



TEST DESIGN AND FRAMEWORK

TEST DESIGN

Middle Grades Social Science

The **Middle Grades Social Science** assessment consists of **one test**. The test contains a section with selected-response questions and a section with constructed-response assignments. Each section counts for a percentage of your total test score. The areas of content assessed, the approximate number of selected-response questions and constructed-response assignments in each content area, and the percentage of your total test score derived from each test section are shown in the table below. Further information regarding the content included in each subarea can be found in the test framework.

■ **Middle Grades Social Science (Test Code 015)**

Subareas:	Objectives	Approximate Number of Selected-Response Questions	Constructed-Response Assignments
➤ U.S. History	0001–0006	21	1
➤ World Regions	0007–0013	25	1
➤ Georgia Studies and Social Science Skills	0014–0017	14	
TOTAL		60	2
Percentage of Test Score		80%	20%



Georgia Assessments for the
Certification of Educators®

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TEST FRAMEWORK

Middle Grades Social Science

U.S. HISTORY

0001 Understand Native American cultures and the European settlement of North America.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of how early Native American cultures developed in North America, analyzing why Native American groups occupied the areas they did, and demonstrating familiarity with basic features of different Native American cultures
- demonstrating knowledge of reasons for and obstacles to European exploration and settlement of North America
- recognizing the goals and accomplishments of major Spanish, French, and English explorations led by John Cabot, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, Juan Ponce de León, Christopher Columbus, Henry Hudson, and Jacques Cartier
- identifying key events in the foundation of different European settlements
- examining interactions among different groups of Europeans and Native Americans and recognizing how early European settlers adapted or failed to adapt to the physical environments in which they lived and traveled
- comparing and contrasting life in the New England, mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies, including the experiences of landowners, farmers, artisans, women, indentured servants, and slaves, and analyzing how the physical geography of each colony helped determine the economic activities that were practiced there

0002 Understand the causes, events, and outcomes of the American Revolution and the development of the U.S. Constitution.

For example:

- recognizing major causes of conflict between the colonies and the British government (e.g., the French and Indian War, British imperial policies, colonial resentments)
- demonstrating knowledge of key events (e.g., the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Yorktown) and important figures (e.g., King George III, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Phillis Wheatley) of the American Revolution and analyzing the military, diplomatic, and geographic factors leading to colonial victory and British defeat
- identifying important intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence and analyzing the fundamental concepts contained in the Declaration
- analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and recognizing major issues in the debate over the Constitution (e.g., the rights of states, the Great Compromise, slavery)
- identifying major principles (e.g., popular sovereignty, federalism), features (e.g., the process of amendment), and functions of the government (e.g., making and enforcing laws, managing conflicts, providing for the defense of the nation, limiting the power of authority, promoting fiscal responsibility) created by the U.S. Constitution
- analyzing the role of the Bill of Rights in protecting individual liberties and demonstrating knowledge of the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship

0003 Understand the growth, development, and expansion of the United States from 1800 through the Civil War.

For example:

- recognizing the causes, major events, and consequences of the War of 1812
- locating major physical and human features of the United States (e.g., the Great Plains, the Continental Divide, the Mojave Desert, the Erie Canal, the Chisholm Trail), recognizing physical barriers that hindered and physical gateways that facilitated territorial expansion, demonstrating knowledge of major territorial acquisitions (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase; the Lewis and Clark expedition; the acquisitions of Texas, Oregon, and California), and analyzing the causes and effects of westward expansion
- demonstrating knowledge of the Middle Passage and the institution of slavery in the United States
- analyzing the effects of technological developments (e.g., the cotton gin, the steamboat, the steam locomotive, the telegraph) on life in the United States
- demonstrating knowledge of the major reform movements of the first half of the nineteenth century (e.g., abolitionism, suffrage, temperance, education), identifying key reform figures (e.g., Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dorothea Dix, Horace Mann), and analyzing the effects of reform movements on U.S. society
- analyzing the growth of sectionalism (e.g., the emergence of states' rights ideology, the emergence of slavery as a national issue, the economic differences between the North and the South), examining efforts to resolve North-South divisions (e.g., the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850), and demonstrating knowledge of the immediate causes of the Civil War (e.g., the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Dred Scott case, John Brown's raid)
- recognizing major events (e.g., the shelling of Fort Sumter; the battles of Shiloh, Antietam, and Gettysburg; the Atlanta and Appomattox campaigns), key figures (e.g., Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman), and important developments (e.g., the service of African Americans, the Emancipation Proclamation) of the Civil War and analyzing the effects of the war on the North and the South



0004 Understand the growth and transformation of U.S. society from Reconstruction through the 1920s.

For example:

- identifying and analyzing major challenges, events, and outcomes of the Reconstruction period (e.g., the work of the Freedmen's Bureau; the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution; the growth of sharecropping; resistance to racial equality; the emergence of Jim Crow laws and customs)
- recognizing the expansion of settlement in the trans-Mississippi West after the Civil War (e.g., the growth of ranching, mining, and farming) and analyzing the causes and effects of westward expansion on settlers, Native American peoples, and U.S. society
- recognizing the causes and effects of immigration from 1870 to 1910; demonstrating knowledge of the growth of industry and the evolving roles of business, labor, banking, and government in the U.S. economy; and using the basic economic concepts of opportunity cost, price incentives, specialization, voluntary exchange, productivity, and trade to analyze historical events of the period
- demonstrating knowledge of the woman-suffrage movement culminating in the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment
- recognizing how William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt expanded the role of the United States in the world through involvement in the Spanish-American War and the construction of the Panama Canal
- analyzing the causes (e.g., German attacks on U.S. shipping), domestic effects, and consequences of U.S. involvement in World War I (e.g., explaining how the dispersion of global economic activities contributed to the United States' emerging from World War I as a world power)
- demonstrating knowledge of major cultural developments (e.g., radio, movies, the automobile, the Jazz Age, the Harlem Renaissance, the growth of professional sports) and individual contributions (e.g., Louis Armstrong, Langston Hughes, Babe Ruth, Henry Ford, Madame C. J. Walker, Charles Lindbergh) of the 1920s and analyzing their effects on U.S. society

0005 Understand the experience of the Great Depression and U.S. involvement in World War II.

For example:

- analyzing the causes (e.g., overproduction, underconsumption, stock market speculation) and consequences (e.g., mass unemployment, racial tensions) of the Great Depression
- demonstrating knowledge of the New Deal response to the Great Depression (e.g., the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Public Works Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the passing of the Social Security Act) and recognizing important environmental and social developments of the 1930s (e.g., the Dust Bowl, soup kitchens)
- recognizing the origins of U.S. involvement in World War II (e.g., German and Japanese aggression)
- recognizing major wartime events and developments (e.g., the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the battles of Midway and D-Day, the Holocaust) and identifying prominent wartime figures (e.g., Roosevelt, Truman, Churchill, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito)
- demonstrating knowledge of the contributions of diverse groups (e.g., women, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans) to the military effort and the domestic effects of World War II (e.g., rationing; the internment of Japanese, German, and Italian Americans; the changing role of women and African Americans in war industries) and examining Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan
- recognizing U.S. postwar aims and the role of the United States in the formation of the United Nations

0006 Understand the emergence of the Cold War and the political, economic, and cultural developments in the United States from 1945 to the present.

For example:

- analyzing the causes of the Cold War, demonstrating knowledge of major Cold War developments (e.g., the Berlin airlift, the Korean War, the Cuban missile crisis, the Vietnam War) and recognizing the domestic effects of the Cold War on U.S. politics and society (e.g., McCarthyism, the space race, the antiwar movement)
- identifying important figures (e.g., Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr.) in the civil rights movement, demonstrating knowledge of major events and accomplishments (e.g., the integration of the U.S. military and government, *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Little Rock Nine, the Montgomery bus boycott, the March on Washington, the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act), and analyzing the consequences of the civil rights movement for the United States
- recognizing the effects on U.S. society of major political developments from 1960 to the present (e.g., the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., and Senator Robert F. Kennedy; the emergence of the youth, women's, disability rights, and environmental movements; the Watergate affair; Barry Goldwater, Ronald Reagan, and the rise of the conservative movement; the presidencies of Jimmy Carter, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush)
- recognizing important changes in U.S. immigration policy (e.g., the Immigration Act of 1965) and analyzing the changing nature of immigration to the United States and its effects
- analyzing the growing influence of technology (e.g., television, space exploration, the personal computer, the Internet, the cellular phone) on U.S. society and demonstrating knowledge of changes to the U.S. economy (e.g., the loss of manufacturing jobs, the growing importance of the service sector, globalization)
- recognizing major foreign policy issues and developments affecting the United States (e.g., efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Persian Gulf War, the war on terrorism) and analyzing the effects of these developments on the United States and its place in the global community

WORLD REGIONS

0007 Understand major historical, social, political, and economic developments in Latin America and the geographic factors influencing them.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the major physical and political features of Latin America
- identifying the major ethnic groups of Latin America, including indigenous groups and peoples from other regions of the world, and demonstrating knowledge of their areas of settlement, religions, customs, and traditions
- demonstrating knowledge of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations; the colonization of Latin America by European nations; the effects of European diseases on the indigenous peoples of Latin America; important features of colonial life (e.g., African slavery, the Spanish mission system); Latin American independence movements (e.g., those led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in Haiti, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla in Mexico, and Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín in South America); and major issues in Latin America during the twentieth century (e.g., the nationalist movement of Juan and Eva Perón, the establishment of the Organization of American States, the Cuban Revolution)
- recognizing the effects (e.g., patterns of settlement, industry, agriculture, trade) of location, climate, physical characteristics, the distribution of natural resources, and population size on the development of Latin America
- recognizing the effects of human-environment interaction on the development of Latin America (e.g., air pollution in Mexico City, destruction of the rain forest in Brazil, oil pollution in Venezuela and Ecuador) and the approaches Latin American countries have taken to address these and other environmental problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure of national governments in Latin America (e.g., types of government, forms of leadership, types of legislatures, the role of citizens)
- identifying major features of the different types of economic systems found in Latin America, recognizing the involvement of Latin America in international trade, and analyzing factors that have encouraged and discouraged economic growth in the region
- demonstrating familiarity with major literary, artistic, and musical forms of the peoples of Latin America

0008 Understand major historical, social, political, and economic developments in Canada and the geographic factors influencing them.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the major physical and political features of Canada
- identifying the major ethnic groups of Canada, including Inuit and other indigenous groups and peoples from other regions of the world, and demonstrating knowledge of their areas of settlement, religions, customs, and traditions
- demonstrating knowledge of the development of Canada from its colonization by France and Great Britain, important features of colonial life, and key events in Canada's becoming an independent nation
- analyzing major issues in Canada during the twentieth century (e.g., Quebec's independence movement, the political and economic status of Canada's indigenous peoples)
- recognizing the effects (e.g., patterns of settlement, industry, agriculture, trade) of location, climate, physical characteristics, the distribution of natural resources, and population size on the development of Canada
- recognizing the effects of human-environment interaction on the development of Canada (e.g., acid rain, pollution of the Great Lakes, cutting of old-growth forests) and the approaches Canada has taken to address these and other environmental problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure of national government in Canada (e.g., type of government, form of leadership, type of legislatures, the role of citizens) and Canada's relationship to the United Kingdom
- identifying major features of the Canadian economic system, recognizing the involvement of Canada in international trade, and analyzing factors that have encouraged and discouraged economic growth in the region

0009 Understand major historical, social, political, and economic developments in Europe since the Renaissance and the geographic factors influencing them.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the major physical and political features of Europe and analyzing the geographic and cultural boundaries of Europe
- recognizing the diversity of cultures in Europe, including differences and similarities in religion, customs, and traditions, and comparing the political, social, and economic structures of eastern and western Europe
- recognizing the causes, major figures, and consequences of the Renaissance, Reformation, scientific revolution, and Age of Discovery; examining the significance of the Enlightenment in European history and the influence of Enlightenment ideas on Europe and the world; demonstrating knowledge of the Industrial Revolution and examining its effects on European life and society; and analyzing major political and economic developments in Europe during the twentieth century (e.g., World Wars I and II, the Russian Revolution, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany, the establishment of the European Union)
- recognizing the effects (e.g., patterns of settlement, industry, agriculture, trade, European river systems and harbors) of location, climate, physical characteristics, the distribution of natural resources, and population size on the development of Europe
- recognizing the effects of human-environment interaction on the development of Europe (e.g., air pollution, water pollution, nuclear contamination, global warming) and the approaches European countries have taken to address these and other environmental problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure of European governments (e.g., types of government, forms of leadership, types of legislatures, the role of citizens) and examining the transition of central European countries from authoritarian systems to democratic systems
- identifying major features of the different types of economic systems found in Europe, recognizing the involvement of Europe in international trade, and analyzing factors that have influenced economic growth in various regions of Europe
- demonstrating familiarity with major literary, artistic, and musical forms of the peoples of Europe

0010 Understand major historical, social, political, and economic developments in sub-Saharan Africa and the geographic factors influencing them.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the major physical and political features of sub-Saharan Africa
- identifying the major ethnic groups of sub-Saharan Africa, including indigenous groups and peoples from other regions of the world, and demonstrating knowledge of their areas of settlement, religions, customs, and traditions
- identifying major characteristics of early sub-Saharan African empires (e.g., Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Ethiopia) and demonstrating knowledge of the effects of the colonial period on the development of sub-Saharan Africa, important features of colonial life in sub-Saharan Africa, sub-Saharan African independence movements, major challenges faced by sub-Saharan African nations since independence (e.g., government corruption, one-party rule, military coups, apartheid in South Africa, recurring famines and health crises), and efforts by sub-Saharan African nations and individuals to address these challenges
- recognizing the effects (e.g., patterns of settlement, industry, mining, agriculture, trade) of location, climate, physical characteristics, the distribution of natural resources, and population size on the development of sub-Saharan Africa
- recognizing the effects of human-environment interaction on the development of sub-Saharan Africa (e.g., shortages of water, deforestation, desertification, pollution from extractive industries) and the approaches sub-Saharan African countries have taken to address these and other environmental problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure of sub-Saharan African governments (e.g., types of government, forms of leadership, types of legislatures, the role of citizens) and analyzing the effects of ethnic conflicts and civil wars on sub-Saharan African governments
- identifying major features of the different types of economic systems found in sub-Saharan Africa, recognizing the involvement of sub-Saharan Africa in international trade, and analyzing factors that have influenced economic growth in various parts of the region
- demonstrating familiarity with major literary, artistic, and musical forms of the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa

0011 Understand major historical, social, political, and economic developments in North Africa/Southwest Asia (the Middle East) and the geographic factors influencing them.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the major physical and political features of North Africa/Southwest Asia
- identifying the major ethnic groups of North Africa/Southwest Asia, including indigenous groups and peoples from other regions of the world, and demonstrating knowledge of their areas of settlement, religions, customs, and traditions
- demonstrating knowledge of the historical development of the three major religions that originated in the Middle East, the importance of the Ottoman Empire to North Africa/Southwest Asia, the effects of the colonial period on the development of North Africa/Southwest Asia, independence movements in the region, major challenges in Southwest Asia during the twentieth century (e.g., the establishment of the modern state of Israel, continuing conflicts between Israel and the Arab world, the discovery and extraction of oil, U.S. intervention in Iraq and Afghanistan), and efforts by North African/Southwest Asian nations and individuals to address these challenges
- recognizing the effects (e.g., patterns of settlement, industry, mining, agriculture, trade) of location, climate, physical characteristics, the distribution of natural resources, and population size on the development of North Africa/Southwest Asia
- recognizing the effects of human-environment interaction on the development of North Africa/Southwest Asia (e.g., shortages of water, deforestation, desertification, pollution from extractive industries) and the approaches North African/Southwest Asian countries have taken to address these and other environmental problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure of North African/Southwest Asian governments (e.g., types of government, forms of leadership, types of legislatures, the role of citizens) and analyzing the effects of ethnic conflicts and civil wars on North African/Southwest Asian governments
- identifying major features of the different types of economic systems found in North Africa/Southwest Asia, recognizing the involvement of North Africa/Southwest Asia in international trade (e.g., OPEC), and analyzing factors that have influenced economic growth in various parts of the region
- demonstrating familiarity with major literary, artistic, and musical forms of the peoples of North Africa/Southwest Asia

0012 Understand major historical, social, economic, and political developments in southern and eastern Asia and the geographic factors influencing them.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the major physical and political features of southern and eastern Asia
- identifying the major ethnic groups of southern and eastern Asia, including indigenous groups and peoples from other regions of the world, and demonstrating knowledge of their areas of settlement, religions, customs, and traditions
- demonstrating knowledge of the origins and spread of Hinduism and Buddhism, important trade and technological developments in China, why China ceased to trade with other parts of the world in the fifteenth century and Chinese reaction to later European efforts to force relations with China, European colonialism in southern and eastern Asia, and major developments in southern and eastern Asia during the twentieth century (e.g., Japanese imperialism, World War II, the collapse of colonialism in southern and eastern Asia, the partition of India, the Chinese Revolution, the Korean War, the reconstruction of Japan, the Vietnam War)
- recognizing the effects (e.g., patterns of settlement, industry, agriculture, trade) of location, climate, physical characteristics, the distribution of natural resources, and population size on the development of southern and eastern Asia
- recognizing the effects of human-environment interaction on the development of southern and eastern Asia (e.g., water pollution, air pollution, industrial pollution) and the approaches the countries of southern and eastern Asia have taken to address these and other environmental problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure of the governments of southern and eastern Asia (e.g., types of government, forms of leadership, types of legislatures, the role of citizens)
- identifying major features of the different types of economic systems found in southern and eastern Asia, recognizing the involvement of these regions in international trade and the importance of the Pacific Rim in trade and economic development, and analyzing factors that have influenced economic growth in various parts of these regions
- demonstrating familiarity with major literary, artistic, and musical forms of the peoples of southern and eastern Asia

0013 Understand major historical, social, economic, and political developments in Australia and Oceania and the geographic factors influencing them.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the major physical and political features of Australia and Oceania
- identifying the major ethnic groups of Australia and Oceania, including indigenous groups and peoples from other regions of the world, and demonstrating knowledge of their areas of settlement, religions, customs, and traditions
- demonstrating knowledge of the reasons for British colonization of Australia, the effects of European diseases on the indigenous peoples of Australia and Oceania, and major developments in Australia and Oceania during the twentieth century (e.g., Japanese imperialism, World War II, the collapse of colonialism in Asia, the Korean War, the Vietnam War)
- recognizing the effects (e.g., patterns of settlement, industry, agriculture, trade) of location, climate, physical characteristics, the distribution of natural resources, and population size on the development of Australia and Oceania
- recognizing the effects of human-environment interaction on the development of Australia and Oceania (e.g., destruction of coral reefs, ozone depletion, global warming) and the approaches the countries of Australia and Oceania have taken to address these and other environmental problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure of the governments of Australia and Oceania (e.g., types of government, forms of leadership, types of legislatures, the role of citizens) and Australia's relationship to the United Kingdom
- identifying major features of the different types of economic systems found in Australia and Oceania, recognizing the involvement of the region in international trade and the importance of the Pacific Rim in trade and economic development, and analyzing factors that have influenced economic growth in various parts of the region
- demonstrating familiarity with major literary, artistic, and musical forms of the peoples of Australia and Oceania

GEORGIA STUDIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE SKILLS

0014 Understand major developments in Georgia history and Georgia's role in the history of the United States.

For example:

- locating major physical regions and features of Georgia (e.g., the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Piedmont, the Chattahoochee and Savannah rivers, Okefenokee Swamp, the coastal plains) and recognizing the effects of climate and geography on the development of Georgia
- demonstrating knowledge of Native American cultures of the southeastern United States and analyzing the effects of European exploration and settlement on native groups in Georgia
- identifying major events of the colonial period of Georgia history (e.g., initial settlement, the Trustee Period, the development of Georgia as a royal colony), demonstrating knowledge of Georgia's role in the American Revolution, analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the Georgia Constitution of 1777, and demonstrating knowledge of Georgia's role in the framing and adoption of the U.S. Constitution
- recognizing major social, religious, economic, and political developments in Georgia between 1789 and 1840 (e.g., the establishment of the University of Georgia, the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches, the Yazoo land fraud, the introduction of railroads and the cotton gin, the expansion of slavery, the removal of the Creeks and the Cherokees)
- demonstrating knowledge of Georgia's role in the Civil War and the effects of Reconstruction on Georgia
- demonstrating knowledge of important political, economic, and social changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918 (e.g., the emergence of the New South, the Populist Movement, the establishment of Jim Crow laws and customs, the response of African Americans in Georgia to disenfranchisement and racial violence)
- demonstrating knowledge of the effects of World Wars I and II in Georgia and the major economic and political developments of the interwar period (e.g., effects of the boll weevil and drought, the political career of Eugene Talmadge, the effect of major New Deal programs and initiatives)
- analyzing major political (e.g., the end of the county-unit system; the rise of the two-party system; the civil rights movement; the political careers of Ellis Arnall, Jimmy Carter, and Andrew Young; new immigration to Georgia) and economic (e.g., the transformation of agriculture, the development of Atlanta, the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, Georgia's role in world trade) developments in Georgia since World War II

0015 Understand the Georgia state constitution, the structure of Georgia state government, and the role of citizens and local governments in Georgia.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the basic structure and principles of the Georgia state constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, due process of law, checks and balances, separation of powers)
- recognizing the rights and responsibilities of Georgia citizens, demonstrating knowledge of voting requirements and the electoral process in Georgia, and examining the role of political parties in Georgia government
- explaining the origins, functions, purposes, and differences of county and city governments in Georgia (e.g., the weak mayor-council, strong mayor-council, and council manager forms of city government; special-purpose governments)
- recognizing the qualifications, terms, election, and duties of members of the General Assembly, the governor, and the lieutenant governor
- describing the organization (e.g., leadership, committee system) of the General Assembly and the executive branch with emphasis on major policy areas of state programs
- recognizing the steps in the legislative process by which a bill becomes law in Georgia
- demonstrating knowledge of the court system in Georgia and how judges are selected
- comparing the juvenile justice system to the adult justice system in Georgia (e.g., emphasizing differences in jurisdiction, terminology, and steps in the criminal justice process; describing the rights of juveniles when taken into custody)

0016 Understand social science resources, tools, and research procedures.

For example:

- recognizing the characteristics and uses of various social-science reference resources (e.g., electronic resources, encyclopedias, almanacs, periodicals, bibliographies)
- distinguishing between primary and secondary sources and analyzing the advantages and limitations of each
- demonstrating knowledge of basic map characteristics (e.g., keys and legends, directions, scale, latitude and longitude), characteristics of different map projections, the problem of cartographic distortion, and the advantages and disadvantages of various standard map projections
- applying research skills and procedures used in the social sciences (e.g., identifying issues, formulating appropriate research questions or hypotheses, collecting information, organizing and reporting results)

0017 Understand the interpretation and analysis of information related to social science topics.

For example:

- interpreting social science evidence and information (e.g., analyzing artifacts and other types of social science evidence; identifying main ideas; organizing information chronologically; analyzing the sequence of events; recognizing cause-and-effect relationships; comparing similarities and differences; distinguishing between fact and opinion; determining the adequacy, relevance, and consistency of information; drawing conclusions; making generalizations)
- using maps to analyze various geographic and other social science phenomena (e.g., comparing maps of the same place at different points in time; comparing and contrasting the categories of natural, cultural, and political features found on maps; comparing maps with data sets and/or textual information to draw conclusions and make generalizations)
- interpreting graphic presentations of social science materials (e.g., charts, tables, graphs, diagrams, timelines, political cartoons) and evaluating the appropriateness of alternative graphic formats for conveying social science information