

Social Science Subject Matter Requirements

Part I: Content Domains for Subject Matter Understanding and Skill in History and Social Science

Domain 1. World History

Candidates demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and contexts of the world history contained in the History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools (1998) as outlined in the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools (2001) at a post secondary level of rigor. Candidates have both broad and deep conceptual understanding of the subject matter. Candidates study the people, major events, and issues of the major Western and non-Western civilizations from the origins of humankind to the present. In their study of world history, candidates apply higher-level thinking skills. These skills include, but are not limited to, the ability to analyze, interpret, compare and contrast, and synthesize information about significant historical issues in both written and oral presentation. Candidates utilize appropriate research skills and primary and secondary sources. They engage in historiographic thinking, and demonstrate awareness of multiple historical and geographic perspectives. Candidates appreciate the fundamental role geography plays in historical inquiry. They also understand and are able to apply the principles of political science and economics to historical analysis.

1.1 Ancient Civilizations

Candidates analyze the geography, history, and cultures of Africa, Eurasia, and the Americas from the origins of humankind to the decline of the Roman Empire. Candidates:

- a. Describe what is known of the early physical and cultural development of humankind from the Paleolithic era to the agricultural revolution, explaining how the methods of archaeology and anthropology contribute to the understanding of prehistory.
- b. Describe and analyze the impact of human interaction with the physical environment (e.g., climate, landforms, soils, water) on the development of the ancient cultures of Fertile Crescent (e.g. Sumerian, Babylonian, Hebrew), Persia, Egypt, Kush, Greece, India, China, Rome, and pre-Columbian America.
- c. Describe and analyze the religious, social, economic, and political structures of the ancient cultures of Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt, Kush, Greece, India, China, Rome, and pre-Columbian America, and describe and analyze their intellectual, ethical, scientific, and artistic accomplishments and values.
- d. Describe and analyze the foundations of western political and philosophical thought in ancient Greek, Roman, and Judeo-Christian traditions.
- e. Describe and analyze the foundations of Asian political and philosophical thought found in ancient Chinese and Indian traditions (e.g., Legalism, Taoism, Confucianism, Hinduism, Buddhism).
- f. Describe and analyze the importance and patterns of expansion and contraction of empires, religions, and trade that influenced various regional cultures through the decline of the Roman Empire.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 7.1, 10.1)

1.2 Medieval and Early Modern Times

Candidates trace and analyze historical interpretations of cause and effect, sequence, and correlation of the social, cultural, political, economic, and technological developments in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas from A.D.500-1790. Candidates:

- a. Analyze the impact of geography, including both human and physical features, on the development of medieval and early-modern Asian, African (including sub-Saharan), Middle Eastern, pre-Columbian American, and European civilizations.
- b. Trace the decline of the Western Roman Empire and the development of the Byzantine Empire, and analyze the emergence of these two distinct European civilizations and their views on religion, culture, society, and politics.
- c. Describe the role and expansion of Christianity in medieval and early modern Europe and the Middle East.
- d. Identify the basic tenets of Islam, and describe Islamic society and culture between the beginning of the 7th century and the end of the 18th century.
- e. Analyze the religious and secular contributions of Islam to European, African and Asian civilizations and the impact of medieval Muslim civilization on Asia, Africa, and Europe between the beginning of the 7th century and the end of the 18th century.
- f. Analyze and compare and contrast the development of feudalism as a social, political, and economic system in Europe and Japan.
- g. Compare and contrast the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of pre-Columbian American civilizations in North and South America between A.D. 500 and the end of the 18th century.
- h. Analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of Asia and Africa between A.D. 500 and the end of the 18th century.
- i. Analyze the art, literature, music, science, and technology of the Renaissance and their diffusion and impact throughout Europe.
- j. Analyze the political and religious transformations caused by the Reformation and their impact on Europe.
- k. Analyze the historical developments of the Scientific Revolution and the ideas of the Enlightenment and their effects on social, religious, political, economic, and cultural institutions.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, 7.11)

1.3 Modern World History

Candidates trace and analyze the major developments in the modern world from the late 18th century through the present. Candidates:

- a. Describe and evaluate the significance of the “Age of Exploration,” and the main ideas of the Enlightenment and their influences on social, political, religious, and economic thought and practice.
- b. Compare and contrast the American Revolution and the French Revolution and their enduring worldwide effects on political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.
- c. Describe and analyze the emergence of nationalism in the 18th and 19th centuries and its impact on Western, African, and Asian societies.
- d. Analyze the causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution, including its impact on science, technology, and society.

- e. Describe the emergence and origins of new theories regarding politics, economics, literature, and the arts in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
- f. Analyze the economic, political, social, and geographic factors contributing to the emergence of 19th-century imperialism, and evaluate its impact on Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America, and the Philippines.
- g. Compare and contrast the social, political, and economic factors that influenced the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917.
- h. Analyze the origins and course of World War I and its effects on Europe and the rest of the world, including its impact on science, technology, the arts, politics, society, economics, and geography.
- i. Analyze the conflict between fascist and Marxist/communist ideologies, and the rise, goals, and policies of dictatorships and totalitarian governments between the two World Wars.
- j. Analyze the origins, course, and consequences of World War II, including the human cost of the war (e.g., the Holocaust), the resulting redrawing of boundaries, and the movement of peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.
- k. Analyze the international developments of the post-World War II era, including decolonization, nationalism, nation-building, the development of international organizations, and global migration.
- l. Analyze the Cold War from its origins in the post-World War II 1940s to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, including its impact on social, cultural, political, economic, technological, and geographic developments in the world.
- m. Analyze the emergence of a global economy and its impact on the environment, epidemiology, and demographics, and the development and impact of the information, technology, and communications revolutions.
- n. Describe the causes and effects of genocide in the 20th century, including, but not limited to, the Armenian genocide, the Holocaust, and post-World War II “ethnic cleansing.”
- o. Explain and evaluate the strategic importance of the Middle East and the volatile political relations within the region.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 10.10, 10.11)

Domain 2. U.S. History

Candidates demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and contexts of the United States history contained in the History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools (1998) as outlined in the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools (2001) at a post secondary level of rigor. Candidates have both broad and deep conceptual understanding of the subject matter. Candidates study the people and major events and issues of U. S. history from the colonization of North America to the present. In their study of U.S. history, they apply higher level thinking skills. These skills include, but are not limited to, the ability to analyze, interpret, compare and contrast, and synthesize information about significant historical issues in both written and oral presentation. Candidates utilize appropriate research skills and primary and secondary sources. They engage in historiographic thinking, and are aware of multiple historical and geographic perspectives. Candidates appreciate the fundamental role geography plays in historical inquiry, and they understand and apply the principles of political science and economics to historical analysis of U.S. history.

2.1 Pre-Revolutionary Era and the War for Independence

Candidates describe the pre-Revolutionary era from early European exploration and settlement through the War for Independence. Candidates:

- a. Describe the major American Indian cultural groups and their contributions to early American society.
- b. Explain and analyze the struggle for the control of North America among European powers and the emergence of the 13 colonies under English rule.
- c. Analyze the effects of English, French, Dutch, and Spanish colonial rule on social, economic, and governmental structures in North America, and the relationships of these colonies with American Indian societies.
- d. Describe the institutionalization of African slavery in the Western Hemisphere and analyze its consequences in sub-Saharan Africa.
- e. Analyze the causes for the War for Independence, the conduct of the war, and its impact on Americans.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 8.1, 8.2, 8.7, 11.1, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6)

2.2 The Development of the Constitution and the Early Republic

Candidates describe and analyze the development of the political system of the United States and the ways that citizens participate in it through executive, legislative and judicial processes.

Candidates:

- a. Describe and evaluate the impact of the Enlightenment and the unique colonial experiences on the writing of the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, the Federalist Papers, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.
- b. Examine the issues regarding ratification of the Constitution, and compare and contrast the positions of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 8.1, 8.2, 11.1, 12.1)

2.3 The Emergence of a New Nation

Candidates describe the social, political, and economic developments of the American people between the ratification of the Constitution and the Civil War. Candidates:

- a. Describe the differing visions of the early political parties and explain the reasons for the respective successes and failures of those parties.
- b. Compare the significant political and socioeconomic ideas and issues during the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian periods and contrast how they were implemented in policy and practice.
- c. Describe American foreign policy prior to the Civil War.
- d. Identify and describe the political, social, religious, economic, and geographic factors that led to the formation of distinct regional and sectional identities and cultures.
- e. Describe the purpose, challenges, and economic incentives associated with settlements of the West, including the concept of Manifest Destiny.
- f. Map and analyze the expansion of U.S. borders and the settlement of the West, and describe how geographic features influenced this expansion.
- g. Analyze the evolution of American Indian policy up to the Civil War.

- h. Describe and analyze the impact of slavery on American society, government, and economy, and the contributions of enslaved Africans to America, and trace the attempts to abolish slavery in the first half of the 19th century.
- i. Describe and compare and contrast early 19th-Century social and reform movements and their impact on antebellum American society (e.g., the Second Great Awakening, the temperance movement, the early women’s movement, utopianism).

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 11.1, 11.3)

2.4 Civil War and Reconstruction

Candidates explain and analyze the political, economic, geographic, and social causes and consequences of the Civil War. Candidates:

- a. Interpret the debates over the doctrines of nullification and state secession.
- b. Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of the Union and Confederacy.
- c. Describe the major military and political turning points of the war.
- d. Describe and analyze the physical, social, political, and economic impact of the war on combatants, civilians, communities, states, and the nation.
- e. Compare and contrast plans for Reconstruction with its actual implementation.
- f. Explain and assess the development and adoption of segregation laws, the influence of social mores on the passage and implementation of these laws, and the rise of white supremacist organizations.
- g. Analyze the relationship of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to Reconstruction, and compare and contrast their initial and later interpretations.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 8.10, 8.11, 11.1)

2.5 The “Gilded Age”

Candidates examine the relationship among post-Civil War economic development and political, social, and geographic issues and events in the second half of the 19th century. Candidates:

- a. Describe and analyze the role of entrepreneurs and industrialists and their impact on the United States economy.
- b. Describe and analyze the effects of industrialization on the American economy and society, including increased immigration, changing working conditions, and the growth of early labor organizations.
- c. Explain and analyze the causes for, and the impact of, Populism and Progressivism.
- d. Explain the development of federal Indian policy – including the environmental consequences of forced migration into marginal regions – and its consequences for American Indians.
- e. Analyze the impact of industrialism and urbanization on the physical and social environments of the United States.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 8.12, 11.2)

2.6 The U.S. as a World Power

Candidates trace and evaluate the emergence of the U.S. as an economic, diplomatic, and military world power in the early 20th century. Candidates:

- a. Evaluate the debate about American imperialistic policies before, during and following the Spanish-American War.
- b. Analyze the political, economic, and geographic significance of the Panama Canal, the “Open Door” policy with China, Theodore Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” Diplomacy, William Howard Taft’s “Dollar” Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson’s Moral Diplomacy.
- c. Evaluate the political, economic, social, and geographic consequences of World War I in terms of American foreign policy and the war’s impact on the American home front.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.4)

2.7 The 1920s

Candidates analyze the political, social, economic, technological, cultural, and geographic developments of the 1920s. Candidates:

- a. Analyze domestic events that resulted in, or contributed to, the Red Scare, Marcus Garvey’s Back to Africa movement, the Ku Klux Klan, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Anti-Defamation League.
- b. Analyze the significance of the passage of the 18th and 19th Amendments as they related to the changing political and economic roles of women in society.
- c. Assess changes in American immigration policy in the 1920s.
- d. Describe new trends in literature, music, and art, including the Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age.
- e. Assess the impact of radio, mass production techniques, and the growth of cities on American society.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.5)

2.8 The Great Depression and the New Deal

Candidates analyze the social, political, economic, and geographic effects of the Great Depression and its impact on the changing role of government in economy and society. Candidates:

- a. Analyze the differing explanations for the 1929 stock market crash, Herbert Hoover’s and Congress’ responses to the crisis, and the implementation of Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s New Deal policies.
- b. Describe and assess the human toll of the Great Depression, including the impact of natural disasters and agricultural practices on the migration from rural Southern and Eastern regions to urban and Western areas.
- c. Analyze the effects of, and controversies arising from, New Deal policies, including the social and physical consequences of regional programs (e.g., the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Central Valley Project).
- d. Trace and evaluate the gains and losses of organized labor in the 1930s.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.6)

2.9 World War II

Candidates analyze U.S. participation in World War II. Candidates:

- a. Explain the origins of American involvement in World War II, including reactions to events in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

- b. Analyze American foreign policy before and during World War II.
- c. Evaluate and analyze significant events, issues, and experiences during World War II, including:
 - ◆ Internment of people of Japanese ancestry
 - ◆ Allied response to the Holocaust
 - ◆ The experiences and contributions of American fighting forces, including the role of minorities (e.g., the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat Unit, Navajo Code Talkers)
 - ◆ The role of women and minority groups at home
 - ◆ Major developments in aviation, weaponry, communications, and medicine
 - ◆ The significance and ramifications of the decision to drop the atomic bomb
- d. Assess American foreign policy in the aftermath of World War II, using geographic, political, and economic perspectives.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.7)

2.10 Post-World War II America

Candidates analyze the major issues in post-World War II America. Candidates:

- a. Describe and evaluate the significance of changes in international migration patterns and their impact on society and the economy.
- b. Describe the increased role of the federal government in response to World War II and the Cold War and assess the impact of this increased role on regional economic structures, society, and the political system.
- c. Describe the effects of technological developments on society, politics, and the economy since 1945.
- d. Analyze the major domestic policies of presidential administrations from Harry S Truman to the present.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.8)

2.11 Post-World War II U.S. Foreign Policy

Candidates analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II and its impact on the world. Candidates:

- a. Trace the origins of the Cold War.
- b. Analyze the roles of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and military alliances, including the North American Treaty Organization (NATO), the South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), and the Warsaw Pact.
- c. Trace the origins and consequences of the Korean War.
- d. Explain and analyze the relationship between domestic and foreign policy during the Cold War, including McCarthyism.
- e. Analyze the foreign policies of post-World War II presidential administrations and their effect on the Cold War.
- f. Trace the causes, controversies, and consequences of the Vietnam War, its effects on American combatants and civilians, and its continued impact on American society.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.8, 11.9, 11.11)

2.12 Civil Rights Movement

Candidates trace the reasons for and the development of civil rights from World War II to the present. Candidates:

- a. Examine and analyze the key people, events, policies, and court cases in the field of civil rights from varying perspectives.
- b. Describe the civil rights movements of African Americans and other minority groups and their impacts on government, society, and the economy.
- c. Analyze the development of the women's rights movement and its connections to other social and political movements.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.10, 11.3)

Domain 3. California History

Candidates demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and contexts of the California history contained in the History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools (1998) as outlined in the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools (2001) at a post secondary level of rigor. Candidates have both broad and deep conceptual understanding of the subject matter. Candidates study the history of California from the pre-Columbian period to the present. In this study of California history, they apply higher level thinking skills. These skills include, but are not limited to, the ability to analyze, interpret, compare and contrast, and synthesize information about significant historical issues in both written and oral presentation. Candidates utilize appropriate research skills and primary and secondary sources. They engage in historiographic thinking, and are aware of multiple historical and geographic perspectives. Candidates appreciate the fundamental role geography plays in historical inquiry, and they understand and are able to apply the principles of political science and economics to historical analysis of California history. Candidates understand the relationship between California and U.S. history while also recognizing the political, social, economic, and geographic conditions that make California unique.

3.1 Pre-Columbian Period Through the End of Mexican Rule

Candidates describe analyze the relationship between California's physical geography and its history from the pre-Columbian period through the end of Mexican rule. Candidates:

- a. Describe the geography, economic life, and culture of California's American Indian peoples, as well as their relationship with the environment.
- b. Define and assess the impact of Spanish exploration and colonization, including the establishment of the mission system, ranchos, and pueblos, and their influences on the development of the agricultural economy of early California.
- c. Describe the causes of the Mexican-American War and assess its impact on California.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.8, 8.5, 8.8)

3.2 From the Gold Rush to the Present

Candidates describe and analyze the history of California from the Gold Rush to the present. Candidates:

- a. Describe the discovery of gold and assess its consequences on the cultures, societies, politics, and economies of California, including its impact on California Indians and Californios.

- b. Describe the international migration to California in the 19th century, the social, economic, and political responses to this migration, and the contributions of immigrants to the development of California.
- c. Analyze key principles in California's constitutional and political development (including the Progressive Era reforms of initiative, referendum, and recall), and compare and contrast the California and U.S. Constitutions.
- d. Describe 20th century migration to California from the rest of the U.S. and the world, and analyze its impact on the cultural, economic, social, and political evolution of the state.
- e. Identify major environmental issues in California history and their economic, social, and political implications (e.g., water supply and delivery, air/water/soil quality, transportation, energy).

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 8.5, 8.9, 8.12, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9, 11.10, 11.11)

Domain 4. Principles of American Democracy

Candidates demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and contexts of the American democracy contained in the History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools (1998) as outlined in the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools (2001) at a post secondary level of rigor. Candidates have both broad and deep conceptual understanding of the subject matter. Candidates study the principles of American democracy and analyze how those principles are put into practice in American politics and government. In their study of American democratic principles and practices, candidates apply higher level thinking skills. These skills include the ability to analyze the effect of governmental structures, economic conditions, and social forces on the distribution and use of power. These skills also include the ability to articulate and defend basic values and principles of democratic government. Candidates utilize appropriate research skills and primary and secondary sources. The study of social science must move beyond rote memorization. Therefore, candidates understand and are able to apply the principles and methodologies of political science, economics, and geography to the study of American democracy. Candidates recognize that knowledge and understanding of the social sciences are intrinsic to political analysis.

4.1 Principles of American Democracy

Candidates explain and analyze the fundamental principles and moral values of American democracy as expressed in the U.S. Constitution and other essential documents. Candidates:

- a. Analyze the influence of ancient Classical and Enlightenment political thinkers and the pre-Revolutionary colonial and indigenous peoples' experience on the development of the American government, and consider the historical contexts in which democratic theories emerged.
- b. Explain and analyze the principles of the Declaration of Independence and how the U.S. Constitution reflects a balance between classical republican and classical liberal thinking.
- c. Evaluate the Founding Fathers' contribution to the establishment of a constitutional system as articulated in the Federalist Papers, constitutional debates, and the U.S. Constitution.
- d. Describe the significance of the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment as limits on government in the American constitutional process as compared to English Common Law.
- e. Describe the nature and importance of law in U.S. political theory, including the democratic procedures of law making, the rule of adherence to the law, and the role of civil disobedience.

- f. Analyze the significance and evolving meaning of the principles of American democracy: autonomy/liberty, equality, basic opportunity, debate and deliberation, and representation.
- g. Describe the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights and analyze the reciprocal nature of citizenship, including the obligation to obey the law, serve as a juror, vote, pay taxes, and pursue various avenues of participation open to citizens.
- h. Explain the basis and practice of acquiring American citizenship.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.1, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4)

4.2 Fundamental Values and Principles of Civil Society

Candidates describe and analyze the fundamental values and principles of civil society. Candidates:

- a. Explain and analyze the historical role of religion, religious diversity, and religious discrimination and conflict in American life.
- b. Analyze citizen participation in governmental decision-making in a large modern society and the challenges Americans faced historically to their political participation.
- c. Analyze the evolving practices of citizen collaboration and deliberation, and special interest influence in American democratic decision-making.
- d. Compare and contrast the role of the individual in democratic and authoritarian societies.
- e. Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to promote private or public interests.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.2, 12.3, 12.10)

4.3 The Three Branches of Government

Candidates compare and contrast the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of government as established by the U.S. Constitution and describe how these roles and responsibilities have evolved throughout U.S. history. Candidates:

- a. Analyze Articles I, II, and III as they relate to the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.
- b. Analyze how and why the existing roles and practices of the three branches of government have evolved.
- c. Describe and analyze the issues that arise as a result of the checks and balances system.
- d. Explain the process by which the Constitution is amended.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.4, 12.10)

4.4 Landmark U.S. Supreme Court Cases

Candidates analyze landmark U.S. Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution and the continuing debate about judicial restraint and judicial activism. Candidates:

- a. Analyze the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights and later constitutional amendments.
- b. Evaluate the effects of the Court's interpretations of the Constitution in *Marbury v. Madison*, *McCullough v. Maryland*, and *United States v. Nixon*.

- c. Describe and analyze the controversies that have resulted over the changing interpretations of civil rights, including, but not limited to, those in *Plessy v. Ferguson*; *Brown v. Board of Education*; *Miranda v. Arizona*; *Roe v. Wade*; *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*; *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*; *United States v. Virginia (VMI)*, and *Bush v. Palm Beach County Canvassing Board*.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.5)

4.5 Issues Regarding Campaigns for National, State, and Local Elective Offices

Candidates describe the process by which officials are elected and analyze issues regarding political campaigns. Candidates:

- a. Analyze the origin, development, and role of political parties.
- b. Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process.
- c. Explain the function and evolution of the College of Electors and analyze its role in contemporary American politics.
- d. Describe and evaluate issues of state redistricting and the political nature of reapportionment.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 8.3, 12.6)

4.6 Powers and Procedures of the National, State, Local and Tribal Governments

Candidates compare the processes of law and policy-making at each of the three levels of government, and contrast them to each other and to tribal governments. Candidates:

- a. Identify the various ways in which federal, state, local, and tribal governments are organized.
- b. Analyze the issues that arise out of the divisions of jurisdiction among federal, state, local, and tribal governments at each level of government; consider their impacts on those different levels of government.
- c. Analyze the sources of power and influence in democratic politics, such as access to and use of the mass media, money, economic interests, and the ability to mobilize groups.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.7)

4.7 The Media in American Political Life

Candidates debate positions on the influence of the media on American political life. Candidates:

- a. Describe the significance of a free press, including the role of the broadcast, print, and electronic media in American society and government.
- b. Analyze the interaction between public officials and the media to communicate and influence public opinion.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.8)

4.8 Political Systems

Candidates compare and contrast the origins, characteristics, and development of different political systems. Candidates:

- a. Explain and analyze different political systems and the philosophies that underlie them, including the parliamentary system.

- b. Analyze problems of new democracies in the 19th and 20th centuries and their internal struggles.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.9)

4.9 Tensions within our Constitutional Democracy

Candidates analyze tensions within our constitutional democracy. Candidates:

- a. Analyze the constitutional interpretations of the First Amendment's statement about the separation of church and state.
- b. Debate the adequacy of the solution of majority rule and the role of minority rights in a majority-rules system.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.10)

Domain 5. Principles of Economics

Candidates demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and contexts of the economics contained in the History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools (1998) as outlined in the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools (2001) at a post secondary level of rigor. Candidates have both broad and deep conceptual understanding of the subject matter. Candidates study the principles of economics, both in relation to the United States economy and to the international economy. In their study of economics they apply higher level thinking skills. These skills include, but are not limited to, the ability to analyze, interpret, compare, contrast and synthesize information about significant issues in both written and oral presentation. Candidates utilize research skills and different methods of analysis, including the use of marginal analysis, equilibrium analysis, micro and macro analysis and positive and normative analysis skills. They use the skills of economic analysis to explain rational behavior of people and groups encountering experiences of everyday life in the form of tables and numbers, graphical analysis and single equations. Candidates demonstrate how solutions are derived from each form of economic analysis, how they are equivalent, and how they translate from one to another. Economic themes are intrinsic to all of the social science content domains. Therefore, candidates demonstrate the ability to explore issues that feature both theoretical and applied economics.

5.1 Economic Terms and Concepts and Economic Reasoning

Candidates explain the meaning of common economic terms and concepts (e.g., supply and demand) and use economic reasoning (e.g., the equivalence and convertibility of the different forms of economic analysis). Candidates:

- a. Describe the causal relationship between scarcity and choices, and explain opportunity cost and marginal benefit and marginal cost.
- b. Identify the difference between monetary and non-monetary incentives and how changes in incentives cause changes in behavior.
- c. Debate the role of private property as an incentive in conserving and improving scarce resources, including renewable and nonrenewable natural resources.
- d. Describe and analyze the debate concerning the role of a market economy versus a planned economy in establishing and preserving political and personal liberty (e.g., through the works of Adam Smith).

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.1)

5.2 Elements of America’s Market Economy in a Global Setting

Candidates analyze the elements of America’s market economy in a global setting. Candidates:

- a. Describe and analyze the relationship of the concepts of incentives and substitutes to the law of supply and demand.
- b. Describe the effects of changes in supply and/or demand on the relative scarcity, price, and quantity of particular products.
- c. Explain and analyze the roles of property rights, competition, and profit in a market economy.
- d. Explain and analyze how prices reflect the relative scarcity of goods and services and perform the function of allocation in a market economy.
- e. Explain the process by which competition among buyers and sellers determines a market price.
- f. Describe the effect of price controls on buyers and sellers.
- g. Analyze how domestic and international competition in a market economy affects the quality, quantity, and price of goods and services produced.
- h. Explain the role of profit as the incentive to entrepreneurs in a market economy.
- i. Describe the functions of the financial markets.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.2)

5.3 The Relationship between Politics and Economics

Candidates explain and analyze the debate over the role of the government in the economy and the relationship between politics and economics. Candidates:

- a. Analyze the effects of federal, state, and local policies on the distribution of resources and economic decision-making.
- b. Describe the economic and social effects of government fiscal policies.
- c. Describe the aims and tools of monetary policy and its economic and social effects.
- d. Assess the tradeoff between efficiency and equality in modern mixed economies, using social policies as examples.
- e. Apply the principles of economic decision-making to a current or historical social problem in America (e.g., land development, resource availability, environmental quality, composition of the economy).

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.3, 12.1, 12.6)

5.4 Elements of the U.S. Labor Market in a Global Setting

Candidates describe and analyze the operations of the U.S. labor market. Candidates:

- a. Describe the circumstances surrounding the establishment of principal American labor unions, procedures that unions use to gain benefits for their members, and the effects of unionization, the minimum wage, and unemployment insurance.
- b. Analyze the current U.S. economy and the global labor market that helps support it, including the types of goods and services produced, the types of skills in demand, the effects of rapid technological change, inter- and intra-regional shifts in employment, and the impact of international competition.
- c. Analyze wage differences between jobs and professions, using the laws of supply and demand and the concept of productivity.

- d. Analyze the effects of international mobility of capital, labor, and trade on the U.S. economy.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.4)

5.5 Aggregate Economic Behavior of the American Economy

Candidates describe the macroeconomic forces at work at the level of the aggregate sectors of the economy. Candidates:

- a. Describe how measures of economic output are adjusted using indexes.
- b. Define, calculate, and analyze the significance of the changes in rates of unemployment, inflation, and real Gross Domestic Product.
- c. Distinguish between short- and long-term interest rates and explain their relative significance.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.5)

5.6 International Trade and the American Economy

Candidates describe and analyze issues of international trade and explain how the U.S. economy affects, and is affected by, economic forces beyond the United States' borders. Candidates:

- a. Use the concept of comparative advantage to identify the costs of and gains from international trade.
- b. Compare and contrast the arguments for and against trade restrictions during the Great Depression with those among labor, business, and political leaders today.
- c. Analyze the significance of the changing role of international political borders and territorial sovereignty in a global economy (e.g., General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), World Trade Organization (WTO), European Union (EU)).
- d. Describe how international currency exchange rates are determined and their significance.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 12.6)

Domain 6. Principles of Geography

Candidates demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and contexts of the geography contained in the History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools (1998) as outlined in the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools (2001) at a post secondary level of rigor. Candidates have both broad and deep conceptual understanding of the subject matter. Candidates study the principles of geography and their application to the study of history, political science, and economics. In their study of geography, they apply higher level thinking skills. These skills include (but are not limited to) the ability to analyze, interpret, compare and contrast, and synthesize information regarding the geographic character of landscapes, societies, and ecosystems across the earth. They know the five basic themes of geography as stated in the 2000 History-Social Science Framework: location; place; human and environmental interaction; movement; and regions. Candidates use basic map and globe skills, such as latitude/longitude, relative location, distance/direction, scale, legend, map projections, and distortion categories to describe and analyze the world from a geographic perspective.

6.1 Tools and Perspectives of Geographic Study

Candidates use the tools, theories, and methodologies of geography to analyze the history and current issues of the world's peoples and places. Candidates:

- a. Describe the criteria for defining regions and identify why places and regions are important.
- b. Explain the nature of map projections and use maps, as well as other geographic representations and technologies (including remote sensing and geographic information systems) to acquire, process, and report information from a spatial perspective.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools, Grades 6-12, Historical and Social Science Analysis Skills, Chronological and Spatial Thinking, #3)

6.2 Geographic Diversity of Natural Landscapes and Human Societies

Candidates make inter- and intra-regional comparisons and analyze the geographic diversity of human societies, using such concepts as density, distribution, growth, demographic transition, culture, and place identification. Candidates:

- a. Analyze how unique ecologic settings are encouraged by various combinations of natural and social phenomena, including bio-geographic relationships with climate, soil, and terrain.
- b. Analyze the patterns and networks of economic interdependence across the earth's surface during the agricultural, industrial, and post-industrial revolutions, including the production and processing of raw materials, marketing, consumption, transportation, and other measures of economic development.
- c. Describe the processes, patterns, and functions of human settlements from subsistence agriculture to industrial metropolis.
- d. Analyze the forces of cooperation and conflict among peoples and societies that influence the division and control of the earth's surface (e.g., boundaries and frontiers, the control of resources, centripetal vs. centrifugal forces, spheres of influence).

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 11.6.3, 10.5.2, 12.2.6, 7.2.1, 8.12.1, 10.5.2, 11.2.6)

6.3 Culture and the Physical Environment

Candidates describe and analyze and discuss the geographic interactions between human activities and the physical environment in the past and present, and plan for the future. Candidates:

- a. Describe and analyze ways in which human societies and settlement patterns develop in response to the physical environment, and explain the social, political, economic, and physical processes that have resulted in today's urban and rural landscapes.
- b. Recognize the interrelationship of environmental and social policy.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.4.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1, 6.6.7, 6.7.3, 7.3.2, 7.3.4, 7.4.2, 7.4.4, 7.6.1, 7.6.3, 7.7.1, 7.8.2, 7.8.3, 7.11.3, 8.6.1, 8.6.2, 8.7.1, 8.8.5, 8.12.1, 8.12.5, 10.3.5, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.10.1, 11.1, 11.2.2, 11.2.6, 11.4, 11.5.7, 11.6.3, 11.8.6, 11.11.5, 6.2.8, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 7.4.1, 10.10, 6.4.6, 6.5.2, 6.5.6, 7.1.2, 7.2.4, 7.7.3, 8.3.5, 8.5.2, 8.8.6, 8.10.2, 8.10.7, 10.5.2, 10.6.2, 10.8.3, 11.4.2, 11.7.2, 11.9.3)

Part II: Subject Matter Skills and Abilities

Applicable to the Content Domains in Social Science

Throughout their course of study, candidates for a teaching credential have opportunities to demonstrate their ability to apply higher-level thinking, writing, and presentation skills to their study of the social sciences. These skills include (but are not limited to) the ability to analyze, interpret, compare and contrast, and synthesize information about significant social, political, economic, and geographic issues in written, oral, and visual form. Candidates understand, critically assess, and use the different types of information found on the internet and in archives, libraries, museums, and other repositories. They utilize chronological, spatial, interdisciplinary, and thematic thinking. They consider the impact of cultural, political, and ethical perspectives on issues and their interpretation.

Candidates understand the nature of historiography and the necessity of historical revision. They are able to distinguish valid arguments from fallacious arguments in historical interpretations. They identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretations, and evaluate major debates among historians concerning alternative interpretations of the past. Within this evaluation, candidates analyze authors' use of evidence and the distinctions between sound generalizations and misleading oversimplifications. They construct and test hypotheses; collect, evaluate, and employ data from multiple primary and secondary sources; and present it in oral, written, and visual forms.

Candidates demonstrate the connections, causal and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, cultural, economic, political, and technological trends. They recognize the complexity of historical causes and effects, including the limitations on determining historical causation. They interpret past events and issues within their historical context rather than solely in terms of present-day norms and values, while understanding that the past and its interpretations can have contemporary relevance. They understand the contingent nature of historical events and recognize that events could have taken other directions.

Candidates draw upon and apply methodologies and approaches of the social sciences to inform their study of history. With regard to methodology, candidates are familiar with issues of hypothesis generation and testing. They are also familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of different methods for gathering data, such as observation, archival research, content analysis, in-depth interviewing, surveys, and experimentation. Candidates understand both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis and their respective strengths and weaknesses.

Candidates are aware of the analytical perspectives characteristic of the social sciences as a whole. The social sciences all regard certain issues as fundamental, but address them quite differently. Key points of divergence include how to understand the relationship between the individual and society and whether to focus on culture and language or social structure and behavior. Candidates are able to address the ethical questions raised by social analysis, including such fundamental debates as relativism vs. universalism and individualism vs. collectivism.

(History-Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools: Grades 6-8 and 9-12: Historical and Social Sciences Analysis Skills)