Missouri Educator Gateway Assessments

FIELDS 025–030: SOCIAL SCIENCE MULTI-CONTENT
TEST FRAMEWORK

June 2014

025: United States History

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
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<tr>
<td>0011 U.S. and Missouri History from the Precontact Period to 1789</td>
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<td>0012 U.S. and Missouri History from 1789 to 1918</td>
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<td>0013 U.S. and Missouri History from 1918 to the Present</td>
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026: World History

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<tr>
<td>0021 World History from the Beginnings of Human Society to 1350 CE</td>
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027: Economics

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<td>0042 Human Systems</td>
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<td>0052 U.S. Government, the Political Process, and the Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship</td>
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<tr>
<td>0053 Structure, Functions, and Operation of Government in the United States and Missouri</td>
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### 030: Behavioral Sciences

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<td>0062 Sociological Perspectives</td>
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<td>0063 Cultural Perspectives</td>
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UNITED STATES HISTORY

0011 Understand major developments in U.S. and Missouri history from the precontact period to 1789.

For example:

11.1 Demonstrate knowledge of important social, economic, and political features of major Native American cultures of the precontact period.

11.2 Examine major events and developments related to European exploration of North America, including the objectives of various explorers, the consequences of key expeditions, and conflict between European nations.

11.3 Analyze relations between Europeans and Native Americans, including the effects of European settlement on Native American peoples and the different cultural perspective of the two groups.

11.4 Compare similarities and differences between the New England, mid-Atlantic, and southern colonies, including reasons for migration, ethnic diversity, and patterns of social and economic development.

11.5 Analyze major social, economic, political, and cultural developments in the colonies, including the influence of the triangular trade, the role of colonial assemblies, the Great Awakening and the evolution of religious freedom, and economic and political relations with Great Britain.

11.6 Examine major causes, events, developments, and consequences of the American Revolution, including changes in British imperial policy following the French and Indian War, arguments over colonial rights, the roles and perspectives of major groups during the war, major battles of the conflict, and the effects of the Revolution on various social groups.

11.7 Analyze the evolution of national and state governments during and after the Revolution, including the creation of state constitutions, arguments over the Articles of Confederation, major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention, and differences between Federalists and anti-Federalists.

11.8 Recognize chronological relationships between events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of major figures, including Roger Williams, William Penn, James Oglethorpe, Daniel Boone, Chief Pontiac, George Washington, Thomas Paine, Abigail Adams, and James Madison.
11.9 Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

11.10 Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.
0012 Understand major developments in U.S. and Missouri history from 1789 to 1918.

For example:

12.1 Examine major political and constitutional developments of the period, including John Marshall and the U.S. Supreme Court, the Missouri Compromise, differences between the Democratic and Whig parties, and the goals and strategies of the Progressive movement.

12.2 Analyze events and developments related to westward expansion, including major territorial acquisitions; developments on the agricultural, mining, and ranching frontiers; and the impact of westward settlement on Native American peoples.

12.3 Analyze the causes and consequences of economic growth during the period, including improvements in transportation, technological innovations, immigration and urbanization, anti-immigrant violence and agitation, the effects of industrialization on different regions and cultural groups, and the conflict between industrial capital and organized labor.

12.4 Examine major events and developments in U.S. foreign relations, including the War of 1812, the Monroe Doctrine, the Mexican War, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the causes and consequences of U.S. participation in World War I.

12.5 Examine the objectives and achievements of major antebellum reform movements and analyze the impact of slavery in the United States, including forces promoting the expansion of slavery, slave resistance, and the emergence of a distinctive African American culture.

12.6 Analyze key events and developments of the Civil War and Reconstruction period, including causes, major battles, and consequences of the Civil War; alternative programs for Reconstruction; and the Compromise of 1877.

12.7 Analyze the rise of the New South; the disfranchisement and segregation of African Americans; and the efforts of African Americans to overcome the social, economic, and political obstacles that confronted them.

12.8 Recognize chronological relationships between major events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of important literary, artistic, intellectual, scientific, and technological developments from 1789 to 1918.

12.9 Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
12.10 Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.
0013 Understand major developments in U.S. and Missouri history from 1918 to the present.

For example:

13.1 Examine major events and developments of the 1920s, the causes of the Great Depression, the response of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal to economic collapse and social dislocation, and the effects of the Depression on the people of the United States.

13.2 Examine major events and developments related to U.S. participation in World War II, including prewar neutrality, war mobilization, the internment of Japanese Americans, major battles involving U.S. forces, the impact of the war on U.S. society, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb.

13.3 Analyze major developments in U.S. foreign policy since World War II, including the doctrine of containment, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, the Cuban missile crisis, the policy of détente, the Camp David Accords, and the Afghanistan and Iraq Wars.

13.4 Analyze major political events and developments in the United States since 1945, including Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society, the Watergate scandal, the rise of the conservative movement, and significant U.S. Supreme Court decisions and political contests of the period.

13.5 Demonstrate knowledge of major social and economic developments in the United States since 1945, including the postwar economic boom, suburbanization, demographic and population shifts, changing patterns of immigration, deindustrialization and the shift toward a service economy, Reaganomics, and economic globalization.

13.6 Analyze changing conceptions of citizenship and individual rights, and examine the aims, activities, strategies, prominent figures, and achievements of the struggle for African American equality and major social and political movements of the postwar period, including the women's rights movement, the American Indian Movement, the Hispanic rights movement, the Asian American movement, and the environmental movement.

13.7 Recognize chronological relationships between major events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of important literary, artistic, intellectual, scientific, and technological developments from 1918 to the present.

13.8 Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
13.9 Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.
WORLD HISTORY

0021 Understand major developments in world history from the beginnings of human society to 1350 CE.

For example:

21.1 Examine the Neolithic Revolution and the birth of human civilization, including the growth of agriculture, the domestication of animals, social differentiation, economic specialization, political organization, and the emergence of towns.

21.2 Demonstrate knowledge of major geographic, social, economic, political, and cultural features of early civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the Near East.

21.3 Examine major events, developments, characteristics, and contributions of ancient Greek and Roman civilizations.

21.4 Examine major social, economic, political, and cultural developments in Asia, Africa, and the Americas during the period, including Confucianism and imperial change in China, the Bantu migrations, Mayan science and religion, Aztec and Inca society and government, and the effect of the Mongol invasions.

21.5 Demonstrate knowledge of the principal beliefs, sacred texts, and historical development of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism.

21.6 Examine major geographic, social, economic, political, and cultural characteristics of Islamic and Byzantine civilizations, including the expansion of Islam, divisions within the Muslim caliphate, the work of Islamic and Byzantine scholars, and Justinian's conquests and legal reforms.

21.7 Analyze major social, economic, and political developments in Europe following the decline of the Roman Empire, including the emergence of feudalism, the role of the Catholic Church in medieval civilization, the Crusades, and the Black Death.

21.8 Recognize chronological relationships between major global events and developments of the period and analyze major social, economic, and cultural developments and trends in Eurasia, Africa, and the Americas from 4000 BCE to 1350 CE.

21.9 Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
21.10 Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.
0022  Understand major developments in world history from 1350 to 1871.

For example:

22.1 Demonstrate knowledge of the origins, major developments, important individuals, and lasting consequences of the European Renaissance.

22.2 Analyze the causes and consequences of the Protestant Reformation, including the role of leading reformers, the response of the Catholic Church, and the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

22.3 Examine European expansion between 1450 and 1650, including factors encouraging European exploration and the impact of colonization on Europeans and the indigenous peoples they encountered.

22.4 Analyze the central ideas of major thinkers of the Scientific Revolution and European Enlightenment and the influence of these ideas on events and developments in Europe and the Americas.

22.5 Analyze causes, similarities, differences, and consequences of the English, American, and French revolutions, and the wars of independence in Latin America.

22.6 Evaluate social, economic, and political factors related to the spread of industrialization in Europe, including the role of Great Britain in the industrializing process; the growth of urban centers; the transformation of family and social relations; and major technological innovations, economic theories, and social reforms.

22.7 Examine major political developments during the period, including the rise of the Ottoman Empire; dynastic change in China; the Meiji Restoration in Japan; and the growth of absolutism, liberalism, and nationalism in Europe.

22.8 Recognize chronological relationships between major global events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of major literary, artistic, intellectual, and scientific developments in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas from 1350 to 1871.

22.9 Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

22.10 Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.
0023 Understand major developments in world history from 1871 to the present.

For example:

23.1 Analyze major causes, events, and consequences of European imperialism, including motives for the pursuit of colonial empires; rivalries between colonial powers; and interactions between imperialist powers and the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

23.2 Demonstrate knowledge of the causes, major events, and consequences of World War I, including nationalist tensions in the Balkans, the strategies of major combatants, the Russian Revolution, and the Treaty of Versailles.

23.3 Analyze the causes, major events, and consequences of World War II, including the rise of totalitarian and authoritarian governments, the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, major battles of the war, the Holocaust, the use of the atomic bomb, and the formation of the United Nations.

23.4 Analyze the causes, major events, and consequences of the Cold War, including U.S.-Soviet differences concerning Eastern Europe, ideological confrontation, the nuclear arms race, and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

23.5 Examine major social, economic, and political developments in East Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East, including decolonization in postwar Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; the Cultural Revolution in China; the overthrow of apartheid in South Africa; and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

23.6 Analyze social, economic, political, and demographic changes in Europe since World War II, including postwar reconstruction; changing patterns of work, leisure, and gender relations; immigration; and the rise of the European Union.

23.7 Recognize chronological relationships between major global events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of major literary, artistic, intellectual, and scientific developments in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas from 1871 to the present.

23.8 Analyze major global challenges of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, including environmental degradation, terrorism, limited natural resource supplies, and economic imbalances among the world's peoples.

23.9 Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
23.10 Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.
ECONOMICS

0031 Understand basic economic concepts and microeconomics.

For example:

31.1 Recognize and apply basic economics concepts, including scarcity, opportunity cost, competition, economic incentives, specialization, marginal benefits and costs, elasticity, economies of scale, and the law of diminishing returns.

31.2 Compare basic characteristics of market, traditional, command, and mixed economies.

31.3 Demonstrate knowledge of the factors of production (i.e., land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship) and how they are combined to produce goods and services.

31.4 Analyze the effect of the laws of supply and demand, economic incentives, investments in physical and human capital, and various competitive models (e.g., oligopoly, monopolistic competition) on the operation of market economies.

31.5 Analyze factors affecting the operation of business firms, including basic forms of business organization; decision-making methods; strategies for allocating resources; and production, marketing, and distribution considerations.

31.6 Apply skills and procedures used in economic research related to microeconomics, such as formulating research questions, using economic research methodologies to gather information, applying decision-making and problem-solving procedures, and recognizing methods of calculating economic activity.

31.7 Demonstrate economic literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in economic texts related to microeconomics.
0032 Understand macroeconomics and international economics.

For example:

32.1 Demonstrate knowledge of the roles of and relationships between major economic institutions and groups in the U.S. economic system, including banks, financial markets, labor unions, corporations, and consumers.

32.2 Analyze the causes and effects of unemployment, inflation, and deflation, including different types of unemployment and inflation, the effects of unemployment and deflation on different groups, and the ways in which unemployment and inflation are calculated.

32.3 Demonstrate knowledge of the stages of the business cycle (i.e., expansion, peak, contraction, and trough) and use economic indicators to analyze the current and future state of the economy.

32.4 Analyze factors influencing fiscal and monetary policy, including major areas of government revenues and expenditures, demand-side vs. supply-side theory, the functions of the Federal Reserve System, basic tools of monetary policy, and the likely response of policymakers to given economic developments.

32.5 Demonstrate knowledge of forms of government regulation, their effects on consumers and producers, and the benefits and costs of government policies to improve market outcomes.

32.6 Examine the basic principles and components of international economics, including the concepts of absolute and comparative advantage, the principles of free trade and protectionism, economic development strategies, and major patterns of economic exchange.

32.7 Analyze factors influencing the operation of the international economic system, including exchange rates, trade restrictions and agreements, the policies of international economic agencies, and globalization trends.

32.8 Apply skills and procedures used in economic research related to macroeconomics and international economics, such as formulating research questions, using economic research methodologies to gather information, applying decision-making and problem-solving procedures, and recognizing methods of calculating economic activity.

32.9 Demonstrate economic literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author’s argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in economic texts related to macroeconomics and international economics.
0033 Understand consumer economics and personal finance.

For example:

33.1 Recognize basic principles of consumer economics, including purchasing options for goods and services, types of consumer advertising, and how to assess marketing appeals.

33.2 Demonstrate knowledge of consumer rights and responsibilities, sources of consumer information, and consumer protection laws and agencies.

33.3 Apply principles and steps involved in creating and maintaining a personal budget.

33.4 Demonstrate knowledge of types of credit, procedures for obtaining credit, factors that affect credit eligibility, and appropriate uses of credit.

33.5 Recognize major characteristics and functions of institutions, businesses, and agencies that provide financial services (e.g., credit unions, commercial banks, savings and loan associations).

33.6 Demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of various insurance, savings, investment, and retirement options, and assess the risks and benefits associated with each.

33.7 Apply skills and procedures used in economic research related to consumer economics and personal finance, such as formulating research questions, using economic research methodologies to gather information, applying decision-making and problem-solving procedures, and recognizing methods of calculating economic activity.

33.8 Demonstrate economic literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in economic texts related to consumer economics and personal finance.
GEOGRAPHY

0041 Understand basic geographic concepts and physical systems.

For example:

41.1 Apply the five fundamental geographic themes (i.e., location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region) and the six essential elements of geography (i.e., the world in spatial terms, places and regions, physical systems, human systems, environment and society, and the uses of geography).

41.2 Apply basic geographic terms and concepts, such as habitat, ecology, interdependence, assimilation, complementarity, cultural convergence, and cultural diffusion.

41.3 Recognize basic characteristics and uses of maps and globes, including keys and legends, scale, and latitude and longitude, and the advantages and disadvantages of maps, globes, and standard map projections.

41.4 Locate landmasses, significant landforms, and important bodies of water in various parts of the world on maps and recognize various types of physical features such as gulfs, deltas, capes, isthmuses, peninsulas, and archipelagoes.

41.5 Demonstrate knowledge of the principal elements of climate, global and regional climatic patterns, and processes that influence weather.

41.6 Examine ways in which internal and external processes (e.g., tectonic movement, volcanism, glaciation, erosion, deposition) shape the physical features of the earth.

41.7 Recognize the location, distribution, and uses of natural resources in the United States and the world, and examine the influence of natural resources and ecosystems on human populations.

41.8 Apply skills and procedures used in geographic research related to physical systems, such as formulating research questions; using geographic research methodologies to gather information; applying decision-making and problem-solving procedures; and assessing the appropriateness of various geographic reference sources, tools, and technologies for specific inquiries.

41.9 Demonstrate geographic literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author’s argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in geographic texts related to physical systems.
0042 Understand human systems.

For example:

42.1 Demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of major cultural groups associated with particular world regions, including language, clothing, habitation, ethnic homogeneity or diversity, food, patterns of livelihood, art, and literature, and examine how the physical characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and cultures.

42.2 Examine the establishment of human settlements, how their organization and functions have changed over time, and how changes in the environmental characteristics of a place or region have influenced spatial patterns of land use.

42.3 Examine world population patterns and trends, including world and regional population distribution; the demographic structure of particular places and regions; and the economic, environmental, and cultural reasons for demographic change.

42.4 Analyze the causes and effects of historical and contemporary migrations of human populations, including the influence of historical events on migration patterns; push and pull factors; the effect of long-term climate variability on human migration; and the spatial diffusion of ideas, technologies, and cultural practices from one culture to another.

42.5 Examine categories, patterns, and networks of economic activity in human societies and their impact on spatial patterns in places and regions.

42.6 Analyze factors that contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries, including economic globalization, the expanding use of scarce resources, political and cultural divisions within and between nations, and the initiatives of major international organizations.

42.7 Apply skills and procedures used in geographic research related to human systems, such as formulating research questions; using geographic research methodologies to gather information; applying decision-making and problem-solving procedures; and assessing the appropriateness of various geographic reference sources, tools, and technologies for specific inquiries.

42.8 Demonstrate geographic literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author’s argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in geographic texts related to human systems.
0043 Understand the interaction between the environment and human societies.

For example:

43.1 Analyze the effects of physical factors such as climate, topography, ecology, and location on population distribution, livelihood, industry, agriculture, and transportation.

43.2 Analyze ways in which human societies modify the physical environment and adapt to environmental change, including conservation initiatives, programs for resource use and management, the influence of political and economic decisions on the environmental characteristics of places and regions, and the economic and political consequences of environmental change.

43.3 Examine the causes and effects of current environmental problems, including global warming, tropical deforestation, desertification, acid rain, waste disposal, and water quality and availability.

43.4 Analyze the role of technology in the creation and solution of environmental problems.

43.5 Demonstrate knowledge of how geographic factors have influenced historical events and developments.

43.6 Apply skills and procedures used in geographic research related to the interaction between the environment and human societies, such as formulating research questions; using geographic research methodologies to gather information; applying decision-making and problem-solving procedures; and assessing the appropriateness of various geographic reference sources, tools, and technologies for specific inquiries.

43.7 Demonstrate geographic literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in geographic texts related to the interaction between the environment and human societies.
POLITICAL SCIENCE

0051 Understand the foundations of government.

For example:

51.1 Apply basic political science terms and concepts, such as loose and strict construction, patronage, injunction, sovereignty, balance of power, gerrymandering, political socialization, interest group theory, and social contract theory.

51.2 Analyze and apply principles and ideas contained in the writings of major political figures and theorists, such as Aristotle, Niccolò Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, Karl Marx, Mohandas Gandhi, George Orwell, and Nelson Mandela.

51.3 Demonstrate knowledge of major events and developments related to the emergence and spread of democratic and representative government, and analyze ways in which different social and economic systems enact civic virtues and democratic principles, promote the common good, and protect the rights of citizens.

51.4 Recognize major characteristics of different systems of government, including monarchy, oligarchy, representative democracy, direct democracy, authoritarianism, and totalitarianism.

52.5 Analyze similarities and differences between the political systems of the United States and other contemporary and historical nations.

51.6 Apply skills and procedures used in political science research related to the foundations of government, such as formulating research questions, using political science research methodologies to gather information, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

51.7 Demonstrate political science literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in political science texts related to the foundations of government.
0052 Understand U.S. government, the political process, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

For example:

52.1 Analyze and apply principles and ideas contained in key political documents that influenced the development of government in the United States, such as Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Federalist Papers, and the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments.

52.2 Demonstrate knowledge of the fundamental principles, key articles, and significant amendments to the U.S. Constitution.


52.4 Analyze major features of the U.S. electoral system, including reapportionment, primary elections, the Electoral College, the role and development of political parties, and factors influencing voter turnout and the outcome of political contests.

52.5 Examine the ways in which citizens participate in the political process and the skills needed for effective participation in political affairs.

52.6 Demonstrate knowledge of the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship, including First Amendment rights, due process rights, equal protection under the law, voting, paying taxes, and serving on juries.

52.7 Recognize events and developments in U.S. history that have increased or diminished individual rights and popular participation in the political process.

52.8 Apply skills and procedures used in political science research related to U.S. government, the political process, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, such as formulating research questions, using political science research methodologies to gather information, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

52.9 Demonstrate political science literacy, including identifying central ideas; assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument; drawing conclusions and making inferences; evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence; interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats; and recognizing assumptions in political science texts related to U.S. government, the political process, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
0053 Understand the structure, functions, and operation of government in the United States and Missouri.

For example:

53.1 Demonstrate knowledge of the structure, functions, and powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the federal government.

53.2 Analyze the separation of powers and operation of the system of checks and balances in the federal government.

53.3 Examine law-making processes in the United States, including the role of lobbyists and special interest groups in the legislative process and the operation of the initiative, referendum, and recall processes at the state level.

53.4 Recognize the responsibilities of independent regulatory agencies, government corporations, and executive agencies in the federal government; examine relationships between governments, civil societies, and economic markets; and assess the intended and unintended consequences of public policies.

53.5 Demonstrate knowledge of the operation of the U.S. legal system, including the functions of law in U.S. society, major sources of U.S. law (e.g., constitutional, statutory, case, administrative), and steps in the criminal justice process.

53.6 Examine the process by which U.S. foreign policy is made, including the constitutional powers of the president and Congress, foreign policy tools available to the president, and factors influencing the formulation of U.S. foreign policy.

53.7 Demonstrate knowledge of the structure, functions, powers, and organization of state and local governments in the United States, and analyze relations between federal, state, and local governments.

53.8 Apply skills and procedures used in political science research related to the structure, functions, and operation of government in the United States and Missouri, such as formulating research questions, using political science research methodologies to gather information, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

53.9 Demonstrate political science literacy, including identifying central ideas; assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument; drawing conclusions and making inferences; evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence; interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats; and recognizing assumptions in political science texts related to the structure, functions, and operation of government in the United States and Missouri.
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

0061 Understand concepts, perspectives, and research skills related to the study of psychology.

For example:

61.1 Demonstrate knowledge of psychological terms, concepts, and theorists and their theories, including the contributions of important psychologists and the distinguishing characteristics of biological, behavioral, cognitive, sociocultural, and psychodynamic perspectives on human personality and behavior.

61.2 Recognize the biological bases of behavior and examine their influence on human conduct, including the major components and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems; ways in which the brain processes information; and the effect of physiology on personality, development, and behavior.

61.3 Demonstrate knowledge of the stages of human development and factors associated with the development of personality, including the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional changes experienced during infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood; factors related to gender development; and tools and theories used to describe and analyze personality and individual differences.

61.4 Recognize principles and processes associated with learning, thinking, memory, and language, including the principles of operant and classical conditioning, processes and strategies related to decision making and creative thinking, major theories of intelligence, and processes of language acquisition.

61.5 Demonstrate knowledge of human emotions and examine processes and methods used in the identification and treatment of psychological disorders, including the sources of stress, strategies for dealing with stress, definitions of major psychological disorders, and models and methodologies for the treatment of psychological disorders.

61.6 Recognize and apply concepts and processes related to social psychology, including factors that influence group behavior and group dynamics; ways in which stereotypes, bias, and discrimination affect individual perceptions and group relations; and processes involved in conflict resolution.

61.7 Apply skills and procedures used in psychological research, such as formulating research questions, recognizing the characteristics and uses of techniques and instruments employed in psychological research, using psychological research methodologies to gather information, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
61.8 Demonstrate psychological literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in texts devoted to topics in psychology.
0062 Understand concepts, perspectives, and research skills related to the study of sociology.

For example:

62.1 Demonstrate knowledge of sociological terms, concepts, thinkers, and theoretical perspectives, including recognition of the contributions of major sociologists and the application of sociological theories and perspectives to issues and problems in various fields of study.

62.2 Recognize major theoretical perspectives on socialization and analyze factors that influence the socialization process, including the effect of socialization processes on the emergence of personal identity and a sense of self.

62.3 Demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics, structures, and functions of different types of social groups and formal organizations, and analyze factors affecting group and organizational dynamics.

62.4 Recognize characteristics of the six basic social institutions (i.e., family, economic system, religion, education, political system, and health and medicine) and analyze ways in which they meet individual and social needs, provide continuity, and furnish a context for social interaction.

62.5 Recognize the causes and effects of social inequality, theories of crime and deviance, and factors related to the maintenance of social order, including the relationship of class, gender, race, ethnicity, and age to social inequalities; male and female differences; sources of social order; and methods of social control in different types of societies.

62.6 Demonstrate knowledge of population demographics and developments related to the changing nature of society, including the causes and effects of urbanization and industrialization; forms and theories of collective behavior; and processes of social change in traditional, modern, and postmodern societies.

62.7 Apply skills and procedures used in sociological research, such as formulating research questions, recognizing the characteristics and uses of techniques and instruments employed in sociological research, using sociological research methodologies to gather information, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

62.8 Demonstrate sociological literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in texts devoted to topics in sociology.
0063 Understand concepts, perspectives, and research skills related to the study of culture.

For example:

63.1 Define and apply basic anthropological terms and concepts, such as cultural relativism, cultural diffusion, enculturation, redistribution, and reciprocity.

63.2 Demonstrate knowledge of the major components of culture; the integrated nature of culture; and processes involved in the development, transmission, and perpetuation of culture.

63.3 Demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics and perspectives of major branches of anthropological study (e.g., archaeology, physical anthropology, cultural anthropology) and examine connections between anthropology and other social and natural sciences.

63.4 Recognize the contributions of major anthropologists (e.g., Franz Boas, Margaret Mead, Claude Lévi-Strauss) and examine how their ideas and theories have been used to analyze human issues and social problems.

63.5 Distinguish between cultural perspectives and frames of reference; analyze factors affecting cultural unity and diversity; and examine values, attitudes, and behavioral patterns that promote or obstruct cross-cultural understanding.

63.6 Apply skills and procedures used in anthropological research, such as formulating research questions, recognizing the characteristics and uses of techniques and instruments employed in anthropological research, using anthropological research methodologies to gather information, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

63.7 Demonstrate anthropological literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author’s argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in texts devoted to topics in anthropology.