

8th Grade Social Studies

Grade	Standard	Benchmark	Know/Appl	Indicator	Sub-Ind.	Assessed	US or World	Fin. Lit.	Opt. C.R.						
(Non-Assessed Indicators)											Date		% Prof(+)		Comments
▲ (Assessed Indicators)											Date	% Prof(+)	Date	% Prof(+)	
8	CG	2	K	1							explains the recurring problems and solutions involving minority <i>rights</i> (e.g., Title IX, job discrimination, <i>affirmative action</i> ).				
8	CG	3	K	1							understands that the United States <i>Constitution</i> is written by and for the people and it defines the authority and power given to the <i>government</i> as well as recognizes the rights retained by the state governments and the people (e.g., separation of power, limited government, state's rights, the concept "by and for the people")				
8	CG	3	A	2							researches historical examples of how legislative, executive, and judicial powers have been challenged at the national level (e.g., secession, appointment of officials, <i>Marbury v Madison</i> ).				
8	CG	3	K	3		▲					explains how the United States Constitution can be changed through amendments.				
8	CG	3	A	4		▲					analyzes the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution to identify essential ideas of American constitutional government.				
8	CG	4	K	1							compares the popular vote with the Electoral College as a means to elect <i>government</i> officials.				
8	CG	4	A	2							researches and analyzes a current issue involving <i>rights</i> from an historical perspective (e.g., civil rights, native Americans, organized labor).				
8	CG	5	A	1							examines government responses to international affairs from an historical perspective (e.g., <i>immigration</i> , Spanish-American war,).				
8	E	1	A	1		▲					analyzes the effect of <i>scarcity</i> on the <i>price</i> , <i>production</i> , <i>consumption</i> and <i>distribution</i> of goods and services (e.g., price goes up and production goes down, consumption goes down and distribution is limited).				
8	E	2	K	1		▲					explains how relative <i>price</i> , people's economic decisions, and innovations influence the <i>market</i> system (e.g., cotton gin led to increased <i>productivity</i> , more cotton produced, higher <i>profits</i> , and lower prices; steamboat led to increased <i>distribution</i> of goods, which brought down prices of goods and allowed goods to be more affordable to people across the United States; development of railroad led to transportation of cattle to eastern markets, price was decreased and profit was increased, timely access to beef).				
8	E	2	K	2					\$		describes the four basic types of earned <i>income</i> (e.g., <i>wages</i> and salaries, rent, <i>interests</i> , and profit).				

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8	E	2	K	3				\$		explains the factors that cause unemployment (e.g., seasonal demand for jobs, changes in skills needed by employers, other economic influences, downsizing, <i>outsourcing</i> ).					
8	E	2	K	4		▲		\$		describes the positive and negative <i>incentives</i> to which employees respond (e.g., wage levels, <i>benefits</i> , work hours, working conditions).					
8	E	3	K	1						describes examples of specialized economic institutions found in <i>market economies</i> (e.g., corporations, partnerships, proprietorships, labor unions, banks, and non-profit organizations).					
8	E	4	K	1						gives examples of how monopolies affect <i>consumers</i> , the <i>prices of goods</i> , laborers, and their <i>wages</i> (e.g., monopolistic employers and development of labor unions; oil, steel, and railroad monopolies; anti-trust laws).					
8	E	5	K	1				\$		explains how saving accumulation is influenced by the amount saved, the <i>rate of return</i> and <i>time</i> .					
8	E	5	A	2				\$		determines the <i>opportunity cost</i> of decisions related to a personal <i>finance plan</i> or <i>budget</i> .					
8	G	1	K	1						locates major political and <i>physical features</i> of Earth from memory and describes the <i>relative location</i> of those features (e.g., Atlanta, New Orleans, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, Columbia River, St. Louis, Rio Grande, Black Hills, Continental Divide).					
8	G	1	A	2						creates maps, graphs, charts, <i>databases</i> and/or models to support historical research.					
8	G	2	K	1						identifies and explain the changing criteria that can be used to define a <i>region</i> (e.g., North, South, Border States, Northwest Territory).					
8	G	2	A	2						explain why labels are put on regions to create an identity (e.g., Coal/Iron/Rust Belt, North-Yankee/ South-Dixie).					
8	G	4	A	1		▲				evaluates demographic data to analyze population characteristics in the United States over time (e.g., birth/death rates, population growth rates, <i>migration patterns</i> : rural, urban).					
8	G	4	A	2		▲				analyzes <i>push-pull factors</i> including economic, political, and social factors that contribute to human migration and settlement in United States (e.g., economic: availability of <i>natural resources</i> , job opportunities created by <i>technology</i> ; political: Jim Crow laws, free-staters; social factors: religious, ethnic discrimination).					

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8	G	4	K	3						compares cultural elements that created the distinctive <i>cultural landscapes</i> during the Civil War (e.g., technology, crops, housing types, agricultural methods, settlement patterns).					
8	G	4	K	4						identifies the geographic factors that influenced United States- world <i>interdependence</i> in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century (e.g., <i>location advantage, resource distribution, labor cost, technology, trade networks</i> ).					
8	G	5	A	1						examines how human beings removed barriers to settlement by moving <i>needed resources across the United States</i>					
8	H	1	K	1						explains the major compromises made to create the <i>Constitution</i> (e.g., Three-Fifth's Compromise, Great Compromise, Bill of <i>Rights</i> ).					
8	H	1	K	2						describes how the conflicts between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton resulted in the emergence of two political parties (e.g., Alien and Sedition Act, National Bank, view on foreign policy).					
8	H	1	A	3						describes the impact of the War of 1812 (e.g., <i>nationalism, political parties, foreign relations</i> ).					
8	H	1	A	4		▲				explains the impact of constitutional interpretation during the <i>era</i> (e.g., Alien and Sedition Act, Louisiana Purchase, Marshall Court - <i>Marbury vs. Madison, McCullough vs. Maryland</i> (1819)).					
8	H	1	A	5		▲				analyzes how territorial expansion of the United States affected relations with external powers and American Indians (e.g., Louisiana Purchase, concept of Manifest Destiny, previous land policies-Northwest Ordinance, Mexican-American War, Gold Rush).					
8	H	1	A	6		▲				explains how the Industrial Revolution and technological developments impacted different parts of American <i>society</i> (e.g., interchangeable parts, cotton gin, railroads, steamboats, canals).					
8	H	1	K	7						defines and gives examples of issues during Andrew Jackson's presidency (e.g., expansion of suffrage, appeal to the common man, justification of spoils system, opposition to elitism, opposition to Bank of the U.S., Indian Removal of 1830).					
8	H	1	K	8						analyzes the development of nativism as a reaction to waves of Irish and German immigrants.					
8	H	1	A	9						explains the impact on American society of religious, social, and philosophical reform <i>movements</i> of the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century (e.g., abolition, education, mental health, women's rights, temperance).					

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8	H	2	K	1						explains the issues of <i>nationalism</i> and sectionalism (e.g., expansion of slavery, tariffs, westward expansion, internal improvements, nullification).				
8	H	2	A	2						discusses the impact of constitutional interpretation during the <i>era</i> (e.g., <i>Dred Scott vs. Sanford</i> , <i>Plessy vs. Ferguson</i> , Lincoln's suspension of Habeas Corpus).				
8	H	2	K	3		▲				retraces events that led to sectionalism and secession prior to the Civil War (e.g., Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act-Popular Sovereignty, <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> ).				
8	H	2	A	4						explains the issues that led to the Civil War (e.g., slavery, economics, and state's rights).				
8	H	2	K	5		▲				describes the turning points of the Civil War (e.g., Antietam, Gettysburg, Emancipation Proclamation, and Sherman's March to the Sea).				
8	H	2	A	6						compares and contrasts various points of views during the Civil War era (e.g., abolitionists vs. slaveholders, Robert E. Lee vs. Ulysses S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln vs. Jefferson Davis, and Harriett Beecher Stowe vs. Mary Chestnut).				
8	H	2	A	7						compares and contrasts different plans for Reconstruction (e.g., plans advocated by President Lincoln, congressional leaders, President Johnson).				
8	H	2	K	8						discusses the impeachment and trial of President Andrew Johnson (e.g., <i>constitutional powers</i> and Edmund G. Ross).				
8	H	2	A	9		▲				analyzes the impact of the end of slavery on African Americans (e.g., Black Codes; sharecropping; Jim Crow; Amendments 13, 14, and 15; Frederick Douglass; Ku Klux Klan; Exodusters).				
8	H	3	A	1						interprets the impact of the romance of the west on American <i>culture</i> (e.g., Frederick Jackson Turner, western literature, Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show, Frederick Remington, the cowboy).				
8	H	3	K	2		▲				explains the impact of the railroad on the settlement and development of the West (e.g., transcontinental railroad, cattle towns, Fred Harvey, town speculation, railroad land, <i>immigrant</i> agents).				
8	H	3	K	3						describes federal American Indian policy after the Civil War (e.g., Dawes Act, boarding schools, forced assimilation).				

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8	H	3	K	4						explains American Indians' reactions to encroachment on their lands and the <i>government</i> response (e.g., Chief Joseph, Helen Hunt Jackson, Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Geronimo, Sand Creek, Washita, Little Big Horn, and Wounded Knee).					
8	H	3	K	5						explains how the rise of big business, heavy industry, and mechanized farming transformed American <i>society</i> .					
8	H	3	A	6						interprets data from primary sources to describe the experiences of immigrants and native-born Americans of the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.					
8	H	3	A	7						compares and contrasts the experiences of immigrants in urban versus rural settings.					
8	H	4	A	1						examines a topic in United States history to analyze changes over time and makes logical inferences concerning cause and effect.					
8	H	4	A	2						examines a variety of different types of <i>primary sources</i> in United States history and analyzes them in terms of credibility, purpose, and point of view (e.g., census records, diaries, photographs, letters, <i>government</i> documents).					
8	H	4	A	3						uses at least three primary sources to interpret a person or event from United States history to develop a historical narrative.					
8	H	4	A	4						compares contrasting descriptions of the same event in United States history to understand how people differ in their interpretations of historical events.					