

ASOL HISTORY/SOCIAL SCIENCE SCOPE AND SEQUENCE MATRIX: HIGH SCHOOL

ASOL HISTORY/SOCIAL SCIENCE – MATRIX						
Based on the 2008 History/Social Science Standards of Learning						
Reporting Category	Elementary School		Middle School		High School	
History (HS-H)	HS-H 1	HS-H 7	HS-H 12	HS-H 21	HS-H 30	
	HS-H 2	HS-H 8	HS-H 13	HS-H 22	HS-H 31	
	HS-H 3	HS-H 9	HS-H 14	HS-H 23	HS-H 32	
	HS-H 4	HS-H 10	HS-H 15	HS-H 24	HS-H 33	
	HS-H 5	HS-H 11	HS-H 16	HS-H 25	HS-H 34	
	HS-H 6		HS-H 17	HS-H 26	HS-H 35	
			HS-H 18	HS-H 27	HS-H 36	
			HS-H 19	HS-H 28	HS-H 37	
			HS-H 20	HS-H 29	HS-H 38	
	Geography (HS-G)	HS-G 1	HS-G 6	HS-G 10		HS-G 16
HS-G 2		HS-G7	HS-G 11		HS-G 17	
HS-G 3		HS-G8	HS-G 12		HS-G 18	
HS-G 4		HS-G9	HS-G 13		HS-G 19	
HS-G 5			HS-G 14		HS-G 20	
			HS-G 15			
Economics (HS-E)	HS-E 1	HS-E 7	HS-E 12		HS-E 21	
	HS-E 2	HS-E 8	HS-E 13		HS-E 22	
	HS-E 3	HS-E9	HS-E 14		HS-E 23	
	HS-E 4	HS-E10	HS-E 15		HS-E 24	
	HS-E 5	HS-E11	HS-E 16		HS-E 25	
	HS-E 6		HS-E 17		HS-E 26	
			HS-E 18		HS-E 27	
			HS-E 19		HS-E 28	
			HS-E 20		HS-E 29	
	Civics (HS-C)	HS-C 1	HS-C 7	HS-C 12		HS-C 19
HS-C 2		HS-C 8	HS-C 13		HS-C 20	
HS-C 3		HS-C9	HS-C 14			
HS-C 4		HS-C10	HS-C 15			
HS-C 5		HS-C11	HS-C 16			
HS-C 6			HS-C 17			
			HS-C 18			

REPORTING CATEGORIES	HIGH SCHOOL ASOL BLUEPRINT	UNDERSTANDING THE STANDARD
History	HS-H 30 (SOL USII.8)	Learning from the mistakes of the past, the United States accepted its role as a world superpower, helping to rebuild Europe and Japan and taking the leading role in establishing the United Nations. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as world powers, triggering a rivalry over ideology and national security. Since World War II, the United States has been directly involved in various conflicts that reflected the divisions created by Cold War tensions and hostilities. The tension between the free world and the communist world caused divisiveness at home and abroad. The Cold War was the central organizing principle in foreign affairs for 40 years. Changing patterns in American society since the end of World War II changed the way most Americans lived and worked.
	HS-H 31 (SOL USII.9)	The Civil Rights Movement resulted in legislation that ensured constitutional rights to all citizens of the United States regardless of race. Women activists were inspired by the achievements of the Civil Rights Movement and took action to gain equality for women, particularly in the workplace. After the war, Americans turned their energies to the development of peacetime technologies. New technologies in communication, entertainment, and business have dramatically affected American life. Representative citizens have influenced America scientifically, culturally, academically, and economically. American foreign policy, immigration policies, energy policies, and environmental policies affect people both in the United States and in other countries.
	HS-H 32 (SOL WHI.2)	Early human societies, through the development of culture, began the process of overcoming the limits set by the physical environment. The beginning of agriculture, including permanent settlements, was a major step in the advance of civilization.
	HS-H 33 (SOL WHI.3)	Religion was a major part of life in all early civilizations. The monotheism of Abraham became the foundation of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—religions that changed the world. The Hebrews were the first to become monotheists. Language and writing were important cultural innovations.
	HS-H 34 (SOL WHII.2)	New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world. By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world.
	HS-H 35 (SOL WHII.4)	The expanding economies of European states stimulated increased trade with markets in Asia. With the loss of Constantinople in 1453, European nations fronting the Atlantic sought new maritime routes for trade. One motive for exploration was to spread the Christian religion.
	HS-H 36 (SOL WHII.6)	With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it. The sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature, and political philosophy. The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.
	HS-H 37 (SOL WHII.12)	There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries. Various instances of genocide occurred throughout the twentieth century.
	HS-H 38 (SOL WHII.15)	Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization.
	HS-G 16 (SOL USII.4)	New opportunities and technological advances led to westward migration following the Civil War.
	HS-G 17 (SOL WG.1)	Latitude and longitude define absolute location. Relative location describes the spatial relationships between and among places. Areas can be represented using a variety of scales. The amount of detail shown on a map is dependent on the scale

Geography		used. A directional indicator (e.g., compass rose) identifies map orientation. Maps, unlike the globe, distort spatial relationships. Mental maps are based on objective knowledge and subjective perceptions. People develop and refine their mental maps through both personal experience and learning. Mental maps serve as indicators of how well people know the spatial characteristics of certain places.
	HS-G 18 (SOL WG.2)	Physical and ecological processes shape the Earth’s surface. Humans both influence and are influenced by their environment. Technology has expanded people’s ability to modify and adapt to their physical environment.
	HS-G 19 (SOL WG.12)	Current events are shaped by the physical and human characteristics of the places and regions where they occur.
	HS-G 20 (SOL WHII.15)	Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization. These religions are found worldwide, but their followers tend to be concentrated in certain geographic areas.
Economics	HS-E 21 (SOL WHI.5)	Classical Athens developed the most democratic system of government the world had ever seen, although not everyone could participate in decision making. It became a foundation of modern democracies. Contrasting philosophies of government divided the Greek city-states of Athens (democracy) and Sparta (oligarchy).
	HS-E 22 (SOL WHI.6)	Although women, most aliens (non-Romans living in the Republic), and slaves were excluded from the governing process, the Roman Republic made major strides in the development of representative democracy, which became a foundation of modern democracy.
	HS-E 23 (SOL WHI.10)	Regional trade networks and long-distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture among Europe, Africa, and Asia.
	HS-E 24 (SOL WHII.4)	The European nations established a trade pattern known as the triangular trade and exported precious metals from the Americas.
	HS-E 25 (SOL WHII.5)	The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa.
	HS-E 26 (SOL WHII.9)	Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some. Social dislocations associated with capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism.
	HS-E 27 (SOL WHII.16)	Developed and developing nations are characterized by different levels of economic development, population characteristics, and social conditions. Economic development and the rapid growth of population are having an impact on the environment. Sound economic conditions contribute to a stable democracy, and political freedom helps foster economic development.
	HS-E 28 (SOL VUS.10)	The New Deal permanently altered the role of American government in the economy. It also fostered changes in people’s attitudes toward government’s responsibilities. Organized labor acquired new rights, as the New Deal set in place legislation that reshaped modern American capitalism.
	HS-E 29 (SOL VUS.15)	The federal government has the ability to influence the United States economy. It bases its decisions on economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), exchange rates, rate of inflation, and unemployment rate.
Civics	HS-C 19 (SOL VUS.3)	Economic and political institutions in the colonies developed in ways that were either typically European or were distinctively American, as climate, soil conditions, and natural resources shaped regional economic development. The African slave trade and the development of a slave-labor system in many of the colonies resulted from plantation economies and labor shortages.
	HS-C 20 (SOL VUS.4)	New political ideas about the relationship between people and their government helped to justify the Declaration of Independence. The revolutionary generation formulated the political philosophy and laid the institutional foundations for the system of government under which American’s live. The American Revolution was inspired by ideas concerning natural rights and political authority, and its successful completion affected people and governments throughout the world for many generations. The ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence contradicted the realities of slavery and the undemocratic nature of political participation in the early decades of the new republic.

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