



Draft 2020 New Jersey Student Learning Standards – Social Studies
6.1 U.S. History: America in the World by the End of Grade 12

Era 1. Colonization and Settlement (1585-1763)

North American Colonial societies adapted European governmental, economic, and cultural institutions and ideologies to meet their needs in the New World.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPI.1.a: Explain how British North American colonies adapted the British governance structure to fit their ideas of individual rights, economic growth, and participatory government.
Civic participation and deliberation are essential characteristics of productive citizenship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPD.1.a: Use multiple sources to analyze the factors that led to an increase in the political rights and participation in government.
Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoGI.1.a: Explain how geographic variations impacted economic development in the New World, and its role in promoting trade with global markets (e.g., climate, soil conditions, other natural resources).
Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconGE.1.a: Explain how economic ideas and the practices of mercantilism and capitalism conflicted during this time period.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.1.a: Assess the impact of the interactions and conflicts between native groups and North American settlers.

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Era 2. Revolution and the New Nation (1754-1820s)

The war for independence was the result of growing ideological, political, geographic, economic, and religious tensions resulting from Britain’s centralization policies and practices. The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights were designed to provide a framework for the American system of government, while also protecting individual rights. Debates about individual rights, states’ rights, and federal power shaped the development of the political institutions and practices of the new Republic.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements are created to maintain national and international order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.a: Prepare and articulate a point of view about the importance of individual rights, separation of powers, and governmental structure in New Jersey’s 1776 constitution and the United States Constitution. • 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.b: Examine the emergence of early political parties and their views on centralized government and foreign affairs and compare these positions with those of today’s political parties.
Civic deliberation requires civic dispositions, attentiveness to multiple perspectives, and understanding diverse perspectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsPD.2.a: Compare and contrast the arguments of Federalists and Anti-Federalists during the ratification debates and assess their continuing relevance.
Historical, contemporary, and emerging processes, rules, laws, and policies address a variety of civic issues and are modified as societies change in an effort to promote the common good and protecting citizens' rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsPR.2.a: Use primary sources to explain how judicial review made the Supreme Court an influential branch of government and construct an argument regarding the continuing impact of the Supreme Court today.
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.a: Analyze how the United States has attempted to account for regional differences while also striving to create an American identity. • 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.b: Use multiple sources to evaluate the effectiveness of the Northwest Ordinance in resolving disputes over Western lands and the expansion of slavery.
Governments affect both public and private markets through regulation, taxation, budget allocations, subsidies, tariffs, price regulation, and policies that increase or reduce production possibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconEM.2.a: Explain how the United States economy emerged from British mercantilism. • 6.1.12.EconEM.2.b: Assess the effectiveness of the new state and national governments attempts to respond to economic challenges including domestic (e.g., inflation, debt) and foreign trade policy issues.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Resources impact what is produced and employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how technological developments transformed the economy, created international markets, and affected the environment in New Jersey and the nation.
Chronological sequencing serves as a tool for analyzing past and present events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.a: Create a timeline that relates events in Europe to the development of American trade and American foreign and domestic policies. 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.b: Assess the importance of the intellectual origins of the Foundational Documents and assess their importance on the spread of democracy around the world (i.e., Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and Bill of Rights).
To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.a: Using primary sources, describe the perspectives of African Americans, Native Americans, and women during the American Revolution and assess the contributions of each group on the outcome of the war. 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.b: Analyze the impact and contributions of African American leaders and institutions in the development and activities of black communities in the North and South before and after the Civil War. 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.c: Explain why American ideals put forth in the Constitution have been denied to different groups of people throughout time (i.e., due process, rule of law and individual rights).
Historical sources and evidence provide an understanding of different points of view about historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistorySE.2.a: Construct responses to arguments in support of new rights and roles for women and for arguments explaining the reasons against them.
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCA.2.a: Research multiple perspectives to explain the struggle to create an American identity.

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Era 3. Expansion and Reform (1801-1861)

Multiple political, social, and economic factors caused American territorial expansion. The rapid expansion and transformation of the American economy contributed to regional tensions, social reform, political compromises, and an expansion of democratic practices.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsPI.3.a: Analyze primary and secondary sources to determine the extent to which local and state issues, publications, and the rise of interest group and party politics impacted the development of democratic institutions and practices. • 6.1.12.Civics.PI.3.b: Describe how the Supreme Court increased the power of the national government and promoted national economic growth during this era.
Social and political systems throughout time have promoted and denied civic virtues and democratic principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsDP.3.a: Compare and contrast the successes and failures of political and social reform movements in New Jersey and the nation during the Antebellum period (i.e., the 1844 State Constitution, abolition, women’s rights, and temperance). • 6.1.12.HistoryDP.3.b: Judge the fairness of government treaties, policies, and actions that resulted in Native American migration and removal. • 6.1.12.HistoryDP.3.c: Examine the origins of the antislavery movement and the impact of particular events, such as the Amistad decision, on the movement.
Maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions, and changes in their environmental characteristics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.GeoSV.3.a: Evaluate the impact of Western settlement on the expansion of United States political boundaries.
Resources impact what is produced and employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconET.3.a: Relate the wealth of natural resources to the economic development of the United States and to the quality of life of individuals.
Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconGE.3.a: Analyze how technological developments transformed the economy, created international markets, and affected the environment in New Jersey and the nation.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.5.a: Evaluate the impact of education in improving economic opportunities and in the development of responsible citizens.
To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryUP.3.a: Determine how expansion created opportunities for some and hardships for others by considering multiple perspectives over different time periods, e.g. Native American/European, Native American/White settlers, American/Latin American, American/Asian.
Complex interacting factors influence people’s perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryUP.3.b: Examine a variety of sources from multiple perspectives on slavery and evaluate the claims used to justify the arguments.
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.3.a: Use evidence to demonstrate how states' rights (i.e., Nullification) and sectional interests influenced party politics and shaped national policies (i.e., the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850). • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.3.b: Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives to explain the impact of immigration on American society and the economy and the various responses to increased immigration.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.a: Judge the fairness of government treaties, policies, and actions that resulted in Native American migration and removal. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.b: Evaluate the role of religion, music, literature, and media in shaping contemporary American culture over different time periods.

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Era 4. Civil War and Reconstruction (1850-1877)

The Civil War was caused by ideological, economic, and political differences about the future course of the nation. Efforts to reunite the country through Reconstruction were contested, resisted, and had long-term consequences.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Democratic principles of rights, equality and freedom are commonly expressed in fundamental documents, values, laws, and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.a: Compare and contrast historians’ interpretations of the impact of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments on African American's ability to participate in influencing governmental policies. • 6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.b: Analyze how ideas found in key documents contributed to demanding equality for all (i.e., the Declaration of Independence, the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Gettysburg Address).
Historical, contemporary, and emerging processes, rules, laws, and policies address a variety of civic issues and are modified as societies change in an effort to promote the common good and protecting citizens' rights. .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsPR.4.a: Draw from multiple sources to explain the ways in which prevailing attitudes, socioeconomic factors, and government actions (i.e., the Fugitive Slave Act and Dred Scott Decision) in the North and South (i.e., Secession) led to the Civil War.
Maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations can be used to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions, and changes in their environmental characteristics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.GeoSV.4.a: Use maps and primary sources to describe the impact geography had on military, political, and economic decisions during the civil war.
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.GeoPP.4.a: Use evidence to demonstrate the impact of population shifts and migration patterns during the Reconstruction period.
Resources impact what is produced and employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconET.4.a: Assess the role that economics played in enabling the North and South to wage war.
Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.4.a: Compare and contrast the immediate and long-term effects of the Civil War on the economies of the North and South.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
There are multiple and complex causes and effects of events from the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.a: Analyze the extent of change in the relationship between the national and state governments as a result of the Civil War and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments during the 19th century.
To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryUP.4.a: Relate conflicting political, economic, social, and sectional perspectives on Reconstruction to the resistance of some Southern individuals and states.
Complex interacting factors influence people’s perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryUP.4.b: Use primary sources to compare and contrast the experiences of African Americans who lived in Union and Confederate states before and during the Civil War.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.b: Compare and contrast the impact of the American Civil War with the impact of a past or current civil war in another country in terms of the consequences of costs, reconstruction, people's lives, and work.
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCA.4.c: Analyze the debate about how to reunite the country and determine the extent to which enacted Reconstruction policies achieved their goals.

Era 5. The Development of the Industrial United States (1870-1900)

Technological developments and unregulated business practices revolutionized transportation, manufacturing, and consumption, and changed the daily lives of Americans. The Industrial Revolution and immigration had a powerful impact on labor relations, urbanization, the environment, cultural values, and created tensions between ethnic and social groups.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Social and political systems throughout time have promoted and denied civic virtues and democratic principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsDP.5.a: Analyze the effectiveness of governmental policies and of actions by groups and individuals to address discrimination against new immigrants, Native Americans, and African Americans.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Governments affect both public and private markets through regulation, taxation, budget allocations, subsidies, tariffs, price regulation, and policies that increase or reduce production possibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconEM.5.a: Assess the impact of governmental efforts to regulate industrial and financial systems in order to provide economic stability.
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoPP.5.a: Explain how the Homestead Act, the availability of land and natural resources, and the development of transcontinental railroads and waterways promoted the growth of a nationwide economy and the movement of populations.
Human settlement activities impact the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoHE.5.a: Generate/make an evidence-based argument regarding the impact of rapid urbanization on the environment and on the quality of life in cities.
The specialization of labor leads to greater efficiency in the means of production and the circular flow of goods and services between markets through a medium of exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconEM.5.a: Analyze the economic practices of corporations and monopolies regarding the production and marketing of goods and determine the positive or negative impact of these practices on individuals and the nation and the need for government regulations.
Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryNM.5.a: Compare and contrast economic developments and long-term effects of the Civil War on the economics of the North and the South.
Multiple economic indicators are used to measure the health of an economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryNM.5.b: Analyze the cyclical nature of the economy and the impact of periods of expansion and recession on businesses and individuals.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.5.a: Evaluate how events led to the creation of labor and agricultural organizations and determine the impact of those organizations on workers' rights, the economy, and politics across time periods.
Complex interacting factors influence people's perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryUP.5.a: Using primary sources, relate varying immigrants' experiences to gender, race, ethnicity, or occupation.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCA.5.a: Assess the effectiveness of public education in fostering national unity and American values and in helping people meet their economic needs and expectations.

Era 6. The Emergence of Modern America: Progressive Reforms

Progressive reform movements promoted government efforts to address problems created by rapid industrialization, immigration, and unfair treatment of women, children, and minority groups. An expanding market for international trade promoted policies that resulted in America emerging as a world power.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Social and political systems throughout time have promoted and denied civic virtues and democratic principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsDP.6.a: Use a variety of sources from multiple perspectives to document the ways in which women organized to promote government policies designed to address injustice, inequality, and workplace safety (i.e., abolition, women’s suffrage, and the temperance movement). 6.1.12.CivicsDP.6.b: Relate the creation of African American advocacy organizations (i.e., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) to United States Supreme Court decisions (i.e., Plessy v. Ferguson) and state and local governmental policies.
Historical, contemporary, and emerging processes, rules, laws, and policies address a variety of civic issues and are modified as societies change in an effort to promote the common good and protecting citizens' rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPR.6.a: Use a variety of sources from multiple perspectives to evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive reforms in preventing unfair business practices and political corruption and in promoting social justice.
Political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoHE.6.a: Compare and contrast issues involved in the struggle between the unregulated development of natural resources and efforts to conserve and protect natural resources during the period of industrial expansion.
Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoGM.6.a: Determine the role geography played in gaining access to raw materials and finding new global markets to promote trade.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	
Since most choices involve a little more of one thing and a little less of something else, economic decision making includes weighing the additional benefit of the action against the additional cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconEM.6.a: Determine how supply and demand influenced price and output during the Industrial Revolution.
Governments and financial institutions influence monetary and fiscal policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.6.a: Analyze the impact of money, investment, credit, savings, debt, and financial institutions on the development of the nation and the lives of individuals.
There are multiple and complex causes and effects of historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.5.b: Explore factors that promoted innovation, entrepreneurship, and industrialization and determine its impact on New Jersey (i.e. Paterson Silk Strike) and the United States during this period.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.5.c: Compare and contrast the foreign policies of American presidents during this time period and analyze how these presidents contributed to the United States becoming a world power. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.5.d: Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women’s rights, including the work of important leaders and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment (i.e., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, and Lucy Stone).
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.5.a: Evaluate the effectiveness of labor and agricultural organizations in improving economic opportunities for various groups.

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Era 7. The Emergence of Modern America: World War I (1890-1930)

United States involvement in World War I affected politics, the economy, and geopolitical relations following the war.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Social and political systems throughout time have promoted and denied civic virtues and democratic principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsDP.7.a: Evaluate the impact of government policies designed to promote patriotism and to protect national security during times of war on individual rights (i.e., the Espionage Act and the Sedition Amendment).
Advancements in technology, investments in capital goods, and human capital increase productivity, economic growth, and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconNM.7.a: Assess the immediate and long-term impact of women and African Americans entering the work force in large numbers during World War I.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.7.a: Take a position based on evidence that evaluates the effectiveness of Woodrow Wilson's leadership during and immediately after WWI and compare it to another president's wartime leadership.
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCA.7.a: Determine the extent to which propaganda, the media, and special interest groups shaped American public opinion and American foreign policy during World War I and compare those factors to contemporary American involvement in another country. 6.1.12.HistoryCA.7.b: Analyze the reasons for the policy of neutrality regarding World War I and explain why the United States eventually entered the war. 6.1.12.HistoryCA.7.c: Evaluate the American government's response to the rise of authoritarian regimes between the world wars and compare that response to the rise of a modern authoritarian regime (e.g., North Korea, Venezuela, Syria, China, Iran).
To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryUP.7.a: Analyze the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different countries.

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Era 8. The Great Depression and World War II: World War II

The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Human rights serve as a foundation for democratic beliefs and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsHR.8.a: Analyze primary and secondary sources to explain how social intolerance, xenophobia, and fear of anarchism led to restrictive immigration laws, and the violation of the human rights of individuals and groups.
Human settlement activities impact the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoHE.8.a: Determine the impact of the expansion of agricultural production into marginal farmlands and other ineffective agricultural practices on people and the environment.
Societies make decisions about how to produce and distribute goods and services and these decisions are influenced by the control of the means of production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconET.8.a: Relate social, cultural, and technological changes in the interwar period to the rise of a consumer economy and the changing role and status of women.
Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconNM.8.a: Analyze the push-pull factors that led to the Great Migration.
There are multiple and complex causes and effects of events from the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.8.a: Make evidence-based inferences to explain why the Great Migration led to heightened racial tensions, restrictive laws, a rise in repressive organizations, and an increase in violence. 6.1.12.History CC.8.b: Relate government policies to the prosperity of the country during the 1920s and determine the impact of these policies on business and the consumer.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.8.c: Identify the conditions that gave rise to the Harlem Renaissance and assess the impact of artists, writers, and musicians on American culture.

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Era 9. The Great Depression and World War II: The Great Depression

The Great Depression resulted from government economic policies, business practices, and individual decisions, and it impacted business and society.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoHE.9.a: Determine how agricultural practices, overproduction, and the Dust Bowl intensified the worsening economic situation during the Great Depression.
Multiple economic indicators are used to measure the health of an economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconNE.9.a: Explain how economic indicators are used to evaluate the health of the economy (i.e., gross domestic product, the consumer price index, the national debt, and the trade deficit). 6.1.12.EconNE.9.b: Compare and contrast the causes and outcomes of the stock market crash in 1929 with other periods of economic instability.
Governments and financial institutions influence monetary and fiscal policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconNE.9.c: Explain how government can adjust taxes, interest rates, and spending and use other policies to restore the country’s economic health. 6.1.12.EconNE.9.d: Explain the interdependence of various parts of a market economy (i.e., private enterprise, government programs, and the Federal Reserve System).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are multiple and complex causes and effects of historical events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.A.9.a: Analyze how the actions and policies of the United States government contributed to the Great Depression.
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCA.9.a: Explore the global context of the Great Depression and the reasons for the worldwide economic collapse.
Complex interacting factors influence people’s perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryUP.9.a: Analyze the impact of the Great Depression on the American family and ethnic and racial minorities.

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Era 10. The Great Depression and World War II: New Deal

Aimed at recovery, relief, and reform, New Deal programs had a lasting impact on the expansion of the role of the national government in the economy.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Historical, contemporary, and emerging processes, rules, and laws/policies address a variety of civic issues requiring interpretations as societies change in an effort to promote the common good and protecting citizens' rights or favor special interests and limit the rights of citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsPR.10.a: Analyze how the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution to define and expand individual rights and use evidence to document the long-term impact of these decisions on the protection of civil and human rights. • 6.1.12.CivicsPR.10.b: Assess the effectiveness of governmental policies enacted during the New Deal period (i.e., the FDIC, NLRB, and Social Security) in protecting the welfare of individuals.
Political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.GeoHE.10.a: Use primary and secondary sources to explain the effectiveness of New Deal programs designed to protect the environment.
Governments affect both public and private markets through regulation, taxation, budget allocations, subsidies, tariffs, price regulation, and policies that increase or reduce production possibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconEM.10.a: Construct a claim that evaluates short- and long-term impact of the expanded role of government on economic policy, capitalism, and society.
Governments and financial institutions influence monetary and fiscal policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconoNM.10.a: Evaluate the effectiveness of economic regulations and standards established during this time period in combating the Great Depression. • 6.1.12.EconoNM.10.b: Compare and contrast the economic ideologies of the two major political parties regarding the role of government during the New Deal and today.
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.10.a: Explain how Franklin Roosevelt and other key individuals, including minorities and women, shaped the core ideologies and policies of the New Deal (i.e., Mary McLeod Bethune, Frances Perkins, and Eleanor Roosevelt). • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.10.b: Use a variety of sources from multiple perspectives to determine the extent to which New Deal public works and arts programs impacted New Jersey, the nation, and the environment.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCa.10.c: Analyze how other nations responded to the Great Depression.

Era 11. The Great Depression and World War II: World War II

The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Social and political systems throughout time have promoted and denied civic virtues and democratic principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsDP.11.a: Use a variety of sources to determine if American policies towards the Japanese during WWII were a denial of civil rights.
Governments around the world support universal human rights to varying degrees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsHR.11.a: Assess the responses of the United States and other nations to the violation of human rights that occurred during the Holocaust and other genocides. 6.1.12.CivicsHR.11.b: Explain the reasons for the creation of the United Nations and evaluate the effectiveness of United Nations' human rights policies and the commitment of the United States to them.
Economic ways of thinking are influenced by economists, economic theories, and economic laws. (e.g. Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Marx, Schumpeter, Keynes, Friedman, etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconET.10.a: Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.
Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconNM.11.a: Analyze how scientific advancements, including advancements in agricultural technology, impacted the national and global economies and daily life.
There are multiple and complex causes and effects of historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.HistoryCC.11.a: Assess the impact of the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons on world power, security, and national foreign policy.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.11.a: Evaluate the role of New Jersey (i.e., defense industries, Seabrook Farms, military installations, and Battleship New Jersey) and prominent New Jersey citizens (i.e., Albert Einstein) in World War II. • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.11.b: Evaluate the effectiveness of international agreements following World War I in preventing international disputes (e.g., League of Nations, Treaty of Versailles, Washington Naval Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact).
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.History CC.11.b: Analyze the roles of various alliances among nations and their leaders in the conduct and outcomes of the World War II.
To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.11.c: Explain why women, African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and other minority groups often expressed a strong sense of nationalism despite the discrimination they experienced in the military and workforce. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.11.d: Compare the varying perspectives of victims, survivors, bystanders, rescuers, and perpetrators during the Holocaust.

Era 12. Postwar United States: Cold War

Cold War tensions between the United States and communist countries resulted in conflict that influenced domestic and foreign policy for over forty years.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Advancements in technology, investments in capital goods, and human capital increase productivity, economic growth, and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.12.a: Explain the implications and outcomes of the Space Race from the perspectives of the scientific community, the government, and the people.
Global economic activities involve decisions based on national interests, the exchange of different units of exchange, decisions of public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.12.a: Assess the impact of agricultural innovation on the world economy.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
and private institutions, and the ability to distribute goods and services safely.	
Governments affect both public and private markets through regulation, taxation, budget allocations, subsidies, tariffs, price regulation, and policies that increase or reduce production possibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconEM.12.a: Assess the role of the public and private sectors in promoting economics growth and ensuring economic stability.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.12.a: Examine constitutional issues involving war powers, as they relate to United States military intervention in the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and other conflicts. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.12.b: Analyze the impact of American governmental policies on independence movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.12.c: Analyze efforts to eliminate communism, such as McCarthyism, and their impact on individual civil liberties. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.12.d: Explain how the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons affected international relations. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.12.e: Analyze ideological differences and other factors that contributed to the Cold War and to United States involvement in conflicts intended to contain communism, including the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War.
Historical sources and evidence provide an understanding of different points of view about historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistorySE.12.a: Explain the reasons for the creation of the United Nations and evaluate the effectiveness of United Nations' human rights policies and the commitment of the United States to them. • 6.1.12.HistorySE.12.b: Use a variety of sources to explain how the Arab-Israeli conflict influenced American foreign policy.

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Era 13. Postwar United States: Civil Rights and Social Change

The Civil Rights movement marked a period of social turmoil and political reform, resulting in the expansion of rights and opportunities for individuals and groups previously discriminated against.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPI.13.a: Craft an argument as to the effectiveness of the New Jersey Constitution of 1947, New Jersey Supreme Court decisions (i.e., Hedgepeth and Williams v. Trenton Board of Education), and New Jersey’s laws in eliminating segregation and discrimination.
Social and political systems throughout time have promoted and denied civic virtues and democratic principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsDP.13.a: Analyze the effectiveness of national legislation, policies, and Supreme Court decisions in promoting civil liberties and equal opportunities (i.e., the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, the Equal Rights Amendment, Title VII, Title IX, Affirmative Action, Brown v. Board of Education, and Roe v. Wade).
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoPP.13.a: Make evidence-based inferences to determine the factors that led to migration from American cities to suburbs in the 1950s and 1960s and describe how this movement impacted cities. 6.1.12.GeoPP.13.b: Use quantitative data and other sources to describe the extent to which changes in national policy impacted immigration to New Jersey and the United States after 1965.
Political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoHE.13.a: Construct an argument on the effectiveness of environmental movements, their influence on public attitudes, and the efficacy of the government’s environmental protection agencies and laws.
Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconNE.13.a: Relate American economic expansion after World War II to increased consumer demand.
Since most choices involve a little more of one thing and a little less of something else, economic decision making includes weighing the additional benefit of the action against the additional cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconEM.13.a: Explain how individuals and organizations used economic measures (e.g., the Montgomery Bus Boycott, sit downs) as weapons in the struggle for civil and human rights.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Governments and financial institutions influence monetary and fiscal policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.13.a: Evaluate the effectiveness of economic policies that sought to combat post-World War II inflation. • 6.1.12.EconNE.13.b: Evaluate the effectiveness of social legislation that was enacted to end poverty in the 1960s and today by assessing the economic impact on the economy (e.g., inflation, recession, taxation, deficit spending, employment, education).
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.13.a: Compare and contrast the leadership and ideology of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X during the Civil Rights Movement, and evaluate their legacies. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.13.b: Explore the reasons for the changing role of women in the labor force in post-WWII America and determine its impact on society, politics, and the economy.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.13.c: Determine the impetus for the Civil Rights Movement and generate an evidence-based argument that evaluates the federal actions taken to ensure civil rights for African Americans. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.13.d: Analyze the successes and failures of women’s rights organizations, the American Indian Movement, and La Raza in their pursuit of civil rights and equal opportunities.
Complex interacting factors influence people’s perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryUP.13.a: Determine the extent to which suburban living and television supported conformity and stereotyping during this time period, while new music, art, and literature acted as catalysts for the counterculture movement.
Historical sources and evidence provide an understanding of different points of view about historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistorySE.13.a: Use a variety of sources to explain the relationship between the changing role of women in the labor force and changes in family structure.

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Era 14. Contemporary United States: Domestic Policies

Differing views on government’s role in social and economic issues led to greater partisanship in government decision making. The increased economic prosperity and opportunities experienced by many masked growing tensions and disparities experienced by some individuals and groups. Immigration, educational opportunities, and social interaction have led to the growth of a multicultural society with varying values and perspectives.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPI.14.a: Draw from multiple perspectives to evaluate the effectiveness and fairness of the processes by which local, state, and national officials are elected.
Constitutions establish a system of government that has powers, responsibilities, and limits that can change over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPI.14.b: Use case studies and evidence to evaluate the effectiveness of the checks and balances system in preventing one branch of national government from usurping too much power during contemporary times. 6.1.12.CivicsPI.14.c: Analyze how the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution to define and expand individual rights and use evidence to document the long-term impact of these decisions on the protection of civil and human rights. 6.1.12.CivicsPI.14.d: Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives and data to determine the effectiveness of the federal government in addressing health care, income equality, and immigration.
An understanding of the role of an individual as a member of a state, the rights and responsibilities of citizens, how civic values are determined and practiced, and examples of how civic identity and values in one place are different in other places, is essential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsCM.14.a: Analyze how the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution to define the rights of the individual and evaluate the impact on public policies. 6.1.12.CivicsCM.14.b: Use a variety of evidence, including quantitative data, to evaluate the impact community groups and state policies have had on increasing the youth vote.
Civic deliberation requires civic dispositions, attentiveness to multiple perspectives, and understanding diverse perspectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPD.14.a: Draw from multiple perspectives and cite evidence to explain the conflicting ideologies and actions of political parties regarding spending priorities, the role of government in the economy, and social reforms.
Personal interests and perspectives impact the application of civic virtues, democratic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsDP.14.a: Draw from multiple perspectives and cite evidence to determine the extent to which nongovernmental organizations, special interest groups, third party political groups, and the media affect public policy.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
principles, constitutional rights, and human rights.	
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.GeoPP.14.a: Use data and other evidence to determine the impact of recent immigration and migration patterns in New Jersey and the United States on demographic, social, economic, and political issues. • 6.1.12.GeoPP.14.b: Use evidence to document how regionalization, urbanization, and suburbanization have led to social and economic reform movements in New Jersey and the United States.
Political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.GeoHE.14.a: Evaluate the impact of individual, business, and government decisions and actions on the environment and climate change and assess the efficacy of government policies and agencies in New Jersey and the United States in addressing these decisions.
Governments and financial institutions influence monetary and fiscal policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.14.a: Use economic indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of state and national fiscal (i.e., government spending and taxation) and monetary (i.e., interest rates) policies. • 6.1.12.GeoNE.14.a: Use financial and economic data to determine the causes of the financial collapse of 2008 and evaluate the effectiveness of the government’s attempts to alleviate the hardships brought on by the Great Recession.
Societies make decisions about how to produce and distribute goods and services and these decisions are influenced by the control of the means of production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconET.14.a: Use current events to judge what extent the government should intervene at the local, state, and national levels on issues related to the economy. • 6.1.12.EconET.14.b: Analyze economic trends, income distribution, labor participation (i.e., employment, the composition of the work force), and government and consumer debt and their impact on society.
The specialization of labor leads to greater efficiency in the means of production and the circular flow of goods and services between markets through a medium of exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconEM.14.a: Relate the changing manufacturing, service, science, and technology industries and educational opportunities to the economy and social dynamics in New Jersey.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.14.a: Analyze campaign speeches and debates and other sources to determine the extent to which presidential candidates’ rhetoric was inclusive, expansive, stereotypical or biased. • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.14.b: Create an evidence-based argument that assesses the effectiveness of actions taken to address the causes of continuing racial tensions and violence. • 6.1.12.HistoryCA.14.c: Determine the influence of multicultural beliefs, products (i.e., art, food, music, and literature), and practices in shaping contemporary American culture.
Chronological sequencing serves as a tool for analyzing past and present events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.14.a: Develop an argument based on a variety of sources that compares George HW Bush’s Iraqi policy with George W. Bush’s.
Historical sources and evidence provide an understanding of different points of view about historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistorySE.14.a: Explore the various ways women, racial and ethnic minorities, the LGBTQ community, and individuals with disabilities have met contributed to the American economy, politics and society. • 6.1.12.HistorySE.14.b: Use a variety of sources from diverse perspective to analyze the social, economic and political contributions of marginalized and underrepresented groups and/or individuals. • 6.1.12.HistorySE.14.c: Analyze the use of eminent domain in New Jersey and the United States from the perspective of local, state, and the federal government as it relates to the economy.
Complex interacting factors influence people’s perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.14.b: Determine how the 9/11 attacks contributed to the debate over national security and civil liberties.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.14.c: Make evidenced-based inferences about the role of partisan politics in presidential impeachments and trials. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.14.d: Evaluate the decisions to wage war in Iraq and Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.14.e: Evaluate the role of religion on cultural and social mores, public opinion, and political decisions.

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Era 15. Contemporary United States: International Policies

The United States has used various methods to achieve foreign policy goals that affect the global balance of power, national security, other national interests, and the development of democratic societies.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Historical, contemporary, and emerging processes, rules, and laws/policies address a variety of civic issues requiring interpretations as societies change in an effort to promote the common good and protecting citizens' rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsPR.15.a: Analyze the factors that led to the fall of communism in Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union and determine how the fall influenced the global power structure.
Governments around the world support universal human rights to varying degrees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.CivicsHR.15.a: Evaluate the role of diplomacy in international conflicts and policies relating to refugees and asylum seekers.
Multiple economic indicators are used to measure the health of an economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.EconNE.15.a: Assess economic priorities related to international and domestic needs, as reflected in the national budget.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.15.a: Assess the impact of the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons on world power, security, and national foreign policy. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.15.b: Analyze the impact of United States support for the policies and actions of the United Nations (i.e., the International Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Sustainability Goals) and other international organizations. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.15.c: Evaluate the effectiveness of United States policies and actions in supporting the economic and democratic growth of developing nations.
Historical sources and evidence provide an understanding of different points of view about historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistorySE.15.a: Explain how and why religious tensions, historic differences, and a western dependence on oil in the Middle East have led to international conflicts and analyze the effectiveness of United States policy and actions in bringing peaceful resolutions to the region. • 6.1.12.HistorySE.15.b: Analyze the reasons for terrorism and the impact that terrorism has had on individuals and government policies and assess the effectiveness of actions taken by the United States and other nations to prevent terrorism. • 6.1.12.HistorySE.15.c: Evaluate the role of diplomacy in developing peaceful relations, alliances, and global agreements with other nations.

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Era 16. Contemporary United States: Interconnected Global Society

Scientific and technological changes have dramatically affected the economy, the nature of work, education, and social interactions.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Civic participation and deliberation are essential characteristics of productive citizenship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPD.16.a: Construct a claim to describe how media and technology has impacted civic participation and deliberation.
Historical, contemporary, and emerging processes, rules, and laws/policies address a variety of civic issues requiring interpretations as societies change in an effort to promote the common good and protecting citizens' rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.CivicsPR.16.a: Analyze government efforts to address intellectual property rights, personal privacy, and other ethical issues in science, medicine, and business that arise from the global use of new technologies.
Long-term climate variability has influenced human migration and settlement patterns, resource use, and land uses at local-to-global scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.GeoHE16.a: Explain why natural resources (i.e., fossil fuels, food, and water) continue to be a source of conflict and analyze how the United States and other nations have addressed issues concerning the distribution and sustainability of natural resources and climate change.
Global economic activities involve decisions based on national interests, the exchange of different units of exchange, decisions of public and private institutions, and the ability to distribute goods and services without interruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconGE.16.a: Use quantitative data and other sources to assess the impact of international trade, global business organizations, and overseas competition on the United States economy and workforce.
Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.12.EconNE.16.a: Make evidenced-base inferences regarding the impact of technology on the global workforce and on entrepreneurship. 6.1.12.EconNE.16.b: Evaluate the economic, political, and social impact of new and emerging technologies on individuals and nations.

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Core Idea	Performance Expectation
<p>To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryUP.16.a: Analyze the impact of American culture on other world cultures and determine the impact of social media on the dissemination of American culture.
<p>Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.16.a: Assess from various perspectives the effectiveness with which the United States government addresses economic issues that affect individuals, business, and/or other countries. • 6.1.12.HistoryCC.16.b: Determine past and present factors that led to the widening of the gap between the rich and poor, and evaluate how this has affected individuals and society.