	7th Grade Socia	al Studies Teaching and Learni	ng Framework*	
Unit 1/Intro	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Connecting Themes & Enduring Understanding 10 Days	Southwest Asia Geography (Middle East) 22 days	History of Southwest Asia (Middle East) 15-20 days	Government of Southwest Asia (Middle East) 8 days	Economics of Southwest Asia (Middle East) 8 days
What themes and big ideas do we see in 7 th grade SS?	How does where you live affect how you live?	How do past events shape present day Southwest Asia?	How does governance affect the people, nations, and regions?	How do economic decisions affect people, nations, and regions?

Map Skills: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Information Processing Skills: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Reading Standards: L6-8RHSS1, L6-8RHSS2, L6-8RHSS3, L6-8RHSS4, L6-8RHSS5, L6-8RHSS6, L6-8RHSS7, L6-8RHSS8, L6-8RHSS9, L6-8RHSS10

Writing Standards: L6-8WHST1, L6-8WHST2, L6-8WHST3, L6-8WHST4, L6-8WHST5, L6-8WHST6, L6-8WHST7, L6-8WHST8, L6-8WHST9, L6-8WHST10

	HISTORIC UNDERSTAND	DINGS - Time Continuity and Ch	hange; Conflict and Conflict	
Location		SS7H2 Analyze continuity and		
		change in Southwest Asia (Middle		
Time, Change, & Continuity		East).		
		a. Explain how European		
Culture		partitioning in the Middle East		
		following WWI led to regional		
Production, Distribution, &		conflict.		
Consumption		b. Explain the historical factors		
		contributing to the establishment		
Conflict and Change		of the modern State of Israel in		
		1948; include the Jewish religious		
Movement & Migration		connection to the land,		
Carraman and Human		antisemitism, the development of		
Governance Human		Zionism in Europe, and the		
Environmental Interaction	aftermath of the Holocaust.			
Environmental interaction		c. Describe how land and religion		
Technological Innovations		plays a role in continuing conflicts		
recimological fillovations		in the Middle East (i.e. the		
*Including a comprehensive Economic		Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the		
and Government System review, if		division between Sunni and Shia		
necessary		Muslims, and Kurdish nationalism).		
		d. Explain U.S. presence and		
		interest in Southwest Asia,		
		including the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and		
		Iraq.		

GEOGRAPHIC UNDERSTANDINGS - L	ocation; Movement and Migra	tion; Human Environmental Intera	action
SS7G5 Locate selected features in	5		
Southwest Asia (Middle East).			
a. Locate on a world and regional			
political/physical map: Euphrates River,			
Jordan River, Tigris River, Suez Canal,			
Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian			
Sea, and Red Sea.			
b. Locate on a world and regional			
political/physical map: Afghanistan,			
Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia,			
Syria, Turkey, Gaza Strip, and West			
Bank.			
SS7G6 Explain the impact of			
environmental issues across Southwest			
Asia (Middle East).			
a. Explain how water pollution and the			
unequal access to water impacts			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
irrigation and drinking water.			
SS7G7 Explain the impact of location,			
climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources, and			
population distribution on Southwest			
Asia (Middle East).			
a. Describe how the deserts and rivers			
of Southwest Asia (Middle East) impact			
trade and affect where people live.			
SS7G8 Analyze the diverse cultural			
characteristics of the people who live			
in Southwest Asia (Middle East).			
a.Explain the differences between an			
ethnic group and a religious group.			
b.Describe the diversity of religions			
within Southwest Asian (Middle			
Eastern) ethnic groups (e.g., Arabs,			
Persians, and Kurds).			
c.Compare and contrast the prominent			
religions in Southwest Asia (Middle			
East): Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.			

	CIVIIC/COV	CONSTRUCT LINIDEDCT AND INC.	Coverno	
	Civic/Gov	ERNMENT UNDERSTANDINGS		
SS7CG1, CG3, CG4: Compare and			SS7CG3 Compare and contrast various	
contrast various forms of government.			forms of government.	
a. Explain the role of citizen participation			a. Explain citizen participation in	
in autocratic and democratic			autocratic and democratic governments	
governments.			[i.e., the role of citizens in choosing the	
b. Describe the two predominant forms			leaders of Israel (parliamentary	
of democratic governments:			democracy), Saudi Arabia (autocratic	
parliamentary and presidential.			monarchy), and Turkey (parliamentary	
c. Explain the role of citizens in choosing			democracy)].b. Describe the two predominant forms	
the leaders.			of democratic governments:	
			parliamentary and presidential.	
			· · · · ·	
	ECONOMIC UNDERST	CANDINGS - Production, Distrib	oution, and Consumption	
SS7E1, E4, E7: Analyze different				SS7E4 Analyze different economic
economic systems.				systems.
a. Compare how traditional, command,				a. Compare how traditional, command,
and market economies answer the				and market economies answer the
economic questions of 1-what to				economic questions of 1-what to produce,
produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for				2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to
whom to produce.				produce.
b. Explain that countries have a mixed				b. Explain that countries have a mixed
economic system located on a				economic system located on a continuum
continuum between pure market and pure command.				between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic
c. Compare and contrast the economic				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
systems in (Specific regions/countries)				systems in Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.
SS7E2, E5, E8: Explain how voluntary				SS7E5 Explain how voluntary trade
trade benefits buyers and sellers in				benefits buyers and sellers in Southwest
[specific regions/countries.				Asia (Middle East).
a. Explain how specialization				a. Explain how specialization encourages
encourages				trade between countries.
trade between countries.				b. Compare and contrast different types of
b. Compare and contrast different types				trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and
of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas,				embargoes.
and embargoes.				c. Explain why international trade requires
c. Explain why international trade				a system for exchanging currencies
requires a system for exchanging				between nations.
currencies between nations.				d. Explain the primary function of the
SS7E3, E6, E9 Describe factors that				Organization of Petroleum Exporting
influence economic growth and				Countries (OPEC).
examine their presence or absence in				SS7E6 Describe factors that influence
(region/country).				economic growth and examine their
a. Evaluate how literacy rates affect the				presence or absence in Israel, Saudi
standard of living.				Arabia, and Turkey.
b. Explain the relationship between				a. Evaluate how literacy rates affect the
investment in human capital (education				standard of living.

and training) and gross domestic	b. Explain the relationship between
product (GDP per capita).	investment in human capital (education
c. Explain the relationship between	and training) and gross domestic product
investment in capital goods (factories,	(GDP per capita).
machinery, and technology) and gross	c. Explain the relationship between
domestic product (GDP per capita). d.	investment in capital goods (factories,
Explain how the distribution of natural	machinery, and technology) and gross
resources affects the economic	domestic product (GDP per capita).
development of (region/country).	d. Explain how the distribution of oil has
e. Describe the role of	affected the development of Southwest
entrepreneurship.	Asia (Middle East).
	e. Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

	7 th Grade Socia	l Studies Teaching and Learnin	g Framework*	
Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Unit 10
Geography of Africa	History & Development of Africa	Governments in Africa	Economics in Africa	Geography of South & East Asia
15 Days	15-20 Days	10-15 days	7-10 days	20 days
			How do economic decisions	
How does where you live affect		How does governance affect the	affect people, nations, and	How does where you live affect
how you live?	present day Africa?	people, nations, and regions?	regions?	how you live?

Map Skills: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Information Processing Skills: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Writing Standards: L6-8WHST1, L6-8WHST2, L6-8WHST3, L6-8WHST4, L6-8WHST5, HISTORIC UNDERSTANDINGS - Time Co	tinuity and Change; Conflict and Conflict
SS7H1 Analyze continuity and change in Africa. a. Explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to conflict, civil war, and artificial political boundaries in Africa today. b. Explain how the Pan-African movement and nationalism led to independence in Kenya and Nigeria. c. Explain the creation and end of apartheid in South Africa and the roles of Nelson Mandela and F.W.de Klerk.	SSTG9 Locate selected features in Southern and Eastern Asia. a. Locate on a world and regional political/physical map: Ganges River, Huang He (Yellow River), Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Sea of Japan, South China Sea, Yellow Sea, Gobi Desert, Taklimakan Desert, Himalayan Mountains, and Korean Peninsula. b. Locate on a world and regional political/physical map the countries or China, India, Japan, North Korea, Sout Korea, and Vietnam. SSTG10 Explain the impact of environmental issues across Southern and Eastern Asia. a. Explain the causes and effects of pollution on the Chang Jiang (Yangtze) and Ganges Rivers. b. Explain the causes and effects of air pollution and flooding in India and China. SSTG11 Explain the impact of location climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on Southern and Eastern Asia. a. Describe how the mountain, desert, and water features of Southern and Eastern Asia impact trade and affect where people live.

				SS7G12 Analyze the diverse cultural
				characteristics of the people who live
				in Southern and Eastern Asia.
				a. Explain the differences between an
				ethnic group and a religious group.
				b. Compare and contrast the belief
				systems originating in Southern and
				Eastern Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism,
				Shintoism, and Confucianism.
	GEOGRAPHIC UND	DERSTANDINGS - Location; Moven	nent and Migration	
SS7G1 Locate selected features of				
Africa.				
a. Locate on a world and regional				
political/physical map: Sahara, Sahel,				
savanna, tropical rain forest, Congo				
River, Niger River, Nile River, Lake				
Victoria, Great Rift Valley, Mt.				
Kilimanjaro, Atlas Mountains, and				
Kalahari Desert.				
b. Locate on a world and regional				
political/physical map the countries of				
Democratic Republic of the Congo,				
Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and				
Sudan.				
SS7G2 Explain environmental issues				
across the continent of Africa.				
a. Explain how water pollution and				
unequal access to water impacts				
irrigation, trade, industry, and drinking				
water.				
b. Explain the relationship between				
poor soil and deforestation in Sub-				
Saharan Africa.				
c. Explain the impact of desertification				
on the environment of Africa.				
SS7G3 Explain the impact of location,				
climate, and physical characteristics				
on population distribution in Africa.				
a. Explain how the characteristics in the				
Sahara, Sahel, savanna, and tropical				
rain forest impact trade and affect				
where people live.				
SS7G4 Analyze the diverse cultural				
characteristics of the people who live				
in Africa.				
a. Explain the differences between an				
ethnic group and a religious group.				
b. Describe the diversity of religions				
within African ethnic groups.				
*This framework is intended as a quide and	d is flavible to meant the manda of least and	a a a la sur el atro el arata		undated 7/27/2017

CIVIC/GOV	ERNMENT UNDERSTANDINGS - (Governance	
	SS7CG1 Compare and contrast		
	different forms of citizen		
	participation in government.		
	a. Explain the role of citizen		
	participation in autocratic and		
	democratic governments.		
	b. Describe the two predominant		
	forms of democratic governments:		
	parliamentary and presidential.		
	c. Explain the role of citizens in		
	choosing the leaders of South Africa		
	(parliamentary democracy), Nigeria		
	(presidential democracy), and Kenya		
	(presidential democracy).		
	SS7CG2 Analyze how government		
	instability in Africa impacts standard		
	of living.		
	a. Describe the impact of government		
	instability on access to education and		
	the distribution of medicine and food		
	to combat diseases and famine across		
	Africa.		
ECONOMIC UNDERST	FANDINGS - Production, Distribut	ion, and Consumption	
T .			
		SS7E1 Analyze different economic	
		systems.	
		I -	
		systems.	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional,	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1-	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command.	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa,	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya.	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa.	
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		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa. a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa. a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. b. Compare and contrast different	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa. a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs,	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa. a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargoes.	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa. a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargoes. c. Explain why international trade	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa. a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargoes. c. Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging	
		systems. a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1- what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce. b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic system located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. SS7E2 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa. a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargoes. c. Explain why international trade	

SS7E3 Describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Nigeria, South Africa, and Kenya. a. Evaluate how literacy rates affect the standard of living. b. Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP per capita).
investment in capital goods (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP per capita). d. Explain how the distribution of natural resources affects the economic development of Africa. e. Describe the role of entrepreneurship

Unit 13 Economics of South & East Asia 5 Days le, How does economics affect the people, nations, and regions?	Unit 14 Personal Finance 7 days How do my financial decisions impact my life?
5 Days le, How does economics affect the people,	7 days How do my financial decisions
le, How does economics affect the people,	How do my financial decisions
nations, and regions?	impact my life?
3RHSS6, L6-8RHSS7, L6-8RHSS8, L6-8RHSS9, L6- L6-8WHST6, L6-8WHST7, L6-8WHST8, L6-8WH	
ntinuity and Change; Conflict and Conflict	

CIVIC/GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDINGS - Governance

government.
a. Explain the role of citizen participation in
autocratic and democratic governments [i.e.
explain the role of citizens in choosing the leaders
of China (communist state), Japan (parliamentary
democracy), North Korea (autocracy),
b. South Korea (presidential democracy), and
India (parliamentary democracy)].
c. Describe the two predominant forms of
democratic governments: parliamentary and
presidential.

SS7CG4 Compare and contrast various forms of

terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square. e. Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of

communism.

ECONOMIC UNDERSTANDINGS - Production, Distribution, and Consumption		
	SS7E7 Analyze different economic systems.	SS7E10 Understand that a basic principle
	a. Compare how traditional, command, and market	of effective personal money management
	economies answer the economic questions of 1-	is to live within one's income.
	what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for	a. Understand that income is received from
	whom to produce.	work and is limited.
	b. Explain that countries have a mixed economic	b. Understand that a budget is a tool to
	system located on a continuum between pure	plan the spending and saving of income.
	market and pure command.	c. Understand the reasons and benefits of
	c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in	saving.
	China, India, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea.	d. Understand the uses and costs of credit.
	SS7E8 Explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers	
	and sellers in Southern and Eastern Asia.	
	a. Explain how specialization encourages trade	
	between countries.	
	b. Compare and contrast different types of trade	
	barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargoes.	
	c. Explain why international trade requires a system	
	for exchanging currencies between nations.	
	SS7E9 Describe factors that influence economic	
	growth and examine their presence or absence in	
	China, India, Japan, South Korea and North Korea.	
	a. Evaluate how literacy rates affect the standard of	
	living.	
	b. Explain the relationship between investment in	
	human capital (education and training) and gross	
	domestic product (GDP per capita).	
	c. Explain the relationship between investment in	
	capital goods (factories, machinery, and technology)	
	and gross domestic product (GDP per capita).	
	d. Describe the role of natural resources in a	
	country's economy.	
	e. Describe the role of entrepreneurship.	
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