

Social Studies Curriculum Review

April 2023

Earlier this year Bay District Schools asked Moms for Liberty to be a part of the curriculum reviews for Math and Social Studies. We had 3 people sit in the views and the committees narrowed the curriculum choices to 3 companies for each age group and subject to purchase for the 2023-2024 school year.

After the initial reviews and a more in-depth look at the content, our choices are:

Elementary School: Studies Weekly, Middle School: Florida Transformative, High School: Florida Transformative.

Elementary School Social Studies

Studies Weekly link did not open. From our earlier review this is a weekly newspaper the kids use and can take home. The sample we saw looked great.

Gallopade introduces kindergarteners to concepts like black oppression and climate change. Police brutality and segregation are complex topics for 2nd grade. The text highlights what makes us all different instead of what Americans have in common. There is also a big emphasis on Walt Disney World.

Let's Learn About the Past

History is what happened in the past. We can research historical topics to learn about the past.

We can use the media center to answer questions about the past. We can use computers and cell phones to research past events. We can also visit museums and historical sites to learn about the past.



For example, in Washington, D.C., we have the National Smithsonian museums. They have exhibits and historical artifacts for people to see. You can go to their website to find information and answer your questions about history.

Henry, an 11-ton African elephant, has been on display at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History since 1959. Photo by Ingbruna https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Creative_Commons

Research It

Use a media center or technology to find answers to questions about a famous historical event.

Examples include:

- George Washington became president.
- Florida became a state.
- Walt Disney World opened.

1. Event I choose to research: _____

2. When did it happen? _____

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Assess Your Understanding

Here is a part of Dr. King's speech at the March on Washington. Use the word bank to fill in the blanks. Then answer the question.

1. "I have a _____ that my four little children will one day live in a _____ where they will not be judged by the _____ of their _____ but by the content of their character."

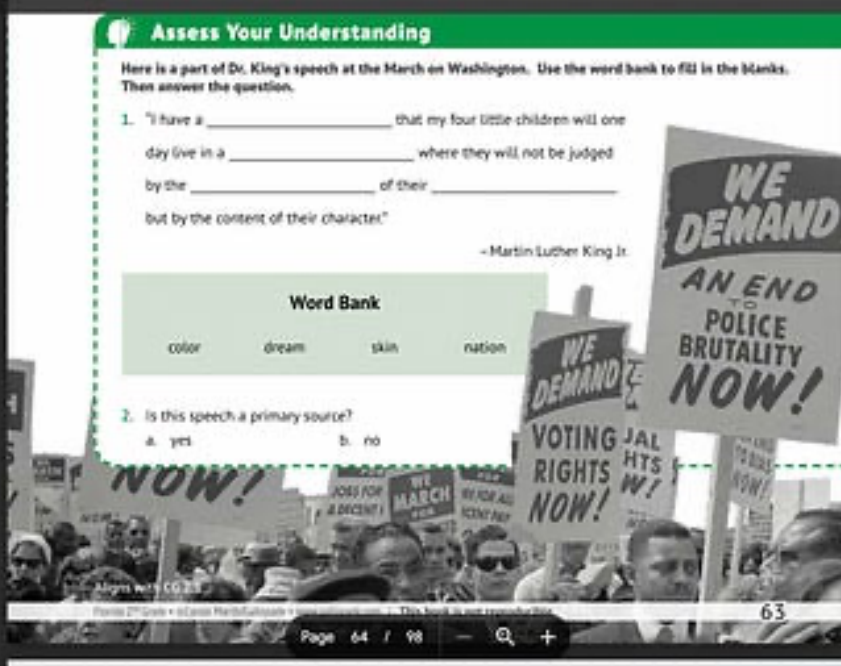
—Martin Luther King Jr.

Word Bank

color dream skin nation

2. Is this speech a primary source?

a. yes b. no



Presidents' Day

The U.S. president is our country's leader. Many different presidents have led our country over time. We honor all American presidents on **Presidents' Day**. Presidents' Day is in February.

President's Day is also called **George Washington's Birthday**. George Washington was our country's first president.

Who is the president of the United States today?

Juneteenth

Juneteenth National Independence Day celebrates the end of slavery in the United States. We celebrate Juneteenth on June 19. African Americans celebrated the first Juneteenth more than 150 years ago!

Slavery ended in Florida on May 20, 1865. Floridians celebrate this day of freedom, too!

Color the Juneteenth flag.

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drive.google.com/file/d/1E8Dv5G0s3Qd3cZnaSmYFqHEGvYTVS0R/view

CCU - Christian... Canva Beautiful Free ima... Home - My Health... miConnect Elections Accounts Recruiting Naturopath Moms4Liberty

FLK5B.pdf

Marjory Stoneman Douglas lived in Florida more than 100 years ago. She saw Florida growing and many houses and roads being built. Building homes and roads for people in Florida was important.

But Marjory was concerned about the **environment**.



What was Marjory Stoneman Douglas concerned about?

She was concerned about the trees and plants that were being cut down.	She was concerned about the swamps being drained.	She was concerned for the animals that were losing their homes.
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Vocabulary

environment: the natural world around us

responsibility: a duty or task you are required, expected, or needed to do

Marjory believed that everyone is responsible for the environment. She wanted people to make good choices to take care of the world.

Marjory took **responsibility** by writing about the environment. Her book helped create the Everglades parks in Florida.

Color the pictures of the things in the environment that Marjory cared for. Then tell Marjory's story to someone else.

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drive.google.com/file/d/1YVQwD_3L7sPVyoo7X4aq-sDnKMvX-HQdy/view

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FL25B.pdf

Martin Luther King Jr. was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. Martin grew up surrounded by his church, family, and religion. His father was the pastor at a popular church in Atlanta called Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Martin Luther King Jr. grew up in the South. At that time in the South, African American people did not have the same rights that White people did. Martin's father openly showed his dislike for segregation and prejudice. He taught his son that no one, and no race, was better than any other.



Quick Review

Circle the things Martin grew up with in the past.

prejudice family

segregation equal rights religion

Martin went to Booker T. Washington High School. It was the first Black public high school in Atlanta. He was an excellent student. Martin entered Morehouse College in Atlanta when he was only 15. He wanted to become a pastor like his father.

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influenced by contributions from many ethnic groups.

Native American contributions: Native Americans made significant contributions to modern-American language. For example, the states of Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, and Alabama are all named after Native American tribes. The words chipmunk, moose, raccoon, skunk, moccasin, and potato are also words adopted from Native American language. Perhaps the most important contribution made by Native American culture is inspiring the American government. It is said that our founding fathers modeled our government after those created by Native Americans, especially the Iroquois Confederacy.



Hispanic/Latino contributions: One of the greatest influences Hispanic/Latino culture had on modern-American culture is related to food. Spaniard settlers planted citrus and nut orchards in Florida and through the southwest. Today, Americans enjoy tortillas, salsa, chips, chili, burritos, and tacos—all foods from Hispanic/Latino culture. In addition to food, the Hispanic culture has contributed to the languages spoken in America. Today, Spanish is spoken in 41 million American homes. It is also the second most studied language in our schools.

African contributions: From religious practices, to food, to language, African culture has contributed a great deal to modern-day American culture. One of the main contributions is African music, especially the blues, which can also be heard in jazz, rock, country, rhythm and blues, and classical music.

Asian contributions: One of the most important contributions Asians have made to American culture has been in the advancement of science and technology. In the 1940s and 1950s, Chinese-born physicist Chein-Shiung Wu played a key role in developing the field of atomic science. Other meaningful contributions made by Asians in America include service in the United States military and help constructing the Transcontinental Railroad.

European contributions: European contributions to American culture are significant. One of the largest churches in America is the Catholic church, which has its roots in Rome, Italy. The Europeans also introduced America to guns, iron tools, weapons, Roman law, sugarcane, wheat, horses, and cattle.

In the past, African American children went to different schools than White children. The schools for White children were better than the schools for African American children. Many people said this was unfair. They were right. In 1954, the U.S. government said separate schools were illegal because all people have equal rights.

Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to attend a White elementary school in the South. Some people said mean things to Ruby. U.S. Marshals protected Ruby every day. Ruby did not quit. The next year, more African American children attended the school.

Ruby Bridges showed great **courage** to be first! She helped make education fair.

Vocabulary
courage: showing bravery, even when scared.

Write P under the photograph that shows a school in the past.
Write T under the photograph that shows a school today.

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McGraw Hill - This series points out the importance of government and how we are global citizens. It also emphasizes races as very important.

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Government in Daily Life

You may not think about it, but the government helps you have a better life every day. Take a look at this time line. It shows how the government keeps you safe and healthy.

You know your food is safe to eat. The government has laws for farmers and food makers to help keep food safe.

7:00 AM
Get up and eat a healthy breakfast.

7:00 AM 8:00 AM 9:00 AM 10:00 AM 11:00 AM 12:00 PM 1:00 PM 2:00 PM 3:00 PM 4:00 PM

7:45 AM
Drive to school.

8:00 AM
Get to school.

The government works hard to make sure your ride to school is safe. It makes laws about driving and riding in cars. It builds and maintains roads and bridges.

The government makes sure that all American children can go to public school for free. You learn about the whole world at school.

We need water to stay healthy. Governments keep the water clean and safe to drink.

12:30 PM
Get a drink of water.

The government keeps the post office running even during bad weather!

3:00 PM
Get home from school and get some mail.

What Do You Think?

Multiple Perspectives The government does a lot to keep us safe. Many people have different ideas about what the government should do. What decisions do you think the government should make to keep us safe? What decisions should we make for ourselves?

Research Online

Safe Seats for Children
Explore other laws that keep kids safe in cars.

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Citizenship in Action

The United Nations

The United Nations is a group of 193 nations, or countries. It was formed in 1945 to bring peace and security to the world. Before the United Nations was formed, there were two world wars. People realized they had to find a better way to work together.

Today, the United Nations works to try to solve big problems. It has a goal of education for everyone. It also helps nations cooperate to protect the environment. The United Nations works to protect people around the world.

PRIMARY SOURCE

In Their Words... Kofi Annan

"More than ever before in human history, we share a common destiny. We can master it only if we face it together. And that, my friends, is why we have the United Nations."
— Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the UN, 1997-2006

A Plastic Problem

People throw away a lot of plastic. Unfortunately, this trash gets into our oceans. Massive areas of Earth's oceans are full of plastic.

The nations of the world are working together to solve this problem. In 2017, the countries of the United Nations agreed to take action.

Several countries have passed laws to limit the use of plastic. These laws stop the use of plastic bags and drinking straws. Some governments have set up plastic recycling programs. Governments also support organizations that study the problem to come up with solutions.

Working together, the world's nations hope to fix the problem of plastic in Earth's oceans.

Sea animals can eat or get tangled in plastic. This can hurt the animals!

Research Online

Solving Problems Together
Read about other problems that the United Nations is working on.

In some places, people are finding new uses for old plastic. This building is made of used plastic bottles!



Follow the T-Shirt

The trip a T-shirt makes from cotton to a store near you is a long one. Follow the steps in order.

1 Cotton grows in Mississippi.

2 Cotton is spun into yarn in Indonesia.

3 Yarn is knit into cloth in Bangladesh.

4 Cloth is sewed to make a T-shirt.

5 The T-shirt travels to the United States.

6 A truck takes the shirt to a store.

Research Online
From Tree to a Table!
Learn how a tree goes from forest to table.

Explore the InfoGraphic
Use the flow chart and the map to answer the questions.
• What does the infographic show?
• How many steps are there?
• How many places are part of this process?

What Do You Think?
How do nations work together to make a T-shirt you can buy near you?



The Levels of Government

A government is a group of people who work together to run a city, state, or country. The United States government has different levels. They are federal, state, and local government.

The president is in charge of the federal government. He or she is the leader of the country. The president chooses a vice president to help run the country. The vice president is the second in command. He or she takes over if the president can no longer lead.

Kamala Harris is the vice president working with President Joe Biden. She is the first female vice president. She is also the first African American and first Asian American vice president.

Governors lead state governments. A governor is elected by the citizens of the state. Governors work with state lawmakers to keep the people of the state safe.

Mayors, city council members, and commissioners may run local government. Each community has leaders who keep the community running smoothly.



Kamala Harris became vice president of the United States on January 20, 2021.



Ron DeSantis is the 46th governor of Florida. He runs the Florida state government.



John E. Dailey was elected

Citizens choose their leaders by voting. This is why our government is sometimes called a government "by the people." The job of elected leaders is to represent the people who elect them.

Did You Know?

Native American nations have their own laws and governments. Tribal governments are a different level of government. Each tribe is its own nation. They are also part of the United States. There are more than 574 tribal nations within the United States. A leader might be called a president, governor, chief, or chairman.



This Sioux Tribal Council meeting took place in North Dakota in 2007.

What Do You Think?

Why do you think people form different levels of government? How do you think the president's job is different from a mayor's job?

Middle School Social Studies

My Choice is **Florida Transformative**, it explains things well and is easy to read.

Gallopade. Nice graphics and easy to follow for a Middle School aged child. It does put Western Civilization on the same level all world civilizations. Since our country was founded on Western Civilization and Christianity, I would have emphasized it more in the book.

The **SAVVAS** curriculum is partnered with NBC Learn and the Constitutional Right Foundation which both have a progressive bias. It emphasizes Democracy, Republics and Empires. It sets the stage for global citizens.

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SAVVAS
LEARNING COMPANY

ISBN-13: 978-1-41-840071-2
ISBN-10: 1-41-840071-8
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Savvas would like to extend a special thank you to all of the teachers who helped guide the development of this program. We gratefully acknowledge your efforts to realize Next Generation Social Studies teaching and learning that will prepare American students for college, careers, and active citizenship.



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NBC Learn, the educational arm of NBC News, develops original stories for use in the classroom and makes archival NBC news stories, images, and primary source documents available on demand to teachers, students, and parents. NBC Learn partnered with Savvas to produce the topic opening videos that support this program.



Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools is a coalition of over 70 national civic learning, education, civic engagement, and business groups committed to improving the quality and quantity of civic learning in American schools.



Constitutional Rights Foundation is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, community-based organization focused on educating students about the importance of civic participation in a democratic society. The Constitutional Rights Foundation is the lead contributor to the development of the Civic Discussion Quests for this program.

Teachers Curriculum Institute. I do not recommend this curriculum. The link took me to the same curriculum used for High School. See my review below in the High School section.

High School Social Studies

My choice is **Florida Transformative.** This curriculum is fact based and is a clear explanation of history and that is divided up and easy to understand. It gives the good and the bad of world history, US history and social issues. It does not go into the gender identity discussion.

McGraw Hill. This curriculum addresses Gender Identity in the political section. It does not mention the larger issues of Marxism and Socialism. It also has a section on how to coordinate a response to “stop the spread.” This does not incorporate important lessons learned from the COVID pandemic response.

Imagine that there has been an outbreak of a highly infectious and potentially deadly disease similar to the COVID-19 **pandemic** in 2020–2021. Doctors and scientists have said that, at least for the moment, the disease is mostly clustered in an area of the country where three states share borders. Many people live in one state, work in another, and cross state lines on public transportation daily. However, hospitals in neighboring states have also reported incidents and the disease seems to be spreading quickly.

Imagine you are the governor of one of the states at the center of the outbreak. You know you need a coordinated response to stop its spread. You decide to arrange a conference call to bring together people who can help. Who would you want to be involved in creating a plan for a smart response to the crisis? These people or groups are known as *stakeholders* because they have a stake in making sure the policies work and are quickly.

- A. Work with two other classmates to brainstorm a list of stakeholders you want to invite to the meeting. These are people with whom you will collaborate to make a plan to deal with this problem.
- B. Predict which responses or strategies each group of stakeholders might propose.

DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

Public opinion polls show that in the past two decades, American attitudes toward LGBTQ people have become more tolerant. Today, millions of people are campaigning for laws that would give Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) people equal rights. However, LGBTQ rights remain a controversial issue, and some people oppose specific laws that protect LGBTQ people.

A number of states, cities, and towns have passed laws that provide some legal protection from discrimination for LGBTQ people. These laws vary and may protect individuals in the areas of employment, housing, education, family matters, and public accommodation.

In June 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that the fundamental right to marry was guaranteed to same-sex couples, legalizing same-sex marriages nationwide. Some people oppose legal recognition of same-sex couples, arguing that it is inconsistent with the country's mainstream religious teachings and core traditions. Others see the protection of LGBTQ people from discrimination as a moral issue and as part of the long history of civil rights movements. In *Bostock v. Clayton* (2020), the Supreme Court ruled that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protected LGBTQ workers from

SAVVAS - This book says it has a “young transgender person” on the front cover and uses NBC news media video through out the curriculum. The Academy in Port Charlotte was a reviewer. This school still advocates students get the COVID Vaccine. <https://www.yourcharlotteschools.net/domain/5541>

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Reviewers & Academic Consultants

Senior Executive was developed especially for one and one students. The story of an original topic with a strong focus on Florida is what makes this book so special. Problem Solving and Critical Thinking are what make this book a great addition to your curriculum. The authors of this book are all Florida educators, each with a wealth of experience in the classroom and a passion for teaching. We hope you will find this book a valuable resource in your classroom.

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Welcome Florida Educators!

Social studies is more than dots on a map or dates on a timeline. It's where we've been and where we're going. It's stories from around the world and close to home. And in today's fast-paced, interconnected world, it's essential.

Welcome to the next generation of social studies!

The new Economics Interactive program was created in collaboration with educators, social studies experts, and students. The program is based on Florida's Sunshine State Standards, and it's designed to be engaging and meaningful.

The System Includes:

- High-quality content that gives support to every complex topic, addresses real-world issues, and builds critical thinking skills.
- Engaging content: Florida's Sunshine State Standards and Sunshine State Standards with Financial Literacy are integrated into the program to help students understand the world around them.
- Digital content on Florida's Sunshine State Standards, including interactive maps, timelines, and more.
- The program uses essential questions and activities to bring students to life.



The new Economics Interactive program was created in collaboration with educators, social studies experts, and students. See the full Sunshine State Standards with Financial Literacy program on the next page.



SAVVAS **realize**
 The digital course is on Realize!
 Go online to find digital resources.

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Social Studies Reimagined

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© 2024 978-1-4183-0212-0
 ISBN-13 1-4183-0212-0

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National Geographic Cengage Learning has beautiful graphics and timelines, however, it has a progressive liberal bias.



Andrea Bruce worked for two decades as a conflict photographer in some of the world's most turbulent places, documenting the struggles of people trying to conduct their daily lives as violence ripped through their societies. But before all that, she reported for a small-town newspaper in New Hampshire. There, she covered stories of everyday life and the workings of government in a semirural community. One day when Bruce was working on a story in Iraq, a friend asked a question that would send her back to these U.S. roots. "What is democracy?" the friend wondered.

A Question for Everyone During the early 2000s, Bruce lived for several years in Iraq, covering events there, as well as in Afghanistan and throughout Southwest Asia. Her friend Halla was a widow struggling to support her children amid the violence and instability that followed the overthrow of Iraq's government by U.S. armed forces in 2003. One of the U.S. government's aims was to establish a democracy in Iraq, and Halla wanted to know what that meant. Uncertain, Bruce shared some of her understanding of the Bill of Rights. Recalling her answer later, she remarked, "It was pretty lame." More surprising was Halla's response. She had thought democracy meant money that the United States, as a wealthier country, would bring to Iraq.

In the years that followed, this conversation lingered in Bruce's mind. She covered pro-democracy protests in Egypt, Bahrain, and Morocco, and witnessed the excitement of people voting for the first time. And frequently she would encounter others asking the same questions: What is democracy? What does democracy mean for me and people like me?

After Bruce moved back to the United States in 2015, she founded the Our Democracy project—a yearslong, nationwide journey to discover what democracy looks like in the eyes of U.S. citizens.

◀ **CRITICAL VIEWING** Voters wait to cast their ballots at the Police Training Academy in Richmond, Virginia. What do details in this photograph reveal about this unique polling place?

75



Learning and Teaching Bruce returned to a deeply divided United States. U.S. citizens were becoming increasingly angry and distrustful of those in the opposing political party, and the 2016 presidential campaign was strengthening these divisions. In response to these strains, Our Democracy aims to empower people to tell their own stories and to help bridge the divides that separate U.S. citizens from each other. Bruce's experiences as a conflict photographer fuel her passion to get people thinking and talking about democracy. Civic engagement and a real understanding of the basis of our government

are essential to a healthy democracy. Disappearance of a person is a tragedy that happens every day. Beginning in 2014, the community began to be divided by writers. Lorraine Hansberry's town hall was a potluck. The local community, including New Haven



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are essential, in her view. “I’ve seen democracies disappear in other countries,” she says, “and it happens faster than you think.”

Beginning in January 2017, Bruce visited a community in a different state every month. Joined by writer Rebecca Lee Sanchez and videographer Lorraine Ustaris, she spoke with people at schools, town hall meetings, knitting circles, hunting clubs, potluck dinners, and countless other gatherings. The locations are as diverse as the country— including San Francisco, California; Manchester, New Hampshire; Welch, West Virginia; and the

Voters Like You

When you turn 18, you'll be joining one of the most active and influential groups of citizens in U.S. history—today's young voters. In 2020, people between the ages of 18 and 29 turned out to vote in powerful numbers. Some estimates suggest that youth voter turnout in 2020 broke historical records.

Young people are not just voting, they're actively engaging in election processes. One 2020 poll found that 84 percent of young voters believe they have the power to change the country, and 76 percent believe that "people like them" should participate in decisions that affect the country. Take a look at the activities in the "Youth Voters Are Involved" graph, and you'll notice a key fact: you don't have to be old enough to vote to take part in any of them.

A Vote for Every Citizen

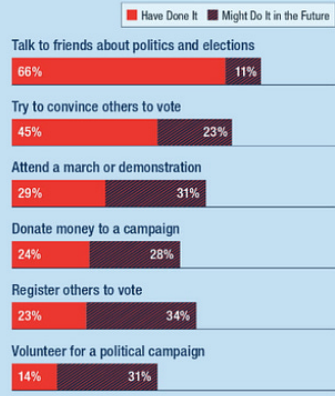
Many of us wouldn't have been allowed to vote in the first presidential election in 1788–1789. In most states, only white men could vote, and in a few, they also had to own property. Women, Native Americans, and the enslaved had no voice at the polls.

It wasn't until 1870, after the Civil War, that formerly enslaved men gained the right to vote. Women gained the right to vote in 1920, when the 19th Amendment was ratified. Native Americans were not considered citizens of the United States until 1924. Today, it doesn't matter what you look like or where your ancestors were born—the Constitution guarantees your right to vote if you are a U.S. citizen over the age of 18.

Federal law has ruled on who can vote, but the states determine when, where, and how we vote. The act of denying people their legal right to vote is called voter suppression. In 1965, facing strong pressure from the civil rights movement, Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act. This law outlawed states' discriminatory voting rules. Today, voting laws continue to be a source of debate and conflict, especially following the 2020 presidential election.

Between January 1 and May 14, 2021, at least 14 states enacted 22 laws that posed new limits on mail-in voting, registration, or the availability of polling places. For example, Florida passed laws that limit the use of drop boxes where voters can deposit ballots. The state also imposed new ID requirements

Youth Voters Are Involved—and They Want to Do More



Source: CIRACLE/Teach College 2020 Post-Election Youth Survey

Looking for ways to get involved at a national, state, or local level? This graph identifies ways people of all ages can engage in active citizenship related to voting.

for people requesting mail-in ballots, among other changes. Several other states passed similar new laws. In contrast, states including Illinois, Indiana, and California passed laws that make mail-in voting easier and expand access to drop boxes.

Critics point out that voting restrictions fall more heavily on lower-income and minority voters. These groups tend to have less access to cars or other easy transportation for getting to polling places during voting hours. Lower-income people are also less likely to have official state ID cards. Those opposing the voting laws say they are a new form of voter suppression aimed at African Americans and other minorities who voted in large numbers in 2020.

Supporters of the new laws claim they will help maintain the integrity, or honesty, of the system by cutting down the chance of fraud. They argue that citizens have greater trust in the government when they believe the voting system is honest and free of fraud.

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Teachers' Curriculum Institute

I feel there is a progressive world view bias based on the structure of the lessons, highlighted biographies, and games. This curriculum introduces gender identity and racism. Bella Abzug is a social activist. Mahershala Ali is an actor and social activist.

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Reading

Status: Not Started

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Lesson 2 - Themes of World History

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Benchmarks: SS.912.W.1.4, SS.912.W.1.6

5. Social Structures

The organization of societies is also a key theme. In prehistoric times, people formed social groups to meet their need for food, shelter, and security. Over time, these social groups banded together to form societies. By coming together, these groups were more capable of meeting their needs than they had been as individuals. Each society developed its own rules and customs to govern behavior within the society and help it function.

Societies developed in different places, creating distinct cultures with many differences. One such difference is how different cultures recognize gender and the roles they assign to a specific gender. For example, most Western societies developed a social structure that acknowledged only two genders: male and female. Other parts of the world have or have had different gender systems. Parts of South Asia, for instance, recognize third genders, including one known as *hijra*. *Hijras* do not fit into Western understandings of male or female, but instead have a different gender entirely.

Although these social structures vary from culture to culture, they also had many things in common. Women in many places traditionally take the surname of their husbands when they marry men. In many societies, people also treat ethnic and racial minorities less favorably than they do the dominant racial or ethnic group. By examining and comparing social structures throughout history, we can get a better understanding of human life.

Among the topics covered by this theme are:

- [gender roles](#) and relations, including the place of women in society
- customs relating to family and [kinship](#)
- racial and ethnic differences and their impact on society
- division of society into social and economic classes



Jane Austen was an English novelist whose books were published in the early 1800s. Her writing offers modern audiences insight into the roles of class and gender in British society during the late 1700s.

Notes

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Lesson 2 - Themes of World History

Section:

Section 5 - Social Structures (p. 19)

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Write two example of social structures.

Start typing here...

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Imperialism Throughout the World

How did a few nations come to control so much of the globe?

Vocabulary

Vocabulary Cards Glossary

imperialism racist sphere of influence hegemony capital Monroe Doctrine

Roosevelt Corollary

Introduction

In September 1898, a British-led army steadily approached Omdurman, a city in Sudan just west of the Nile River. The British planned to capture the city and take command of the entire Nile Valley before their rivals, the French, could do so. This expedition would extend Britain's rule more deeply into the African continent.



An army of Mahdists opposed the mixed British and Egyptian

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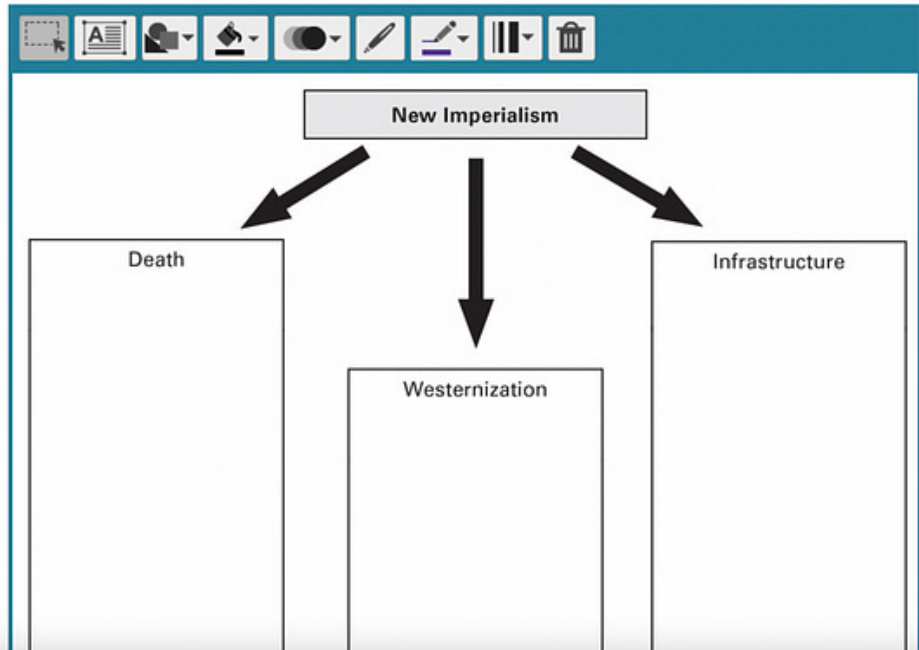
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Complete the graphic organizer. In each box, summarize the impact of imperialism.



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Filters Clear

Contains Video



Abzug, Bella
1920-1998



Adams, Abigail
1744-1818



Adams, John
1735-1826



Adams, Samuel
1722-1803



Addams, Jane 📺
1860-1935



Aiona Abbott, Isabella
1919-2010



Ali, Mahershala
1974-



Allen, Richard
1760-1831



Amo, Anton
1703-1759