



North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT TOOLS

FOR ACHIEVING NEW STANDARDS

This document is designed to assist North Carolina educators in effective instruction of the new Common Core State and/or North Carolina Essential Standards (Standard Course of Study) in order to increase student achievement. NCDPI staff are continually updating and improving instructional tools to better serve teachers.

Unpacking Standards Appendix A: Glossary of Terms For Teachers

What is the purpose of this tool?

This tool provides educators with terminologies that represent the big, powerful concepts and ideas teachers need to know and understand in order to effectively teach the new Common Core State and North Carolina Essential Standards and use supporting materials. The Glossary of Terms is not meant to be exhaustive, but seeks to address critical terms and definitions essential in building content knowledge and understanding but also in promoting consistency across disciplines, increased student outcomes, and improved parent communication. This is a living document and will undergo additions in terms over time.

How do I send Feedback?

We intend the explanations and examples in this document to be helpful and specific. That said, we believe that as this document is used, educators will find ways in which the tool can be improved and made even more useful. If there are terms which are either omitted or which you feel are misrepresented in this glossary, please send feedback to us at feedback@dpi.nc.gov and we will use your input to refine our instructional tool. Thank You!

Where are the new Common Core State and North Carolina Essential Standards?

All standards are located at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/acre/>

Glossary of Key Terminology

K-5 Social Studies Essential Standards

Chronological thinking refers to the way that historians make sense of events by placing them in their order of occurrence in time.

<http://nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/historical-thinking-standards-1/1.-chronological-thinking>

Cultural values are the behaviors and beliefs characteristic of a particular social, ethnic, or age group.

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/culture>

Diversity is referred to as having or being composed of a variety of different elements i.e. cultural and ethnic background, race, gender values and beliefs, and socioeconomic status

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diversity>

Fair Play is the respect for the rules or equal treatment of all concerned.

Founding Father refers to a person who founds or establishes an important institution

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Founding+Father>

Geographic Representation consist primarily of maps and also include globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, and satellite-produced images.

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/standards/01/index.html>

Historical figure is a person from the past who has made a significant and lasting impact on society both during his/her time and/or in the present

Historical thinking is a complex set of processes that historians use in order to analyze events in the past. These processes include the reading, analysis, and writing that is necessary to develop an accurate understanding of historical events and situations so that historians can construct narratives that are as accurate as possible. Engaging in this complex process is known as historical inquiry.

<http://teachinghistory.org/nhec-blog/24434>

<http://historicalthinkingmatters.org/why.html>

<http://www.historicalinquiry.com/inquiry/index.cfm>

<http://historicalthinking.ca/>

<http://teachinghistory.org/teaching-materials/teaching-guides/24123>

<http://teachinghistory.org/issues-and-research/research-brief/23476>

Life events are any major change in a person's circumstances that affects interpersonal relationships and/or work-related, leisure or recreational activities

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/life+event>

Multiple perspectives, in historical analysis and interpretation, entails viewing history through the lens of many different viewpoints, representations and roles in order to create the most accurate historical narrative that encompasses differing and sometimes heterogeneous points of view.

<http://www.nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/historical-thinking-standards-1/3.-historical-analysis-and-interpretation>

Primary sources provide a first-hand account or direct evidence concerning a topic under investigation. They are created by witnesses or recorders who actually experienced the events or conditions being documented. While these sources are often created at the time when the events or conditions are occurring, primary sources may also include autobiographies, memoirs, and oral histories recorded later. Some other examples of primary sources are letters, diaries, maps, drawings, laws, and statutes.

http://www.yale.edu/collections_collaborative/primarysources/primarysources.html

<http://www.primarysource.org/what-is-a-primary-source>

<http://library.ucsc.edu/help/howto/distinguish-between-primary-and-secondary-sources>

Productivity, as an economic concept, is a measure of the efficiency of production that represents a ratio of production output to what is required to produce it or production inputs.

<http://economics.about.com/od/economicsglossary/g/productivity.htm>

<http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/productivity.asp#axzz1oO27Q95P>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_productivity

Responsibilities are those duties or obligations that come with being a citizen of a nation.

Rights, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, are those fundamental freedoms and guarantees that come with being a citizen and for which the government is legally obligated to protect and uphold.

Rule of Law refers to the principle that every member of society, even a ruler or ones who govern, must obey the law and are subject to the same laws.

Secondary sources pertain to those sources that historians use to interpret and reconstruct the past that are the interpretations of events and developments that are not first-hand observations.

http://dese.mo.gov/divimprove/curriculum/GLE/documents/ss_glossary_030509.pdf

<http://library.ucsc.edu/help/howto/distinguish-between-primary-and-secondary-sources>

Supply and demand is a major economic concept that, in a market economy, helps to determine the price of goods and services. Supply is the quantities of a good or service that a firm is willing and able to make available for sale at different prices. Demand refers to the quantities of a good or service that a buyer is willing and able to purchase at different prices.

<http://www.investopedia.com/university/economics/economics3.asp#axzz1oHKF21qA>

Glossary of Key Terminology

Middle Grades Social Studies Essential Standards

Democratic freedom is a complex concept that means different things in different contexts. In the context of the United States government, democratic freedoms are those values that are afforded all citizens as outlined in the U.S. Constitution.

Democratic ideals are those values by which a democratic society hopes to achieve and those qualities or expectations by which citizens and governmental entities are expected to exhibit in order to maintain a democratic way of life.

Democratic rights are those entitlements that citizens enjoy and that are fundamental to the continuation of a democratic society.

Demographic trends are historical patterns of changes in the population statistics for a place.

<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/topics/>

<http://www.kenan->

<http://www.kenan->

<http://www.kenan->

<http://www.kenan->

Economic indicators are statistics about the economy that allow one to analyze the economic performance of an area and predict future performance.

<http://www.esa.doc.gov/about-economic-indicators>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_indicator

<http://www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm>

<http://www.investopedia.com/university/releases/#axzz1nXvuJZ6G>

Environmental condition is the state of the natural environment of a place at a given time such as: pollution, erosion, deforestation, depopulation, climate, glaciation, and desertification.

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/environmental+condition>

Environmental issue is a matter relating to the natural world that is in dispute or unsettled between two or more parties.

<http://www.nrdc.org/issues/?gclid=CLfY7amdzK4CFc-a7Qodsyaogw>

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/issue>

Geographic phenomena are the features of the Earth's surface as well as the activities that take place on the Earth's surface.

Global interaction refers to the development of international systems of exchange that result in networks of trade and communications and cultural and political exchange.

Historical context is the "setting" for events or the conditions in which the events occurred.

<http://homeworktips.about.com/od/historyhomework/p/historicalcontext.htm>

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/context>

<http://www.nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/historical-thinking-standards-1/5.-historical-issues>

Historical evidence is primary artifacts used to support a historical point of view or perspective.
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/browse/makesense/>

Historical figure is a person from the past who has made a significant and lasting impact on society both during his/her time and/or in the present

Historical inquiry is a cyclical process of historical thinking that begins with the asking of a set of guiding historical questions. The answers to these questions are explored by locating and analyzing primary and secondary historical sources. Evidence of the past through this process of analyzing historical sources using the guiding questions. This historical evidence is, in turn, used to construct historical narratives/interpretations about the past that seek to provide answers to the guiding historical questions. The process begins again because these interpretations often lead to the development of other historical questions that need to be explored.

<http://www.historicalinquiry.com/inquiry/index.cfm>
<http://teachinghistory.org/teaching-materials/teaching-guides/24123>

Historical narrative is an account, report or story of events or experiences that is based on factual evidence from the past.

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/history>
<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/narrative>
<http://www.nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/historical-thinking-standards-1/2.-historical-comprehension/?searchterm=historical%20narrative>
<http://teachinghistory.org/issues-and-research/research-brief/23631>

Historical perspective is the ability to describe the past from the point of view of those who lived during the particular time period under study.

<http://www.nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/historical-thinking-standards-1/2.-historical-comprehension/?searchterm=historical%20perspective>
<http://historicalthinking.ca/concept/historical-perspectives>

Historical thinking is a complex set of processes that historians use in order to analyze events in the past. These processes include the reading, analysis, and writing that is necessary to develop an accurate understanding of historical events and situations so that historians can construct narratives that are as accurate as possible. Engaging in this complex process is known as historical inquiry.

<http://teachinghistory.org/nhec-blog/24434>
<http://historicalthinkingmatters.org/why.html>
<http://www.historicalinquiry.com/inquiry/index.cfm>
<http://historicalthinking.ca/>
<http://teachinghistory.org/teaching-materials/teaching-guides/24123>
<http://teachinghistory.org/issues-and-research/research-brief/23476>

Innovation refers to the creation and implementation of new ideas, methods, or devices.

Literal meaning refers to the meaning of a passage, text, etc. as the original author would have intended and what the original hearers/readers would have understood.

<http://www.nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/standards-for-grades-k-4/historical-thinking-standards/2.-historical-comprehension#section-0>

Political thought is defined as the ideas that shaped the development of governmental systems.

Primary sources provide a first-hand account or direct evidence concerning a topic under investigation. They are created by witnesses or recorders who actually experienced the events or conditions being documented. While these sources are often created at the time when the events or conditions are occurring, primary sources may also include autobiographies, memoirs, and oral histories recorded later.

http://www.yale.edu/collections_collaborative/primarysources/primarysources.html

<http://www.primarysource.org/what-is-a-primary-source>

<http://library.ucsc.edu/help/howto/distinguish-between-primary-and-secondary-sources>

Push/Pull factors are those forces or conditions that serve to drive people either towards or away from place i.e. environmental conditions and demographic trends. Push factors are those that drive people away and pull factors are those that draw people to a place.

<http://geography.about.com/od/geographyglossary/g/ggpushpull.htm>

http://globalgeography.aag.org/Migration1e/ConceptualFramework_Jan10/ConceptualFramework_Jan105.html

Quality of life (QOL) can be broadly defined as socio-economic wellbeing and life satisfaction and is a subjective measure, but can be quantified, to some extent, by using a quality-of-life index or other tool.

http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/QUALITY_OF_LIFE.pdf

<http://www.investopedia.com/terms/q/quality-of-life.asp#axzz1nXvuJZ6G>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quality_of_life

Secondary sources provide interpretations of primary sources. Examples include: text books, magazine and journal articles, etc.

<http://library.ucsc.edu/help/howto/distinguish-between-primary-and-secondary-sources>

Technology is defined as the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes.

Unemployment, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is persons who do not have a job; but, have been actively looking for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work.

http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_htgm.htm#unemployed

Urbanization is the massive and rapid growth of the population of a city or town as a result of increased migration. The migration is usually from a rural, non industrialized area.

Glossary of Key Terminology

High School Social Studies Essential Standards

“American Dream” is a national ethos of the United States in which freedom includes the opportunity for prosperity and success. It is the aspiration of Americans to live better than their parents did. The *American Dream* is a concept that builds the aspirations of Americans to live better than their parents upon the traditional social ideals of the US, such as equality, democracy, and material prosperity.

Chronological thinking refers to the way that historians make sense of events by placing them in their order of occurrence in time.

Economic issues are matters, which directly or indirectly affect the distribution of intellectual and material resources in a society.

Founding Principles - The constitutional values and principles held by Americans that provide the foundation for American attitudes regarding political life. These principles have influenced the development and maintenance of American constitutional democracy.

Global interaction refers to the development of international systems of exchange that result in networks of trade and communications and cultural and political exchange.

Historical evidence is primary artifacts used to support a historical point of view or perspective.

Historical interpretation occurs when a certain historical event is described from different points of views. When this is done in first-person, it is sometimes referred to as living history.

Historical narrative is an account, report or story of events or experiences that is based on factual evidence from the past.

Historical perspective - describing the past on its own terms, through the eyes and experiences of those who were there, as revealed through their literature, diaries, letters, debates, arts, artifacts, etc.

Literal meaning refers to the meaning of a passage, text, etc. as the original author would have intended and what the original hearers/readers would have understood.

Multiple causation is the mutual effect by many different forces to cause a particular action or occurrence.

National identity is the depiction of a country as a whole, encompassing its culture, traditions, language, and politics.

Philosophical theories are the theories and ideas that shaped the development of intellectual philosophies and spanned many popular political, social and economic debates. The point of a theory is to explain observations, which in turn seek to explain the world or society in which we live.

Political issues are matters, which directly or indirectly affect a system involving government and its politics and are considered to be problems and controversies related to power and authority.

Principles of American Constitutional Democracy – Popular sovereignty and constitutional government. Constitutional government includes rule of law representative institutions, separated and shared powers, checks and balances, individual rights, separation of church and state, federalism, and civilian control of the military.

Public interest - The public interest refers to the welfare of the general public (in contrast to the selfish interest of a person, group, or firm) in which the whole society has a stake and which warrants recognition, promotion, and protection by the government and its agencies.

Social issues are matters which directly or indirectly affect a person or members of a society and are considered to be problems, controversies related to moral values, or both.