differences and managing conflict with people or groups who have different perspectives; using parliamentary procedures; building consensus.
9.1.1.1.2				Demonstrate the skills necessary to participate in the election process, including registering to vote, identifying and evaluating candidates and issues, and casting a ballot.	
9.1.1.1.3				Evaluate sources of information and various forms of political persuasion for validity, accuracy, ideology, emotional appeals, bias and prejudice.	

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	1. Civic Skills	1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	9.1.1.1.4	Examine a public policy issue by defining the problem, developing alternative courses of action, evaluating the consequences of each alternative, selecting a course of action, and designing a plan to implement the action and resolve the problem.
2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy		2. The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule and minority rights.	9.1.2.2.1	Analyze how constitutionalism preserves fundamental societal values, protects individual freedoms and rights, promotes the general welfare, and responds to changing circumstances and beliefs by defining and limiting the powers of government.	
			9.1.2.2.2	Identify the sources of governmental authority; explain popular sovereignty (consent of the governed) as the source of legitimate governmental authority in a representative democracy or republic.	

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	3. Rights and Responsibilities	4. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties and responsibilities.	9.1.3.4.2	Explain the scope and limits of rights protected by the First and Second Amendments and changes created by legislative action and court interpretation.
				9.1.3.4.3	Explain the scope and limits of rights of the accused under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments and changes created by legislative action and court interpretation.
				9.1.3.4.4	Explain the current and historical interpretations of the principles of due process and equal protection of the law; analyze the protections provided by the Fourteenth Amendment.
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	6. The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	9.1.4.6.1	Explain federalism and the provisions of the United States Constitution which delegate to the federal government the powers necessary to fulfill the purposes for which it was established; distinguish between those powers and the powers retained by the people and the states.  <i>For example:</i> Necessary and Proper Clause (“elastic clause”), Commerce Clause, Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	6. The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	9.1.4.6.9	Compare and contrast the budgets of the United States and Minnesota governments describing the major sources of revenue and categories of spending for each. <i>For example:</i> Sources of revenue—sales, income and property taxes, fees. Categories of spending—leases (mineral, water, oil, lumber), defense, public safety, education, entitlements, transportation, welfare.
7. The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare and provide order.			9.1.4.7.1	Describe the purposes, types, and sources of laws and rules. <i>For example:</i> Types of laws—civil, criminal and juvenile. Sources of laws and rules—case, statutory, administrative, executive.	
8. Public policy is shaped by governmental and non-governmental institutions and political processes.			9.1.4.8.1	Evaluate the impact of political parties on elections and public policy formation.	
			9.1.4.8.2	Evaluate the role of interest groups, corporations, think tanks, the media and public opinion on the political process and public policy formation.	
9. Free and fair elections are key elements of the United States political system.			9.1.4.9.1	Analyze how the United States political system is shaped by elections and the election process, including the caucus system and procedures involved in voting.	

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	5. Relationships of the United States to Other Nations and Organizations	10. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	9.1.5.10.2	Evaluate the effectiveness of diplomacy and other foreign policy tools used by the United States government and other nations in historical or contemporary times.
				9.1.5.10.3	Explain why governments interact in world affairs; describe how the United States government develops and carries out United States foreign policy, including treaty-making.
			11. International political and economic institutions influence world affairs and United States foreign policy.	9.1.5.11.2	Explain the role of international law in world affairs; evaluate the impact of the participation of nation states in international organizations. <i>For example:</i> International organizations— United Nations, Arab League, World Trade Organization, African Union, European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization of American States.



Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	2. Geographic Inquiry is a process in which people ask geographic questions and gather, organize and analyze information to solve problems and plan for the future.	9.3.1.2.2	Use geospatial technologies to develop plans for analyzing and solving local and regional problems that have spatial dimensions.  <i>For example:</i> Geospatial technology—Geographic Information Systems (GIS), online atlases and databases, Google Earth or similar programs. Regional problems that have spatial dimensions might relate to urban development, environmental concerns, transportation issues, flood control.