

NCSS	Episode 1	Episode 2	Episode 3	Episode 4	Episode 5	Episode 6	Episode 7	Episode 8	Episode 9
CULTURE KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
How culture influences the ways in which human groups solve the problems of daily living;	~	~		~	~	~	~	~	
That culture may change in response to changing needs, concerns, social, political, and geographic conditions.	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~
PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Evaluate how data and experiences may be interpreted differently by people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference;	v	V	V	~	~	~	~	V	~
Illustrate how holding diverse values and beliefs can contribute or pose obstacles to cross-cultural understanding;	~	r		~	~	~		r	
Draw inferences from data about the ways in which given cultures respond to persistent human issues, and how culture influences those responses.	V	•			~			~	~
TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
That learning about the past requires the interpretation of sources, and that using varied sources provides the potential for a more balanced interpretive record of the past;	r	v	v		v			v	v
That historical interpretations of the same event may differ on the basis of such factors as conflicting evidence from varied sources, national or cultural perspectives, and the point of view of the researcher.	r	v	v	v	v			v	



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PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources;	v	v	v	v	V	V	v	~	v
Use methods of historical inquiry to make informed decisions as responsible citizens to propose policies and take action on an issue of importance today.	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	~
PEOPLE, PLACES AND ENVIRONMENTS KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and geographic phenomena such as climate, vegetation, and natural resources;	V	V	V	V	V	v	V	V	v
Past and present changes in physical systems, such as seasons, climate, and weather, and the water cycle, in both national and global contexts;	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~
Human modifications of the environment;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Factors that contribute to cooperation and conflict among peoples of the nation and world; including language, religion, and political beliefs;	v	V	~	~	~	~		~	~
The use of a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places and environments.	V	V	~	~	~	~	V	V	r



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PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Acquire, organize, and analyze information and use geographic tools to draw conclusions about historic or current national and global environmental change;	V	~	~	V	V	V	~	V	v
Evaluate the consequences of human actions in environmental terms.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTITY KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
How personal, social, cultural, and environmental factors contribute to the development and the growth of personal identity;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
That perceptions are interpretations of information about individuals and events, and can be influenced by bias and stereotypes.	~	~	~	~	~	v	~	V	~
PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Examine the impact of conformity and altruism on identity;	~	~			~	~		~	
Identify biases that can influence a person's perceptions of other individuals, including individuals belonging to groups with different physical, social, or cultural characteristics;	~	~		~	~	~		~	
Identify the relationship between individual qualities and career or professional choices.	~	~	V	V	V	V	~	~	v



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INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
That groups and institutions change over time;	~	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~	✓
That institutions may promote or undermine social conformity;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
That when two or more groups with differing norms and beliefs interact, accommodation or conflict may result;	~			~	~			~	
That groups and institutions influence culture in a variety of ways.	•	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Understand examples of tensions between belief systems and governmental actions and policies;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Investigate conflicts between expressions of individuality and group conformity;	~	~		~	~	~		~	
Evaluate how groups and institutions work to meet individual needs and promote or fail to promote the common good.	V	v	V	V	V	V	V	V	v
POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Examine persistent issues involving the rights of individuals and groups in relation to the general welfare;	•	~	~		~			V	~
Analyze and evaluate conditions, actions, and motivations that contribute to conflict and cooperation among groups and nations;	~	v	r	v	v	v	~	V	r



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Evaluate the role of technology as it contributes to conflict and cooperation among nations and groups, and as it contributes to or detracts from systems of power, authority, and governance.	~	~		~	~	v		v	~
PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
Individuals, government, and society experience scarcity because human wants and needs exceed what can be produced from available resources;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
The economic choices that people make have both present and future consequences.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Ask and find answers to questions about the production and distribution of goods and services in the state and nation; and in a global context;	~	~		~	~	V	V	~	
Compare their own economic decisions with those of others, and consider the wider consequences of those decisions for groups, communities, the nation and beyond;	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	~
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SOCIETY KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
Society often turns to science and technology to solve problems;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Our lives today are media and technology dependent;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~



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Science and technology have had both positive and negative impacts upon individuals, societies, and the environment in the past and present;	~	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Science and technology have changed peoples' perceptions of the social and natural world, as well as their relationship to the land, economy and trade, their concepts of security, and their major daily activities;	v	v	v	V	v	V	v	v	v
Values, beliefs, and attitudes that have been influenced by new scientific and technological knowledge;	~	V	~	~	V	~	~	~	~
How media are created and received depends upon cultural contexts;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Science and technology sometimes create ethical issues that test our standards and values;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
That there are gaps in access to science and technology around the world.	~	~	~	~	•	~	~	~	~
PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Ask and find answers to questions about the ways in which science and technology affect peoples' lives today in different places, and have done so in the past;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Use diverse types of media technology to read, write, create, and review a variety of messages;	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Select, organize, evaluate, and communicate information about the impact of science or technology on a society today or in the past;	r	r	v	~	~	~	r	V	r



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Use scientific findings and forms of technology to formulate possible solutions to real-life issues and problems, and predict outcomes.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V
GLOBAL CONNECTIONS KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
Spatial relationships that relate to ongoing global issues affect the health and well-being of Earth and its inhabitants;	~	~		~	~		~	V	~
Global problems and possibilities are not generally caused or developed by any one nation;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Universal human rights cut across cultures but are not necessarily understood in the same way in all cultures.	~	V	~		~			V	
PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Analyze examples of conflict, cooperation, and interdependence among groups, communities, regions, societies, and nations;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Explore the causes, consequences, and possible solutions related to persistent, current, and emerging global issues, such as health, resource allocation, economic development, and environmental quality;	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Describe and explain the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interests in such matters as territorial rights, natural resources, trade, the different uses of technology, and the welfare of people.	r			V	V			V	



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CIVIC IDEALS AND PRACTICES}KNOWLEDGE - LEARNERS WILL UNDERSTAND:									
The theme of civic ideals and practices helps us to learn about and know how to work for the betterment of society;	~	~	~	~	V	V	~	V	~
Key past and present issues involving democratic ideals and practices, as well as the perspectives of various stakeholders in proposing solutions to these issues;	~	V	~	V	V	V	~	V	V
The importance of becoming informed in order to make positive civic contributions.	•	V	~	•	V	~	~	V	~
PROCESSES - LEARNERS WILL BE ABLE TO:									
Ask and find answers to questions about how to become informed and take civic action;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Build background through research in primary and secondary sources, make decisions and propose solutions to address problems;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V
Identify assumptions, misconceptions, and bias in sources, evidence, and argument used in presenting issues and positions;	v	~	~	~	v	~	~	v	~
Identify, seek, describe, and evaluate multiple points of view about selected issues, noting strengths, weaknesses, and consequences associated with holding each position;	v	V	V	~	V	v	V	V	v
Develop a position on a public policy issues, and defend it with evidence.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	v	~