



# BROWNELL TALBOT

## Seventh Grade Prioritized Social Studies Standards

The scope and sequence of standards listed are from the NCSS (National Council of Social Studies). The NCSS standards guide teachers in providing students the content knowledge, intellectual skills, and civic values necessary for fulfilling the duties of citizenship in a participatory democracy. Environment often times influences culture. Food, Music, Clothes, etc... is often times a result of the materials/resources available to a people. Thus as we study different peoples, we will learn how those cultures evolved naturally and through diffusion. All these concepts are taught from different angles/views and at different depths from one year and course to another, based upon the people, cultures, and societies studied. People are a complex combination of biology and a reflection of their interactions with society as a whole. Nature and nurture create their personal identity. Each course looks at the nurture part of the equation to determine how people/societies have evolved. Links for AP U.S. and World History course standards are located at the bottom of this document.

### CULTURE

- Understand “culture” refers to the socially transmitted behaviors, beliefs, values, traditions, institutions, and ways of living together of a group of people
- Understand concepts such as beliefs, values, institutions, cohesion, diversity, accommodation, adaptation, assimilation, and dissonance
- Understand how culture influences the ways in which human groups solve the problems of daily living
- Understand that the beliefs, values, and behaviors of a culture form an integrated system that helps shape the activities and ways of life that define a culture
- Understand how people from different cultures develop different values and ways of interpreting experience
- Understand that language, behaviors, and beliefs of different cultures can both contribute to and pose barriers to cross-cultural understanding
- Ask and find answers to questions related to culture
- Find, select, organize, and present information to compare various cultures according to specified aspects of culture, such as institutions, language, religion, and the arts
- Evaluate how data and experiences may be interpreted differently by people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference
- Draw inferences from data about the ways in which given cultures respond to persistent human issues, and how culture influences those responses

### TIME, CONTINUITY, & CHANGE

- Understand the study of the past provides a representation of the history of communities, nations, and the world
- Understand concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect
- 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
- Understand 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
- Understand key historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures (e.g., the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, the development of technology, the rise of modern nation-states, and the establishment and breakdown of colonial systems)
- Understand the origins and influences of social, cultural, political, and economic systems
- Understand the contributions of key persons, groups, and events from the past and their influence on the present
- Understand the history of democratic ideals and principles, and how they are represented in documents, artifacts and symbols
- Understand the influences of social, geographic, economic, and cultural factors on the history of local areas, states, nations, and the world