



An At-Home Guide for Families

8th Grade Social Studies in North Carolina Public Schools




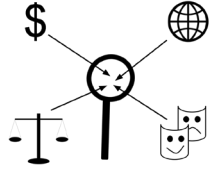
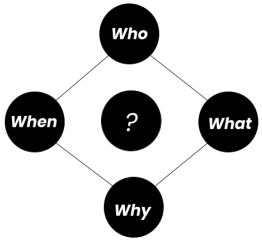



Course Outline

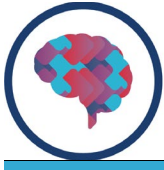
At the end of the course, my child will know...






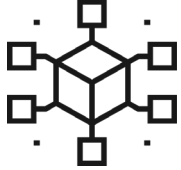



- How to create supporting and compelling questions through examining primary and secondary sources that relate to history, economics, geography, government, and culture.
- How to distinguish multiple perspectives and evaluate the credibility of sources through evidence from primary and secondary sources that relate to history, economics, geography, government, and culture.
- How to create arguments from multiple claims using primary and secondary sources that relate to history, economics, geography, government, and culture.
- How individual and group values and beliefs have influenced various cultures by examining:
 - The similarities and differences between cultural elements in various modern societies.
 - How values and beliefs affect human rights, justice, and equality for different groups of people.
 - How individuals and groups respond to stereotypes, oppression, human rights violations, and genocide in various societies
- How modern governmental systems function in terms of conflict and change by examining
 - Examples of how conflict created by a government's power and authority led to societal change
 - Examples of conflict between religious and secular thought
 - Examples of changes of government in modern societies
 - Examples of various ideas that shaped modern political thought
- The economic activities of modern societies and regions by examining:
 - The characteristics of various economic systems
 - How national and international economic decisions impact the interdependency of societies
 - How competition for resources affects international relationships
 - How economic systems have transformed indigenous ways of life around the world and impact citizens lives
- The ways geographical factors influence societies by examining:
 - Demographic shifts and push-pull factors of voluntary and forced migrations
 - Why societies modify and adapt to the environment
- How to evaluate historical and current events from a variety of perspectives by examining:
 - The effects of significant turning points in modern world history
 - Women, indigenous, racial, and ethnic individuals and groups that have impacted modern world history
 - Examples of different ways in which societies are affected by globalization
 - The effectiveness of cooperative efforts and consensus- building among nations, regions, and groups from various perspectives
 - How slavery, xenophobia, disenfranchisement, ethnocentrism, and intolerance have affected individuals and groups in modern world history

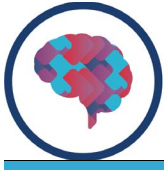




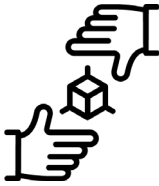
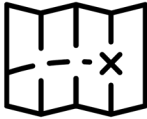

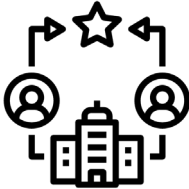


Key Vocabulary

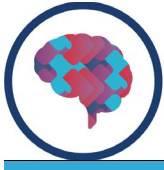
Visual	Term	Definition
	compelling questions	questions that address problems and issues across the academic disciplines that make up social studies
	primary sources	involves an account of an historical event created by someone who took part in the event or witnessed the event
	secondary sources	information gathered by someone who did not take part in a historical event
	disciplinary lens	examining sources from different perspectives related to history, economics, geography, government and culture
	supporting questions	focus on descriptions, definitions, and processes on which there is general agreement within the social studies disciplines (history, economics, geography, government. and culture)
	analyze	to break an idea into concepts or parts
	central ideas	refers to what the text or source is mainly about
	inference	inferring something based on evidence and reasoning.



Visual	Term	Definition
	contrast	to state the difference between two or more examples.
	compare	to state the similarities between two or more examples
	evaluate	to examine and judge the significance, worth or "condition of" or "value of".
	origin	first stage of existence; beginning or something from which anything arises.
	authority	is the legitimacy or credibility of the source's author.
	structure	is the arrangement and relations between the source information
	credibility	being credible, unbiased and information backed up with evidence
	reliability	is being trust-worthy, thorough with well-reasoned theories, arguments, discussions, and based on strong evidence
	claim	to say something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it

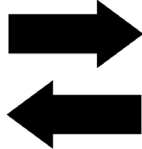









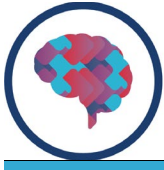
Visual	Term	Definition
	counterclaim	statements that challenge or respond to claims, using evidence that contradicts a claim
	evidence	data used to support the claim
	multiple perspective	a way of viewing multiple dispositions from different perspectives or viewpoints
	source	someone or something that supplies information
	information action	a means of civic engagement in which individuals or groups of people take some form of action to address a social or political question
	civic approach	a process in which people take collective action to address issues of public concern
	act	to apply things learned to a civic action
	indigenous	something or someone who is native to an area or who naturally belongs there



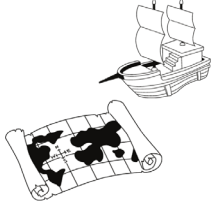


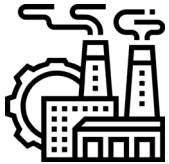
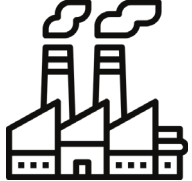


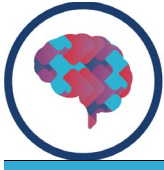
Visual	Term	Definition
	culture	rules and laws passed from one generation to the next generation
	religion	belief in a god or gods and the activities that are connected with this belief
	secularism	indifference to or exclusion of religion and religious considerations
	norms	rules or expectations that are socially enforced.
	secular	not overtly or specifically religious
	trade	basic economic concept involving the buying and selling of goods and services, with compensation paid by a buyer to a seller, or exchange of goods or services between parties
	Silk Road	important network of trade routes connecting the East and West in ancient and Medieval times
	migration	the movement of people or animals from one place to another










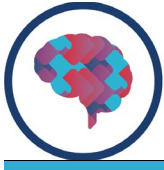
Visual	Term	Definition
	push-pull factor	forces or conditions that serve to drive people either towards or away from place i.e. environmental conditions and demographic trends
	Crusades	Muslims who were part of a campaign to free the Holy Land back to the Christians. A campaign solicited by Pope Urban II
	Bubonic Plague	an infection spread mostly to humans by infected fleas that traveled on rodents, also called Black Death
	globalization	the process of integrating governments, cultures, and financial markets through international trade into a single world market
	Renaissance	rebirth, a civilization time of artistic creativity and political, social, economic, and cultural change
	Reformation	a split in the Catholic Church where a new type of Christianity was born
	Protestant Reformation	religious reform movement in the 1500s spread due to the invention of the printing press making the Bible accessible outside of the Catholic church.
	humanism	a system of education and thought developed











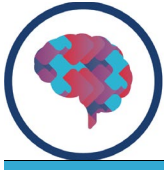
Visual	Term	Definition
	explorer	a person who explores an unfamiliar area
	Conquistador	one that conquerors, also known as Spanish leaders of the conquest of native cultures in America
	colonization	a new group of people migrated to North America that took over and began to control Indigenous people
	capitalism	system where a country's economy is controlled by private companies, as opposed to by the government or by laborers
	mercantilism	economic philosophy in which government uses its economy to expand political power, prohibiting free trade
	Industrial Revolution	a change in manufacturing and transportation of goods.
	industrialization	the process involving growth of machines, technology, factories, and cities.





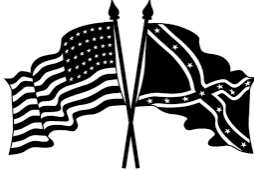



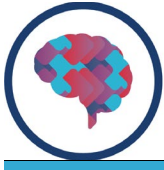
Visual	Term	Definition
	economy	a system of making and trading things of value
	imperialism	a powerful nation installs its own government and maintains direct control over other territories and regions.
	colonialism	the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political and economic control over other people or areas by settlers of a foreign power
	Columbian Exchange	exchanging of goods, ideas, and resources between the Old and New World
	triangular trade	a trade pattern that developed which connected Europe, Africa, and the Americas
	Middle Passage	the horrific trade route that brought captured, enslaved Africans to the New World
	forced migration	forced displacement or involuntary migration









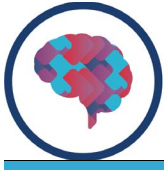
Visual	Term	Definition
	immigration	act of moving into a country other than one's country of nationality or usual residence
	Immigrant	a person who moves into a country other than that of his or her nationality or usual residence
	cultural diffusion	involves the spread of cultural beliefs and social activities from one group of people to another
	indigenous cultures	are people and practices that are traditionally associated with a region and have a long history of living in the area
	bias	the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way
	discrimination	unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex
	slavery	a condition when a person is held in forced servitude, specifically in which one human being is owned by another
	intolerance	is unwillingness to accept views, beliefs, or behavior that differ from one's own




Visual	Term	Definition
	encomienda	is a grant by the Spanish king or queen that allows a person to demand tribute and forced labor from the Native people in a defined territory
	revolution	the overthrow of one government and its replacement with another
	constitution	the way in which a government, state, or society is organized
	westward expansion	was the 19th-century movement of settlers, agriculture and industry into the American West
	civil war	a war between factions or regions of the same country
	Reconstruction	is the period after the Civil War when the southern states were reorganized into the U.S.



Visual	Term	Definition
	World War I	an international conflict that in 1914–18 embroiled most of the nations of Europe along with Russia, the United States, the Middle East, and other regions
	Great Depression	was a severe worldwide economic depression between 1929 and 1939 that began after a major fall in stock prices in the United States
	World War II	an international conflict that involved virtually every part of the world during the years 1939–45 between the Allied and Axis Powers
	Cold War	was a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc
	civil rights	guarantees of equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics
	information age	shift from traditional industry established by the Industrial Revolution to an economy primarily based upon information technology



Visual	Term	Definition
	terrorism	the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims

Learning in Action: Grade Level Skills

Examples of Grade Level Skills

- Construct a compelling question through a disciplinary lens individually and with peers Supporting Questions
- Construct supporting questions based upon disciplinary concepts Gathering and Evaluating Sources
- Analyze details, central ideas and inferences from sources using discipline-specific strategies
- Assess the credibility of primary and secondary sources using the origin, authority, structure, credibility, reliability, and context of the sources to guide the selection Developing Claims and Using Evidence
- Identify evidence that draws information from multiple perspectives
- Construct claims and counterclaims using evidence while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both based on multiple sources Communicating Ideas
- Construct arguments consisting of multiple claims with evidence from sources and attention to disciplinary detail
- Construct responses to supporting and opposing perspectives supported by evidence
- Determine the credibility of disciplinary arguments of peers Taking Informed Action
- Identify challenges and opportunities created in addressing local, state, tribal, regional, national, and/or global issues
- Use a range of civic approaches to address problems being investigated

Resources

Links and online resources to allow you to support your child's learning.

Document Title and Link	Description
ANCHOR A North Carolina History Online Resource	Formerly known as NCPedia, this is an online history of North Carolina, maintained by the NC State Library.
C3 Teachers	The source for all Inquiry Design Material supports,

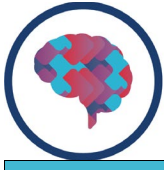


Document Title and Link	Description
	including a growing database of Inquiries
CarolinaK12	A database of 8th grade Social Studies lessons and resources.
GoOpenNC	A database of 8th grade Social Studies lessons and resources
UC-Berkeley History-Social Science Project	Lessons developed for California state Social Studies standards, but with strong connections to the Inquiry skills of our North Carolina standards.
Mission US	A series of interactive games that teach specific issues in US history. Content is created by a New York PBS station and is both high quality and free.
EVERFI	A free source for online courses in economics, financial literacy, and cultural literacy.
Google My Maps	A great tool for students to build content-rich geographic representations of information. (Link connects to a GoOpen lesson for setting up and using MyMaps)
Writing Alignment	“Flow Chart” for helping students find and use evidence from sources to create arguments.

At-Home Connections

Parents can connect each unit with the following strands of social studies and pose these questions as it connects history to the present day. You may use and incorporate news articles and multimedia sources that reflect current events. Here are a sample of questions:

Strand	Suggested Assessment Question
Behavioral Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How have different groups contributed to the development of the culture and society during this time?• How do you think people felt during this time?
Civics & Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the type of government in this period and how it impacted the lives of people.



Strand	Suggested Assessment Question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How were people ruled in this time?• What's the best way to achieve reform?• How did the government make people's lives better or worse?
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What caused economic growth or recession in this time period?• How did people, buy, sell, or trade goods?• What kind of jobs or work did people do during this time?
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why have people entered and left from one region to another in this time period?• How does geography impact how you live and where you live?• What is in the land that people needed during this time to survive?
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How has conflict and compromise shaped this time period of history?• How does history from the past affect us in the present?• How has innovation changed in this period of time?

Challenges to Anticipate

Student learning in Social Studies is organized around Learning Plans. Learning Plans are intended to be Inquiry-driven, student-facing documents that can be provided to students in any learning environment. They are intended to be digital documents, distributed, collected, and graded through Canvas. Successful completion of a Learning Plan demonstrates mastery of the standards indicated for the Learning Plan and can be tracked as evidence of student learning. They are not intended to be the sole source of instruction during the week or unit, but rather serve as a skeletal framework around which all the lessons are built. Lessons incorporate the use of primary sources and require students to read, analyze, synthesize, and comprehend material. One of the challenges students may encounter is with the reading of the primary sources, as they are written at a high school/collegiate level. To overcome this challenge, have the students highlight the text for main ideas. Other challenges may consist of being able to identify features on maps. What is helpful is all maps contain keys that provide information to help students properly recognize, identify, and analyze elements. Lastly, history for many students can be overwhelming because of the volume of information. Have students use the timelines and graphic organizers to help manage and chunk the information into manageable units.

Communicating with Your Child's Teacher

Still feeling stuck? Reach out to your child's teacher to discuss what you can do to further your child's learning. Some questions that might guide your discussion:



RETHINK EDUCATION

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

- What resources would you suggest I use to support my child?
- Where do you see my child struggling? What can we do together to help?
- What should my child practice at home?
- What collective message can we send together to help my child learn?
- How can I connect past historical events to the present?

Need Technical Help?

Reach out to your student's home school for technical assistance. Include the type of device (PC, Mac, Chromebook, etc.) and browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, etc.).