

Standards-Based Assessment in American Studies US History

Students in this course will be assessed using standards based grading methodology. Student progress and achievement will be measured according to the literacy standards outlined in the Common Core, the Social Studies State Standards outlined in the C3 Framework, the achievement expectations of the Joel Barlow school-wide rubrics and the ITSE (International Society for Technology Education) standards for technology education. Learning will be defined by progress in developing proficiency in the skills and processes authentic to the study of history in the 21st Century. Rather than seeking to accumulate points, students will devote their time and energy to achieving benchmarks of learning. Each assessment for the course will include a list of standards measured by that assessment. Students will have multiple opportunities to meet each standard as well as revision opportunities on major assessments.

The range of skills described by the standards is vast. Below is a comprehensive list of the standards. Mastery of a certain basic set of these skills is necessary to pass the course. The rest of the standards are labeled according to graduated levels of sophistication which will be used to derive a student's grade at the end of each marking period.

- **Basic** (pass) - a student must demonstrate consistent mastery of all standards denoted as basic in order to pass the course
- **Accomplished** (B) - a student must demonstrate consistent mastery of all standards denoted as basic and all standards denoted as accomplished in order to earn a B in the course
- **Exemplary** (A) - a student must demonstrate consistent mastery of all basic and accomplished standards as well as all standards denoted as exemplary in order to earn an A in the course

COMMON CORE

Key Ideas and Details:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.1

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.2

Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.3

Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.

Craft and Structure:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines *faction* in *Federalist* No. 10).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.5

Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.6

Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.7

Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.8

Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.9

Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.10

By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

SOCIAL STUDIES C3 STANDARDS

College, Career, and Civic Readiness

Dimension 1: Constructing *Compelling* Question

INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS CONSTRUCT COMPELLING QUESTIONS, AND ...

D1.1.9-12. Explain how a question reflects an enduring issue in the field.

D1.2.9-12. Explain points of agreement and disagreement experts have about interpretations and applications of disciplinary concepts and ideas associated with a compelling question.

Dimension 1: Constructing *Supporting* Questions

INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS CONSTRUCT SUPPORTING QUESTIONS, AND ...

D1.3.9-12. Explain points of agreement and disagreement experts have about interpretations and applications of disciplinary concepts and ideas associated with a supporting question.

D1.4.9-12. Explain how supporting questions contribute to an inquiry and how, through engaging source work, new compelling and supporting questions emerge.

Dimension 1: Determining Helpful Sources

INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D1.5.9-12. Determine the kinds of sources that will be helpful in answering compelling and supporting questions, taking into consideration multiple points of view represented in the sources, the types of sources available, and the potential uses of the sources.

Dimension 2: Change, Continuity, and Context

INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D2.His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.

D2.His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.

D2.His.3.9-12. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context.

Dimension 2: Perspectives

INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D2.His.4.9-12. Analyze complex and interacting factors that influenced the perspectives of people during different historical eras.

D2.His.5.9-12. Analyze how historical contexts shaped and continue to shape people's perspectives.

D2.His.6.9-12. Analyze the ways in which the perspectives of those writing history shaped the history that they produced.

D2.His.7.9-12. Explain how the perspectives of people in the present shape interpretations of the past.

D2.His.8.9-12. Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent perspectives of people at the time.

Dimension 2: Historical Sources and Evidence
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D2.His.9.9-12. Analyze the relationship between historical sources and the secondary interpretations made from them.

D2.His.10.9-12. Detect possible limitations in various kinds of historical evidence and differing secondary interpretations.

D2.His.11.9-12. Critique the usefulness of historical sources for a specific historical inquiry based on their maker, date, place of origin, intended audience, and purpose.

D2.His.12.9-12. Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to pursue further inquiry and investigate additional sources.

D2.His.13.9-12. Critique the appropriateness of the historical sources used in a secondary interpretation.

Dimension 2: Causation and Argumentation
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D2.His.14.9-12. Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.

D2.His.15.9-12. Distinguish between long-term causes and triggering events in developing a historical argument.

D2.His.16.9-12. Integrate evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations into a reasoned argument about the past.

D2.His.17.9-12. Critique the central arguments in secondary works of history on related topics in multiple media in terms of their historical accuracy.

Dimension 3: Gathering and Evaluating Sources
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D3.1.9-12. Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.

D3.2.9-12. Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining how experts value the source.

Dimension 3: Developing Claims and Using Evidence
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D3.3.9-12. Identify evidence that draws information directly and substantively from multiple sources to detect inconsistencies in evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims.

D3.4.9-12. Refine claims and counterclaims attending to precision, significance, and knowledge conveyed through the claim while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both.

Dimension 4: Communicating Conclusions
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D4.1.9-12. Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses.

D4.2.9-12. Construct explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence (linear or non-linear), examples, and details with significant and pertinent information and data, while acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the explanation given its purpose (e.g., cause and effect, chronological, procedural, technical).

D4.3.9-12. Present adaptations of arguments and explanations that feature evocative ideas and perspectives on issues and topics to reach a range of audiences and venues outside the classroom using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet, social media, and digital documentary).

Dimension 4: Critiquing Conclusions
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D4.4.9-12. Critique the use of claims and evidence in arguments for credibility.

D4.5.9-12. Critique the use of the reasoning, sequencing, and supporting details of explanations.

Dimension 4: Taking Informed Action
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS ...

D4.6.9-12. Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts; and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address these problems over time and place.

D4.7.9-12. Assess options for individual and collective action to address local, regional, and global problems by engaging in self-reflection, strategy identification, and complex causal reasoning.

D4.8.9-12. Apply a range of deliberative and democratic strategies and procedures to make decisions and take action in their classrooms, schools, and out-of-school civic contexts.

Joel Barlow School Wide Rubrics and Standards

(borrowed from the standards developed by J.T. Schemm, JBHS Physics Teacher)

Complexity:

Student is a creative problem solver, sustains active inquiry, applies prior knowledge and takes risks as a critical thinker.

Communication:

Student demonstrates proficiency and fluency in his/her ability to meet the literacy (and numeracy) demands of an interconnected world.

Community:

Student lives as an active and informed citizen, collaborates effectively toward common goals, treat others with respect, and assumes responsibility for his/her own life.

Technology Standards

Students demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowledge, and develop innovative products and processes using technology.

- Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes
- Create original works as a means of personal or group expression
- Use models and simulations to explore complex systems and issues
- Identify trends and forecast possibilities

Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.

- Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others employing a variety of digital environments and media
- Communicate information and ideas effectively to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats
- Develop cultural understanding and global awareness by engaging with learners of other cultures
- Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems

Students apply digital tools to gather, evaluate, and use information.

- Plan strategies to guide inquiry
- Locate, organize, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and ethically use information from a variety of sources and media
- Evaluate and select information sources and digital tools based on the appropriateness to specific tasks
- Process data and report results

Students use critical thinking skills to plan and conduct research, manage projects, solve problems, and make informed decisions using appropriate digital tools and resources.

- Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation
- Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project
- Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions
- Use multiple processes and diverse perspectives to explore alternative solutions

Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.

- Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology
- Exhibit a positive attitude toward using technology that supports collaboration, learning, and productivity
- Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning
- Exhibit leadership for digital citizenship

Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems, and operations.

- Understand and use technology systems
- Select and use applications effectively and productively
- Troubleshoot systems and applications
- Transfer current knowledge to learning of new technologies