

Primary School Curriculum

Social Studies (SS) Primary 6 2013

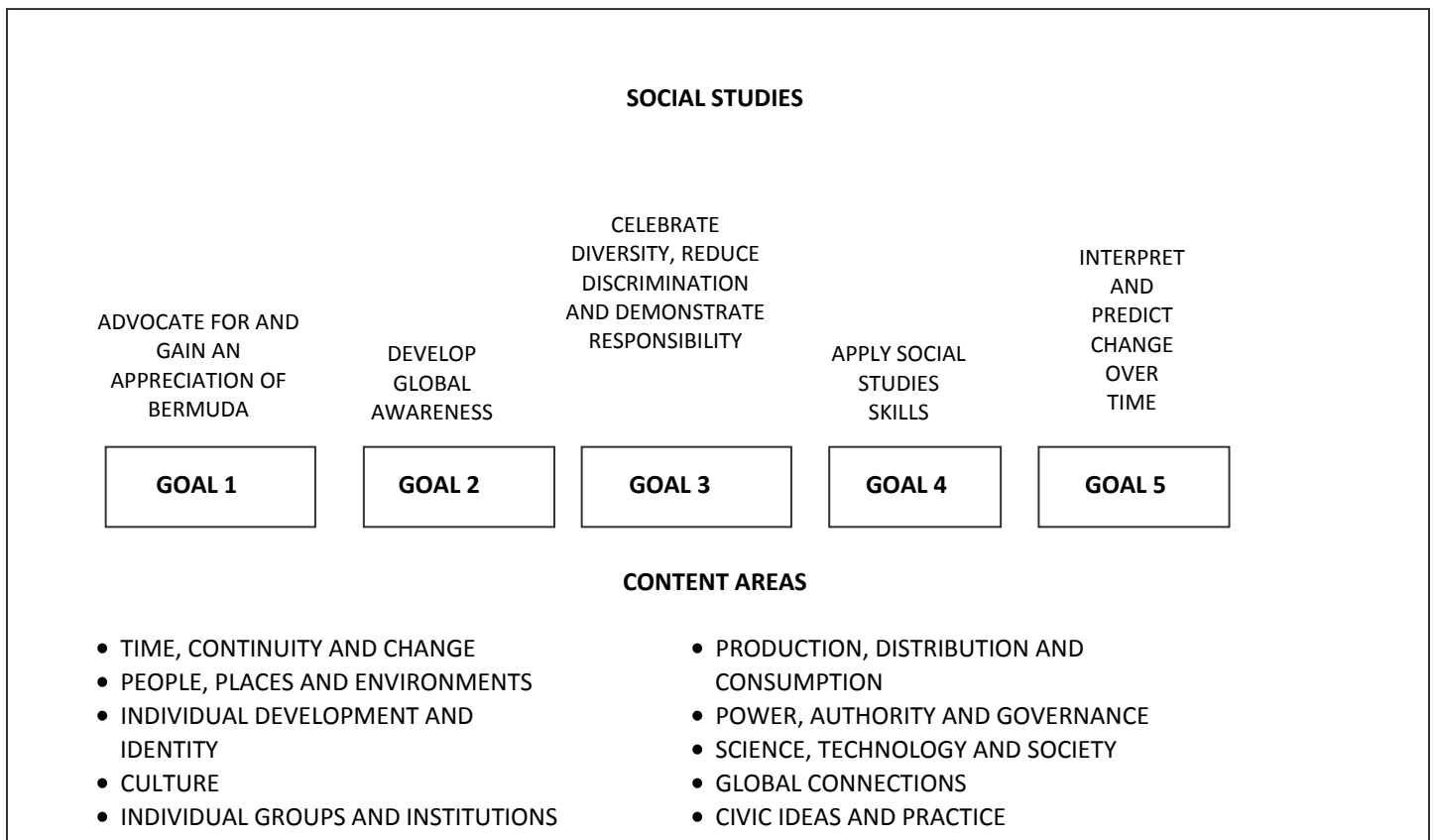
(includes June 2012 Performance Standards updates)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Bermuda
2013



SOCIAL STUDIES PHILOSOPHY

In social studies, content knowledge is used to foster positive attitudes, including a focus on democratic government, the dignity and worth of the individual and the equality of opportunity. The overall mission is to prepare students for productive, responsible citizenship. This is achieved through the integration of knowledge, attitudes and skills from the social sciences into a comprehensive instructional sequence. Particular attention is given to the contributions of all cultures in Bermuda, regardless of gender, race, ethnic or other cultural backgrounds. Specific social studies skills, including map and globe, research, problem solving and interpersonal skills, are introduced and reinforced throughout the curriculum. In Bermuda, it is vital that our students develop a true appreciation for their island home and for the world in which they live.



**Department of Education
Bermuda
2007**



**SOCIAL STUDIES
GOALS AND SUBGOALS**

GOAL 1 ADVOCATE FOR AND GAIN AN APPRECIATION OF BERMUDA

STUDENTS WILL ADVOCATE FOR AND GAIN AN APPRECIATION OF BERMUDA.

- Subgoal 1.1** Discriminate among cultures, religions, beliefs, attitudes and lifestyles in Bermuda.
- Subgoal 1.2** Develop a positive self concept.
- Subgoal 1.3** Evaluate the relationship between land formation, climate, vegetation, land use and natural resources in Bermuda.
- Subgoal 1.4** Discriminate among different groups and institutions within Bermuda.
- Subgoal 1.5** Evaluate the economic impact of transportation, production, distribution and consumption within Bermuda.

GOAL 2 DEVELOP GLOBAL AWARENESS

STUDENTS WILL DEVELOP GLOBAL AWARENESS.

- Subgoal 2.1** Discriminate among cultures, religions, beliefs, attitudes and lifestyles in the global context.
- Subgoal 2.2** Evaluate relationships and interactions between countries.
- Subgoal 2.3** Evaluate differing land forms, climates, vegetations and land use.
- Subgoal 2.4** Analyse interactions among environment, economy, natural resources and people.
- Subgoal 2.5** Analyse the organization of different international groups and institutions.
- Subgoal 2.6** Evaluate modes of transportation, production, distribution and consumption.

GOAL 3 CELEBRATE DIVERSITY, REDUCE DISCRIMINATION AND DEMONSTRATING RESPONSIBILITY

STUDENTS WILL CELEBRATE DIVERSITY, REDUCE DISCRIMINATION AND DEMONSTRATE RESPONSIBILITY.

Subgoal 3.1 Appreciate basic human rights and their importance to freedom.

Subgoal 3.2 Justify the importance of citizens acting responsibly.

Subgoal 3.3 Accept responsibility for the protection of the environment.

Subgoal 3.4 Evaluate the contribution of individuals, groups and institutions to the progress of society.

GOAL 4 APPLY SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

STUDENTS WILL APPLY SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS.

Subgoal 4.1 Integrate a variety of skills necessary in acquiring information.

Subgoal 4.2 Evaluate a variety of methods for organizing, manipulating, creating and utilizing information.

Subgoal 4.3 Advocate for consistency in positive interpersonal relationships and active social participation.

GOAL 5 INTERPRET AND PREDICT CHANGE OVER TIME

STUDENTS WILL INTERPRET AND PREDICT CHANGE OVER TIME.

Subgoal 5.1 Analyse the growth and development of cultures, religions, beliefs, attitudes and lifestyles.

Subgoal 5.2 Demonstrate how relationships are managed and changed.

Subgoal 5.3 Evaluate how and why people adapt to change.

Subgoal 5.4 Interpret data to make informed suggestions on environmental management.

Subgoal 5.5 Analyse the effects of processes and systems on people and the environment.

Integrating Computer Applications in Social Studies

Word Processing (Microsoft Word)

Students can use the word processor to create, edit, proofread and print text documents. The word processor can be used for any writing activity and the features facilitate the writing process. For social studies, students can create writing samples demonstrating a number of genres: journals, poems, stories, reports, letters, plays and construct answers related to social studies content. Use charts to organize and classify information.

Desktop Publishing (Microsoft Publisher, PrintShop)

Desktop Publishing software allows the creation of newsletters, posters, books, brochures with flexible layouts. Templates make the creation of attractive publications easy with professional looking results. Students can explore the power of print media by using desktop publishing strategies to communicate social studies ideas and concepts.

Spreadsheets (Excel)

Spreadsheets are a series of rows and columns that are used to store data in the form of words and values. With spreadsheet software, you can manipulate (sort, perform arithmetic functions, etc) and display the data as charts and graphs. These visual representations make it easier for students to interpret data.

Presentation Tools (PowerPoint, KidPix)

Presentation software lets you create onscreen presentations consisting of a series of slides. It can also be used to present stand-alone presentations that teach, report or entertain. The applications are endless. PowerPoint and KidPix incorporate text, graphics, animation, sound and video, making them versatile communication tools. Students enjoy using PowerPoint because they can easily create sophisticated and fun social studies presentations.

Paint/Draw Software (KidPix, Microsoft Paint)

Students can use drawing and painting software to create original artwork and illustrations for stories, maps or diagrams to explain a process or system. Most drawing programs simulate many of the tools found on an artist's table: paint, brushes, markers, spray guns, stamps. KidPix features sound, animated objects and text to create simple slide shows. Microsoft Paint is a basic paint application that is a good starter tool.

Internet (Internet Explorer)

Use the Internet for research or to visit interactive sites built around a particular social studies topic or theme. Locate appropriate sites with the phrase "for kids" included in the search criteria. Preview all sites in advance as addresses change.

Contributed by Patricia Callender, Education Officer for IT Integration

SOCIAL STUDIES AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS (CIE) INTEGRATION

Best practice supports integrating the teaching of disciplines whenever possible. I have chosen many of the CIE English objectives that can be used when you are creating your learning activities for the Bermuda Social Studies curriculum at your year level.

P6	P6	P6
Phonics, Spelling & Vocabulary	Reading	Writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to transform meaning with prefixes and suffixes. • Investigate meanings and spellings of connectives. • Explore definitions and shades of meaning and use new words in context. • Explore proverbs, sayings and figurative expressions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to show awareness of the impact of writers' choices of sentence length and structure. • Revise language conventions and grammatical features of different types of text. • Explore use of active and passive verbs within a sentence. • Distinguish the main clause and other clauses in a complex sentence. • Understand the conventions of standard English usage in different forms of writing. • Analyse how paragraphs and chapters are structured and linked. • Recognize key characteristics of a range of non-fiction text types. • Distinguish between fact and opinion in a range of texts and other media. • Explore autobiography and biography, and first and third person narration. • Compare the language, style and impact of a range of non-fiction writing. • Identify features of balanced written arguments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wider range of connectives to clarify relationships between ideas, e.g. however, therefore, although. • Use connectives to structure an argument or discussion. • Develop grammatical control of complex sentences, manipulating them for effect. • Develop increasing accuracy in using punctuation effectively to mark out the meaning in complex sentences. • Develop skills of writing biography, and autobiography in role. • Use the styles and conventions of journalism to write reports on events. • Write non-chronological reports linked to work in other subjects. • Summarise a passage, chapter or text in a given number of words. • Argue a case in writing, developing points logically and convincingly. • Write a balanced report of a controversial issue. • Select appropriate non-fiction style and form to suit specific purposes. • Use ICT effectively to prepare and present writing for publication. • Adapt the conventions of the text type for a particular purpose.

P6

Speaking & Listening

- Express and explain ideas clearly, making meaning explicit.
- Vary vocabulary, expression and tone of voice to engage the listener and suit the audience, purpose and context.
- Pay close attention in discussion to what others say, asking and answering questions to introduce new ideas.
- Structure talk to aid a listener's understanding and engagement.
- Help to move group discussion forward, e.g. by clarifying, summarising.
- Speak confidently in formal and informal contexts.
- Prepare, practice and improve a spoken presentation or performance.
- Use spoken language well to persuade, instruct or make a case, e.g. in a debate.
- Reflect on variations in speech and appropriate use of standard English.

Working with Bloom's Taxonomy in Mind

Level	Definition Of Level	Teacher Roles	Student Roles	Process Verbs				Student Products	
s y n t h e s i s	Putting together constituent elements, or parts, to form a whole requiring original, creative thinking.	reflects, extends, analyzes, evaluates	discusses, generalizes, relates, compares, contrasts, abstracts, actively participates	compose assemble manage pretend arrange organize generalize compile forecast modify combine	systematize propose construct hypothesize prepare develop originate generate predict formulate reorganize	set up design blend create produce revise predict concoct infer suppose improve	act role play devise collect invent write plan show imagine	story design blueprint solution new game multi-media production pantomime newspaper advertisement radio event	plan song video poem formula machine goal play cartoon invention painting collage
e v a l u a t i o n	Judging the values of ideas, materials & methods by developing & applying standards & criteria.	clarifies, accepts, harmonizes, guides, referees	Judges, disputes, develops, actively participates	validate predict assess defend prioritize tell why evaluate debate justify	compare measure choose conclude deduce recommend discriminate use criteria determine	appraise value probe argue decide estimate criticize select support	judge rate score revise infer rank award reject	investigation opinion survey debate conclusion editorial car- toon recommend- ation evaluation judgment	critique verdict report editorial scale review panel rubric
a n a l y s i s	Breaking information down into its constituent elements.	probes guides evaluates acts as a re- source questions organizes dissects	discusses, uncovers, lists, actively participates	question research appraise inspect examine probe separate inquire arrange calculate	distinguish experiment Sequence interpret compare inventory scrutinize discriminate differentiate investigate	test analyze diagram contrast compare categorize point out classify organize discover	group order sort solve survey relate deduce sift detect	diagram investigation graph conclusion category questionnaire illustration inventory spreadsheet checklist	chart outline list plan summary survey database mobile abstract report
a p p l i c a t i o n	Using methods, concepts, principles, and theories in new situations.	shows facilitates observes evaluates organizes questions	solves problems, demonstrat es use of knowledge, constructs, actively participates	teach exhibit illustrate calculate sketch interpret prepare make practice	experiment manipulate interview paint change translate produce compute demonstrate	employ schedule collect record dramatize construct sequence list	use show solve relate operate apply adapt	prediction demonstration photograph illustration simulation sculpture experiment interview performance presentation	puzzle drawing report diorama poster diagram lesson model journal map
c o m p r e h e n s i o n	Understanding of information given.	listens, questions, compares, contrasts, examines, demon- strates	explains, translates, demon- strates, interprets, actively participates	restate locate retell research convert annotate explain	give examples expand upon recognize account for summarize paraphrase	express discuss identify calculate describe report outline	give main idea list tell review observe	quiz definition Fact worksheet reproduction scrapbook	label list test workbook diary
k n o w l e d g e	Recall or recognition of specific information.	directs, tells, shows, examines, questions, evaluates	responds, absorbs, remembers recognizes, memorizes, passive, recipient	define name record match select cite	underline distinguish memorize reproduce give examples	recite choose describe list relate show	group quote repeat label recall sort	fact worksheet workbook reproduction label	list test quiz

Adapted from: Teaching and Learning Through Multiple Intelligences, by Linda Campbell, et al., 1992. Rubrics for Elementary Assessment © Nancy Osborne.

Multiple Intelligences: Learning Strategies and Activities

Linguistic	Logical	Kinesthetic	Visual/Spatial	Musical	Interpersonal	Intrapersonal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write journals - Keep learning logs - Create portfolio - Do word processing - Write newspaper articles - Engage in discussions & debates - Tell stories - Write poems, myths, legends, short plays - Relate a short play or novel to - Lead a class discussion on - Give presentation - Create a talk show or radio program - Write an instruction booklet, newsletter, or dictionary - Write essay reviewing project accomplishments - Invent slogans - Make an audio tape - Do an interview - Write or e-mail a letter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use scoring sheets - Make/solve games & puzzles - Write an outline - Plan strategically - Translate into mathematical formulas - Do timelines - Design & conduct an Experiment - Make a strategy game - Make a calendar - Interpret data - Hypothesize about ... - Create a story - Problem - Write a computer program - Categorize facts & information - Set up a lab project - Describe the symmetry of ... - Use inductive or deductive reasoning - Select & use technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create exhibits - Demonstrate a Process - Use manipulative s - Create a simulation - Role play - Engage in creative Movement - Rehearse & perform a play - Pantomime - Choreograph a dance - Put on a skit - Do reader's theatre - Invent a game - Make task or puzzle Cards - Build or construct a model - Plan & attend a field Trip - Create &/or participate in Olympic style events - Devise a scavenger hunt - Sculpt - Design a product - Take part &/or put together a mechanical device - Select & use technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make analyze charts/graphs - Make word web - Make Venn diagrams - Do a timeline - Construct models - Develop a photographic essay - Make a map - Make a collage - Do an art project - Create a slide show, film, videotape, advertisement or photo album - Design a poster, bulletin board, comic strip or mural - Visualize - Create a demonstration - Develop architectural drawings - Colour code a process - Invent a board or card game - Illustrate, draw, paint, sketch or sculpt - Select & use technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write lyrics & compose music - Use music to aid memory - Create rhythmic patterns - Sing a rap or a song that explains - Determine rhythmical patterns - Give presentations using musical accompaniment - Explain how two songs are the same & different - Present a short class musical - Make an instrument & demonstrate it - Create a musical game - Collect & present songs - Write a new ending to a song - Play instruments - Use technology to create music - Collect & present music using a theme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do peer review, deciding criteria together - Work in collaborative groups - Do peer or cross-age Tutoring - Use leadership skills - Create & implement group rules - Conduct a class Meeting - Identify & assume a role - Organize or participate in a group - Use conflict resolution strategies - Engage in peer mediation - Accommodate learning differences - Be a mentor or Mentee - Discuss regional, global or cultural issues - Use internet to discuss global issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage in self-assessment activities - Use reflective journals to track learning - Devise personal goals - Describe own learning style - Organize own portfolio & write or fill out learning summary - Manage self-directed Projects - Describe personal Qualities - Explain personal Philosophies - Use emotional Processing - Describe personal Values - Use self-directed learning - Explain purpose in studying - Explain intuitive Hunches - Receive feedback - Write an Autobiography - Maintain log of personal reflections

Adapted from: Teaching and Learning Through Multiple Intelligences, by Linda Campbell, et al., 1992. Rubrics for Elementary Assessment © Nancy Osborne.

**PRIMARY SCHOOL
PHASE B OVERVIEW**

Subject Title: Social Studies

Subject Code: P6 SS

Time Allotted: 150 min/wk

RATIONALE

The Bermuda pre/primary school social studies curriculum will prepare students to become productive and contributive members of an interdependent global community through the integration of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values. It will foster the development of responsible citizenship and cultural understanding.

Students will:

- Gain an understanding of Bermuda as a unique community.
- Appreciate the cultural diversity that exists within Bermuda.
- Recognize the interdependent relationship Bermuda has with the global community.

To achieve these aims, students will be involved in experiential, interactive learning, involving a variety of sources and embracing multiple activities, which accommodate all learning styles.

PRIMARY FOUR (P4) REQUIREMENTS

Note: The teacher is not restricted to using the standards only where indicated in the curriculum.

The requirements for this level are as follows:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Assessment - After dinner conversations, historical interviews, decision-making, playing with scale, etc. 	25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Assessment - Personalizing events, surveys, one-page plays, ABC charts, time lines, poetry & song writing, posters, what happens next, rewrite a scene or chapter from the point of view of a specific character, flow charts, models, mapping, collages, computer generated products, etc. 	45%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written Assessment - Tests on a portion of the curriculum: selected, constructed & extended responses including essay writing to evaluate students' understanding of key concepts, vocabulary, skills & knowledge. 	15%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final End of Year Exam - Test on the entire curriculum: selected, constructed & extended responses including essay writing to evaluate students' understanding of key concepts, vocabulary, skills & knowledge. 	15%
Total	100%

MATERIALS OF INSTRUCTION (Adopted Text)

Ministry of Education, Bermuda Five Centuries for young people, Panatel, 2009
 Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs, Bermuda Connections Kit. Smithsonian Institute, 2004
 Ministry of Education, The Bermuda Atlas, Macmillan, 2007
World Atlas. Chicago, Illinois: Nystrom, 2002

PHASE B OUTLINE

P4	P5	P6
Module Titles A - D	Modules Titles A – D	Modules Titles A – D
1505-1684	1700-1918	1920-present
<p>A. Society and Culture 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - early visitors - Sea Venture shipwreck - first settlers <p>B. Politics and Law 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - early governance - early problem solving - corporate to Crown colony <p>C. Economy and Technology 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic activities to 1684 - economic divisions of island - organization of trade & labour - early transportation <p>D. Environment 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bermuda origins - significance of location - physical geography - geographic influence - compare & contrast 	<p>A. Society and Culture 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tiered timeline & brief overview of main local & global events, such a Gunpowder Plot 1775, Dockyard 1809, Amer. Civil War 1861-5, Boer War 1901 & WW1 1914 - identify main personalities &/or organisations <p>B. Politics and Law 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital moves 1793 - Gov org & its function to 1833 - Emancipation 1834 & changing status of Blacks - Friendly Societies - Citizenship (local/global) - Black representation (WHT Joell 1883) - Coat of Arms <p>C. Economy and Technology 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture (Reid & the Portuguese) - Shipping & blockade Running - Labour issues - Tourism begins - Advances in transportation & technology <p>D. Environment 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - landscape changes to 1918 - land use - increased population effects - issues & solutions 	<p>A. Society and Culture8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tiered timeline & brief overview of main local & global events such as, unionism, affects of WWII 1939, Theatre Boycott 1959, Party Politics 1963. - identify main personalities &/or organisations <p>B. Politics and Law 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HR petition to UK 1946 (Dr.Gordon, W.L. Joell) - desegregation from 1959 - CUAS 1963 - Constitution 1968 & amendments to 2003 -how laws are made & amended -further changes to voting & constituencies -civil unrest after 1960 to 2002 <p>C. Economy and Technology 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tourism after WWII - International cos. & banking - sterling to dollars 1970 - increase in immigration - unions - transportation & technology <p>D. Environment 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environ laws & problems after 1920 - introduced flora & fauna - Dr. Beebe 1930s, Mowbray & Wingate - sustainable development
<p>Subtotal 32</p> <p>Optional Weeks 4</p> <p>Total Weeks 36</p>	<p>Subtotal 32</p> <p>Optional Weeks 4</p> <p>Total Weeks 36</p>	<p>Subtotal 32</p> <p>Optional Weeks 4</p> <p>Total Weeks 36</p>

MODULE - A

SOCIAL STUDIES

Module Title: Society and Culture – Development from 1920 to 2009

Sequence Reference: P6 SS-A

Time allotted: 8 weeks

PHASE A				PHASE B		
PS	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
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Goal & Subgoal Emphasis & Performance Strand

History (H)

History requires the student to understand how the past has influenced the present development of a country or region, including its values, beliefs, government and economy. This should enable the student to make viable predictions and develop understanding of multiple perspectives and cultures.

Civics (C)

Civics will allow the student to obtain the knowledge and skills necessary to participate in political life as a responsible and informed citizen committed to the further enhancement of democratic values both locally and globally.

Performance Statements & Essential Questions

Bermuda Performance standards:

History

- H1** The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to organise information chronologically and understand the sequence and relationship of events.
- H2** The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to use historical vocabulary, concepts and multi-media to engage in inquiry, research, analysis, critical thinking and problem-solving.
- H3** The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to comprehend, analyse and interpret historical events and issues from different perspectives by using various types of information, including data.
- H5** The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to recognise patterns of change both globally and regionally and understand that changes within individual countries are influenced by global power changes.

Civics

- C2** The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to understand how culture influences self-perception, national identity and the social and political characteristics of a country.

Possible Essential Questions:

- How do global issues influence national interests?
- How is the past connected to the present?
- What will be next?
- How can people influence a country’s development?

Assessment Indicators:

Curriculum Objectives & Content Detail:

The students will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to:

SS.P6.H1a Make sequential outline of specific events.

SS.P6.H1b Note cause and effect relationships.

(H1: sequence & relationships) – I & II

SS.P6.H2a Formulate conclusions based on critical examination of relevant information

(H2: communicate in various forms) - I

SS.P6.H3a Identify relevant factual information regarding Bermuda's model of democracy and give supporting evidence, e.g., parliamentary government, citizens' rights and responsibilities.

(H3: interprets historical information from different perspectives) - II

SS.P6.H5a Evaluate the extent global events have affected Bermuda in the past and/or the present. (1920-2009)

SS.P6.C2a Describe the ways in which local and regional personalities and ethnic cultures may influence the everyday lives of people, e.g., parents, principals, religious leaders, police, peers, nation as authority and their means of justice.

(C2: name and explain relevancy) – II

Student outcome:

At the end of this module the student will have an overview of Bermuda's 20th century global connectedness during the historical period 1920-2009 including some of the main personalities.

At the end of this module, students will:

- I. Explain the **global connections** on the tiered time lines on pages 95 and 122, using dates and vocabulary relating to their **interconnectedness** – Unionism, Effects of WWII 1939 and military bases, Theatre Boycott 1959, Party politics, the Cold War & terrorism.

- II. Identify major personalities of the time period & evaluate the importance of their deeds **then & now** – Gladys Misick Morrell, Stanley Spurling, Hilda Aitken, Edna Watson, Charles Vinton Monk, John Parker, Alfred Brownlow Place, Dr. Charles William Beebe, Major General John Henry Lefroy, David Wingate, Randolph Richardson, Dr. E.F. Gordon, Talbot Brothers, Wil Onions, Wesley L. Tucker, Sir Henry Tucker, Sir E.T. Richards, Gov. Richard Sharples, George Duckett, Erskine “Buck” Burrows, Larry Tacklyn, Lord Pitt, Gina Swainson, Roosevelt Brown (Pauulu Kamarakafego), Sir John Swan, Dame Lois Browne Evans, Eugene Cox, Frederick L. Wade, Ottiwell Simmons.

Module Title: Society and Culture – Development from 1920 to 2009	Sequence Reference: P6-SS A
Recommended Instructional Strategies:	Recommended Formative Assessment Strategies:
<p>Teachers will enhance instruction by utilising the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarise selected segments of chapters 13 – 20 regarding key local events to demonstrate the importance and connectedness to global events. • Illustrate understanding of change over time through speaking and writing • Field visits to digitally record artefacts of events or to create a photographic time line with web links. <p>ELA objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <p><i>Phonics, Spelling & Vocabulary</i> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore definitions and shades of meaning and use new words in context. <p><i>Reading</i> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to show awareness of the impact of writers’ choices of sentence length and structure. • Explore use of active and passive verbs within a sentence. • Distinguish the main clause and other clauses in a complex sentence. <p><i>Writing</i> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop skills of writing biography and autobiography in role. • Develop grammatical control of complex sentences, manipulating them for effect. • Use the styles and conventions of journalism to write reports on events. <p><i>Speaking & Listening</i> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express and explain ideas clearly, making meaning explicit. • Vary vocabulary, expression and tone of voice to engage the listener and suit the audience, purpose and context. <p>IT objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and manage computer generated documents. • Use applications to create and edit computer generated documents. • Format text using a word processor to produce a variety of documents. 	<p>Assessments that are part of regular teaching and learning in classrooms. Teachers and students use this data to promote student learning and conceptual understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing assignments using rubrics • Class observation • Teacher observation • Self-evaluation • Digital product • Oral presentation • Tests composed of questions representing various levels of thinking skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple choice - essays - short sentences - stimulus based

Summative Assessment:

Assessments given at the end of a module where the data is used to generate grades.

- Tests – multiple choice, essays, short answers, stimulus based questions
- Historical performance, product and presentations (see rationale page)

Note: essays can be informational, non-chronological reports, biographical, nonfiction, journalistic, memoir, narratives, explanatory texts, discursive.

Special Resources:

(materials, equipment & community involvement)

- Bermuda Five Centuries
- Bermuda Millennium Historical Film Series
- websites
- computer
- Bermuda historical sites
- library
- newspapers & magazines
- non-fictional book stories

References - Teacher:

- Dept. of Community and Cultural Affairs- www.communityandculture.bm
- St. George’s Foundation- www.stgeorgesfoundation.org
- Bermuda National Trust- www.bnt.bm
- Bermuda Maritime Museum – www.bmm.bm
- Newspaper articles & NIE- www.bnl.bm
- Video tapes
- Bermuda Five Centuries
- Bermuda Atlas
- Bermuda books
- Bermuda dvds
- Bermudian magazine

References - Student:

- Student knowledge
- Bermuda Five Centuries for young people
- newspapers

Glossary:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. activist | someone who carries out public campaigns to bring about social or political change. |
| 2. Axis | Germany’s alliance with Italy and other countries that supported it before and during the Second World War. |
| 3. bloc | a group of countries or organizations sharing common goals. |
| 4. boycott | to refuse social or commercial relations with. |
| 5. franchise | the right to vote in political elections. |
| 6. global | relating to the whole world. |
| 7. hijack | to forcibly seize an airplane, ship or other mode of transport and use it for a different purpose. |
| 8. interned | held prisoner for political or military reasons. |
| 9. lease | contract by which owner of land or building allows another to use it for specified time, usually for rent. |
| 10. ration | a fixed portion of food or provisions. |
| 11. segregation | separation of groups or communities. |
| 12. terrorism | the use of violence or threats to pursue political aims. |
| 13. union | an organized association of workers to protect their rights. |
| 14. VE Day | victory in Europe ending WWII in that region. |

MODULE - B

SOCIAL STUDIES

Module Title: Politics & Law – Governance 1920 to 2009

Sequence Reference: P6 SS-B

Time allotted: 8 weeks

PHASE A				PHASE B		
PS	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Goal & Subgoal Emphasis & Performance Strand

Civics (C)

Civics will allow the student to obtain the knowledge and skills necessary to participate in political life as a responsible and informed citizen committed to the further enhancement of democratic values both locally and globally.

History (H)

History requires the student to understand how the past has influenced the present development of a country or region, including its values, beliefs, government and economy. This should enable the student to make viable predictions and develop understanding of multiple perspectives and cultures.

Performance Statements & Essential Questions

Bermuda performance standard:

Civics

C1 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to understand why society needs rules, laws and governments and how power is acquired, used and justified.

C3 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability discuss, evaluate and report on the importance and development of human rights both locally and globally.

History

H4 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to understand how social, economic and political institutions of a country or region are influenced by the dominant culture and ideas.

Possible Essential Questions:

- How do we impact our community?
- How can we achieve a balance in our lives between our duties and rights as a citizen?
- How do societies and civilizations allocate power to individuals and groups?
- Why do power struggles inevitably surface in society and civilizations?
- How does governance function within a society or civilization?
- Why does the governance within a society or civilization inevitably affect the citizens within it?

Assessment Indicators:

Curriculum Objectives & Content Detail:

The students will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to:

SS.P6.C1a Acquire, analyse and interpret information regarding constitutional and national issues in Bermuda.

SS.P6.C1b Describe how government in Bermuda receive and use their powers.

SS.P6.C1c Compare and contrast a colony and independent state and the present roles of the House of Assembly and Senate.

SS.P6.C1d Evaluate the importance of a written constitution to citizens with a focus on its status as a contract between the government and its citizens.

(C1: how governments acquire, use & justify their powers)
– I, II & III

SS.P6.C3a Describe how different political systems define and protect individual human rights- political democracy, theocracy, dictatorship.

(C3: political systems & human rights) – I & II

SS.P6.H4a Analyse the impact of media on contemporary Bermudian culture.

(H4: impact of media) – II & III

Student outcome:

At the end of this module the student will have an understanding of how democratic governance has evolved in Bermuda and be cognizant of issues that still need to be addressed.

At the end of this module, students will:

- I.** Define the term democracy and *give evidence* of Bermuda having a democratic government.
- II.** Explain how each of the following actions increased Bermuda's *democratic governance*:
- 1944 Women property owners receive the right to vote
 - 1946 Gordon petitioned British Government
 - 1959 Wesley L. Tucker first black appointed to the Executive Council
 - 1959 desegregation begins
 - 1960 CUAS moves to achieve "one man one vote"
 - 1963 Party Politics begins
 - 1967 Plus vote is abolished
 - 1968 first constitution, amendments followed
 - 1978 Pitt Commission
 - 1998 PLP wins government
 - 2003 constitution amended for "one man one vote"
 - Debate on the issue of sovereignty
- III.** Give reasons for *civil unrest*:
- 1959 dockworkers clash with police
 - 1965 Belco workers clash with police
 - 1968 Floral Pageant Race Riots
 - 1972 Commissioner of Police assassinated
 - 1973 Governor & Aide-de-camp were assassinated
 - 1977 Burrows & Tacklyn hung for murders & riots

Module Title: Politics & Law - Governance	Sequence Reference: P6 SS-B
Recommended Instructional Strategies:	Recommended Formative Assessment Strategies:
<p>The students will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to selected activities on pages 96, 119, 129, 135, 141 and 148. • Analyse chosen events from different perspectives. • Compare and contrast an historical event with a similar situation at present. • Debate an issue in accordance with democratic principles and in historical context • Write a letter to the editor, an organization or official to make a complaint and suggest a solution(s) or to solve a community issue of the latter half of the 20th century. • Show a video, read a newspaper or magazine article to stimulate discussion on a topic. • Understand the characteristic features of the periods studied, including the ideas, beliefs, attitudes & experiences of men, women & children in the past. <p>ELA objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <p><i>Phonics, Spelling & Vocabulary-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore proverbs, sayings and figurative expressions. <p><i>Reading-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between fact and opinion in a range of texts and other media. • Explore autobiography, and first and third person narration. • Identify features of balanced written arguments. <p><i>Writing-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a balanced report of a controversial issue. • Select appropriate nonfiction style and form to suit specific purposes. • Use ICT effectively to prepare and present writing for publication. <p><i>Speaking and Listening-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk confidently in extended turns & listen purposefully in a range of contexts. • Begin to adapt non-verbal gestures & vocabulary to suit content & audience. • Ask questions to develop ideas and extend understanding. <p>IT objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic desktop publishing techniques to enhance documents. • Use basic presentation software tools. • Use application tools to communicate with others. 	<p>Assessments that are part of regular teaching and learning in classrooms. Teachers and students use this data to promote student learning and conceptual understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing assignments using rubrics • Class observation • Teacher observation • Self-evaluation • Digital product • Oral presentation • Tests composed of questions representing various levels of thinking skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple choice - essays - short sentences - stimulus based

Summative Assessment:

Assessments given at the end of a module where the data is used to generate grades.

- Tests – multiple choice, essays, short answers, stimulus based questions
- Historical performance, product and presentations (see rationale page)

Note: essays can be informational, non-chronological reports, biographical, nonfiction, journalistic, memoir, narratives, explanatory texts, discursive.

Special Resources:

(materials, equipment & community involvement)

- Speakers from the community
- websites
- computer
- Bermuda historical sites
- non-fictional book stories

References - Teacher:

- Bermuda Five Centuries
- Bermuda Connections Kit
- Bermuda Millennium Historical Film Series
- Websites of Government Departments
- Bermuda historical sites
- library
- Dept. of Community and Cultural Affairs- www.communityandculture.bm
- Bermuda National Trust- www.bnt.bm
- Bermuda Maritime Museum – www.bmm.bm
- Newspaper articles & NIE- www.bnl.bm
- Parliamentary Registry – www.elections.gov.bm
- Bermuda Industrial Union
- Bermuda Atlas
- Bermuda books
- Bermuda dvds
- Bermudian magazine

References - Student:

- Student Knowledge
- Newspapers
- Bermuda Five Centuries for young people
- Bermuda Atlas

Glossary:

1. amnesty	Period of promise by authorities not to take action against offenders.
2. assassinated	Murdered in a surprise attack for political or religious reasons.
3. campaign	A series of organized actions to achieve a goal.
4. capital punishment	The death penalty, or legal killing of a convicted criminal.
5. canvass	To ask for votes from electors in an area called a constituency.
6. catalyst	A person or thing that leads to some type of change.
7. consequences	The outcome of an action.
8. constitution	A set of principles or laws by which a country is governed.
9. convicted	Found guilty of a crime in a court of law.
10. critic	Someone who writes or voices an unfavourable opinion of someone or something.
11. curfew	A rule forcing people to stay indoors, usually overnight, during times of riots or unrest.
12. establishment	A group in a society exercising power and influence.
13. inquest	An official inquiry into a death or incident.
14. progressive	Promoting change, innovation and new ideas.
15. reform	Change which modernizes or improves.
16. revered	Held in awe, considered special.
17. revolution	An overturning of long-held beliefs, systems, social orders or leaderships.
18. sovereign	Fully independent, running your own affairs.
19. suffrage	The right to vote in political elections.
20. upheaval	A sudden or violent change to something.

MODULE - C

SOCIAL STUDIES

Module Title: Economy & Technology – Development
From 1920 to 2009

Sequence Reference: P6 SS-C

Time allotted: 8 weeks

PHASE A				PHASE B		
PS	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
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Goal & Subgoal Emphasis & Performance Strand

Economic (E)

Economics will provide the student with a basic understanding of local and global economic issues and the influence it can have on political and social aspects of a country or region.

Geography (G)

Geography will give the student understanding of its three interrelated components- **subject matter** (the Earth), **skills** (asking & answering geographic questions; acquiring, organising and analysing geographic information) and **perspectives** (spatial & ecological).

Performance Statements & Essential Questions

Bermuda performance standard:

Economics

E1 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to understand the economic development of a country or region and use this knowledge to make plausible predictions.

E2 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to understand the roles of various local and global economic organisations that influence and impact economies.

Geography

G3 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to understand how the economic, political and cultural processes of a country or region influence human migration, settlement and relationships between nations.

Possible Essential Questions:

- What is labour?
- How do labour forces affect the production and distribution of goods and services within an economy?
- To what extent human resources (labour) are essential to an economy's prosperity?
- To what extent does the connection between needs and wants shape the development and prosperity of an economy?
- To what extent am I responsible for my own economic wellbeing? To what extent is my government responsible for my economic wellbeing?
- To what extent have we become globally interdependent?
- How have national economies been impacted by global or international economic structures and forces?

Assessment Indicators:

The students will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to:

- SS.P6.E1a** Describe the evolution of tourism since 1920s.
- SS.P6.E1b** Describe the origins and development of International Business since the 1930s.
- SS.P6.E1c** Describe the evolution of the labour force since 1920, including over employment, unemployment and immigration.
- SS.P6.E1d** Define and give examples of the terms “private and public goods and services” and a “market”.

(E1: understands Bermuda’s economic development)
– I, II, III & IV

SS.P6.E2a Identify and explain various points of view concerning economic issues.

SS.P6.E2b Describe a competitive market as one in which there are many buyers and sellers of the same product, e.g., how this effects local demand for goods and services and imports.

SS.P6.E2c Describe ways in which Bermuda is interdependent with other countries based on factors of production and demand for goods, e.g., food, clothing & household goods, building supplies, oil, gas, etc.

(E2: describe the influence of economic organisations) - I, II & III

SS.P6.G3a Compare the reasons various immigrant groups had for coming to Bermuda, e.g. forced labour, economic, family, adventurous.

(G3: explain the influence of immigration on a region)
– III

Student outcome:

The student will have an understanding of the triumphs, obstacles and conflicts that accompany economic transitions and modernization.

Curriculum Objectives & Content Detail:

At the end of this module, students will:

- I. Describe the ups and downs of the *Tourist industry* since 1920.
- Furness Withy, hotels & cruise ships
 - Tucker’s Town land dispute (appropriation)
 - Visitor profile
 - Effects of global war and improved technology (including building Kindley Field)
 - Effects on the local economy
- II. Describe the origins and development of *International Business* in Bermuda.
- Reasons for setting up business in Bermuda
 - How international business effected life on the island (culture, traditions & recreation).
 - How it influenced the development of banking including changing to decimal dollars.
 - How it influenced the economy (jobs & cost of living).
- III. Explain the evolution of the Bermuda *labour force* from the inception of the BUT in 1919 to the present.
- West Indian immigrants
 - Military personnel (WWII & Cold War)
 - Dockyard’s apprenticeship scheme
 - BWA and BIU
 - Labour battles of 1950s, 1960s, 1970s & 1981
- IV. Identify how improved communication affected Bermuda(*increased technology*):
- Radio 1930
 - Trains 1931
 - Airplanes 1937
 - Motorized vehicles 1946
 - Television 1958
 - NASA 1961
 - Internet and cyberspace mid 1990s

Module Title: Economy & Technology – Development From 1920 to 2009	Sequence Reference: P6 SS-C
Recommended Instructional Strategies:	Recommended Formative Assessment Strategies:
<p>The students will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to selected activities on pages 96, 111, 119, 129, 135, 141 & 148. • Analyse chosen events from different perspectives. • Compare and contrast Bermuda’s economy during two different historical periods since 1920. • Debate an issue in historical context. • Write a letter to the editor, an organization or official to make a complaint and suggest a solution(s) or to solve a economic issue (during the period 1990-2009). • Show a video, read a newspaper or magazine article to stimulate discussion on a topic. • Understand the extent to which technology has change life in Bermuda. <p>ELA objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <p><i>Phonics, Spelling & Vocabulary-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate meanings and spellings of connectives. <p><i>Reading-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise language conventions and grammatical features of different types of text. • Analyse how paragraphs and chapters are structured and linked. • Compare the language, style and impact of a range of non-fiction writing. <p><i>Writing –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use connectives to structure an argument or discussion. • Develop increasing accuracy in using punctuation effectively to mark out the meaning in complex sentences. • Summarise a passage, chapter or text in a given number of words. <p><i>Speaking & Listening-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay close attention in discussion to what others say, asking and answering questions to introduce new ideas. • Structure talk to aid a listener’s understanding and engagement. <p>IT objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format text using a word processor to produce a variety of documents. • Use electronic databases. • Use databases to manage and explore information. 	<p>Assessments that are part of regular teaching and learning in classrooms. Teachers and students use this data to promote student learning and conceptual understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing assignments using rubrics • Class observation • Teacher observation • Self evaluation • Digital product • Oral presentation • Tests composed of questions representing various levels of thinking skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple choice - essays - short sentences - stimulus based

Module Title: Economy & Technology – Development since World War I 1918 to present

Sequence Reference: P6 SS-C

Summative Assessment:

Assessments given at the end of a module where the data is used to generate grades.

- Tests – multiple choice, essays, short answers, stimulus based questions
- Historical performance, product and presentations (see rationale page)

Note: essays can be informational, non-chronological reports, biographical, nonfiction, journalistic, memoir, narratives, explanatory texts, discursive.

Special Resources:

(materials, equipment & community involvement)

- websites
- computer
- Bermuda historical sites
- non-fictional book stories

References - Teacher:

- Bermuda Five Centuries
- Bermuda Connections Kit
- Bermuda Millennium Historical Film Series
- Websites of Government Departments
- computer
- Bermuda historical sites
- library
- Dept. of Community and Cultural Affairs- www.communityandculture.bm
- Bermuda National Trust- www.bnt.bm
- Bermuda Maritime Museum – www.bmm.bm
- Newspaper articles & NIE- www.bnl.bm
- Parliamentary Registry – www.elections.gov.bm
- Bermuda Monetary Authority – www.bma.bm
- Business Bermuda – www.businessbermuda.org
- Bermuda Industrial Union
- Bermuda Atlas
- Bermuda books
- Bermuda dvds
- Bermudian magazine

References - Student:

- Student Knowledge
- Newspapers
- Bermuda Five Centuries for young people
- Bermuda Atlas

Glossary:

1. affluence Wealth and power.
2. apprenticeship A period of learning.
3. atomic To do with the atom, the tiny units that make up a chemical element.
4. consequence The outcome of an action.
5. consumer Someone who buys goods, including services, for their own use.
6. cyberspace The area in which communication takes place through computer networks and the internet.
7. decipher To convert code into normal language to figure out its meaning.
8. developers People in the business of building properties and attractions.
9. digital Using information represented by digits.
10. dredge To dig out a harbor or body of water.
11. exclusive Restricted to a person or group.
12. innovation A new invention or way of doing things.
13. masterpiece A work of superlative skill or artistry.
14. monopoly Control of the trade or supply of goods or services.
15. petition To present a written appeal for a cause, which is usually signed by numerous people.
16. prisoner of war A person captured by an enemy, POW.
17. start-up A newly established business or project.
18. trail-blazing Pioneering, breaking conventions.
19. upscale Privileged, affluent.
20. vanguard Leading the way.

MODULE - D

SOCIAL STUDIES

Module Title: Environment – Development from 1920 to 2009

Sequence Reference: P6 SS-D

Time allotted: 8 weeks

PHASE A				PHASE B		
PS	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
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Goal & Subgoal Emphasis & Performance Strand

Geography (G)

Geography will give the student understanding of its three interrelated components- **subject matter** (the Earth), **skills** (asking & answering geographic questions; acquiring, organising and analysing geographic information) and **perspectives** (spatial & ecological).

History (H)

History requires the student to understand how the past has influenced the present development of a country or region, including its values, beliefs, government and economy. This should enable the student to make viable predictions and develop understanding of multiple perspectives and cultures.

Performance Statements & Essential Questions

Bermuda performance standard:

Geography

G1 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to use maps, globes and other geographic representations, tools and technologies to locate, obtain, process and report information about people, places and environments.

G3 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to understand how the economic, political and cultural processes of a country or region influence human migration, settlement and relationships between nations.

G4 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to apply geographic knowledge of people, place and environments to interpret the past, understand the present and plan for a sustainable future.

History

H2 The student will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to use Social Studies vocabulary, concepts and multi-media to engage in inquiry, research, analysis, critical thinking and problem-solving.

Possible Essential Questions:

- How do people affect the environments in which they live?
- How do the environments in which people live shape how they live?
- How do natural phenomena such as weather patterns shape and change the environment?
- How do human beings and other living organisms adapt to their environments?

Assessment Indicators:

The students will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to:

SS.P6.G1a Explain how geographic location is a factor in the creation of climatic region.

SS.P6.G1b Use physical and thematic maps to make comparisons about natural resources and natural vegetation, etc.

(G1: location & climate; map reading) - III

SS.P6.G2a Explain how the human and natural alterations of the physical environment have produced positive and negative consequences.

(G2: physical environment changes) – I & II

SS.P6.G3b Explain why human activities require movement and how human networks bring areas together.

(G3: the interaction between geography and human activity.) - III

SS.P6.G4a Demonstrate how people can work together to solve present environmental problems and prevent future ones, e.g., encourage the adoption of new behaviours (reuse, repair and recycle), preservation to sustain good living standards in future.

(G4: use geography to problem-solve.) – I, II & III

SS.P6.H2b Use a variety of methods to communicate social studies information.

(H2: communicate information) – I, II & III

Student outcome:

The student will understand key environmental issues of the 20th century and the importance of developing sustainable behaviours to ensure a good quality of life in the future.

Curriculum Objectives & Content Detail:

At the end of this module, students will:

- I. Identify some of the key *environ issues* & the *solutions* that addressed them in the 20th century.
 - Dr. Beebe, Mowbray & Wingate
 - introduced flora and fauna
 - fish pot ban
 - sewage & water pollution
 - land zoning
- II. Define “*sustainable development*” and identify the implications for Bermuda.
 - land use
 - water
 - waste management
 - population changes
- III. Show how geography, *climate and weather* influence human activities.
 - recreation
 - work

Module Title: Development from 1920 to 2009	Sequence Reference: P6 SS-D
Recommended Instructional Strategies:	Recommended Formative Assessment Strategies:
<p>The students will produce evidence that demonstrate their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to selected activities on page 101. • Analyse information on geography and geology; climate and weather; flora and fauna; agriculture and fishing; population and demographics and environment and ecology in the Bermuda Atlas. • Compare and contrast Bermuda’s physical environment between 1950 and 2000. • Debate an environmental issue of the first decade of the 21st century. • Students complete a group project with the assistance of the Department of Sustainable Development and present it to the public. • Show a video, read a newspaper or magazine article to stimulate discussion on a topic. • Understand the extent to which technology has change life in Bermuda both for the positive and negative. <p>ELA objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <p><i>Phonics, Spelling & vocabulary –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to transform meaning with prefixes and suffixes. <p><i>Reading –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the conventions of standard English usage in different forms of writing. • Recognize key characteristics of a range of non-fiction text types. <p><i>Writing –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wider range of connectives to clarify relationships between ideas, e.g. however, therefore, although. • Write non-chronological reports linked to work in other subjects. • Argue a case in writing, developing points logically and convincingly. <p><i>Speaking & Listening –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use spoken language well to persuade, instruct or make a case, e.g. in a debate. • Reflect on variations in speech and appropriate use of standard English. <p>IT objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use technology tools to communicate with others to solve problems or present ideas. • Solve problems using spreadsheet software. <p>Science objectives that may be considered for lesson plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore how humans have positive and negative effects on the environment, e.g. loss of species, protection of habitats. • Explore a number of ways of caring for the environment, e.g. recycling, reducing waste, reducing energy consumption, not littering, encouraging others to care for the environment. • Distinguish between reversible and irreversible changes. 	<p>Assessments that are part of regular teaching and learning in classrooms. Teachers and students use this data to promote student learning and conceptual understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing assignments using rubrics • Class observation • Teacher observation • Self-evaluation • Digital product • Oral presentation • Tests composed of questions representing various levels of thinking skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple choice - essays - short sentences - stimulus based

Summative Assessment:

Assessments given at the end of a module where the data is used to generate grades.

- Tests – multiple choice, essays, short answers, stimulus based questions
- Historical performance, product and presentations (see rationale page)

Note: essays can be informational, non-chronological reports, nonfiction, journalistic, narratives, explanatory texts, discursive.

Special Resources:

(materials, equipment & community involvement)

- Industry persons
- Site visits
- Websites
- Industry pamphlets, maps, etc.

References - Teacher:

- Bermuda Five Centuries
- Bermuda Millennium Historical Film Series
- Websites of Conservation services, Planning, etc.
- computer
- library
- Bermuda National Trust- www.bnt.bm
- Bermuda Maritime Museum – www.bmm.bm
- Sustainable Development Department – www.sdbermuda.bm
- Bermuda Aquarium & Zoo – www.bamz.org
- Newspaper articles & NIE- www.bnl.bm
- Bermuda Atlas
- Bermuda books
- Bermuda dvds
- Bermudian magazine

References - Student:

- Student Knowledge
- Newspapers
- Bermuda Five Centuries for young people
- Bermuda Atlas

Glossary:

1. anthropology	The study of human society and culture.
2. atoll	A chain of coral islands.
3. climate	The usual sort of weather there is in a region.
4. conservation	Preservation of a natural environment.
5. extinct	No longer in existence.
6. fauna	Animals of a particular region.
7. flora	Plants of a particular region.
8. habitat	The natural home of a plant or animal.
9. infestation	Presence of damage-causing creatures.
10. pioneering	Involving new ideas or methods.
11. species	A term for a group of similar organisms.
12. specimen	A plant, animal or mineral used to display or study.
13. sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
14. translucent	Allowing light to pass through.
15. weather	How hot, cold, wet or dry it is outside.

APPENDIX

Specific Strategies for Assessing Higher-Order Thinking

To Assess How Well Students Can ...	Provide This Kind of Material ...	And Ask Students To ...
Focus on a question or identify the main idea	A text, speech, problem, policy, political cartoon, or experiment and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the main issue, the main idea, or the problem, and explain their reasoning
Analyze arguments	A text, speech, or experimental design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify what evidence the author gives that supports (or contradicts) the argument • Identify assumptions that must be true to make the argument valid • Explain the logical structure of the argument (including identifying irrelevancies, if they exist)
Compare and contrast	Two texts, events, scenarios, concepts, characters, or principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify elements in each • Organize the elements according to whether they are alike or different
Evaluate materials and methods for their intended purposes	A text, speech, policy, theory, experimental design, work of art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the purpose the author or designer was trying to accomplish • Identify elements in the work • Judge the value of those elements for accomplishing the intended purpose • Explain their reasoning
Put unlike things together in a new way	A complex task or problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate multiple solutions <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan a procedure <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce something new
Assess their own work	A set of clear criteria and one or more examples of their own work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify elements in their own work • Evaluate these elements against the criteria • Devise a plan to improve

To Assess How Well Students Can ...	Provide This Kind of Material ...	And Ask Students To ...
Make or evaluate a deductive conclusion	Statement or premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw a logical conclusion and explain their reasoning OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a logical conclusion from a set of choices OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a counter-example that renders the statement untrue
Make or evaluate an inductive conclusion	A statement or scenario and information in the form of a graph, table, chart, or list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw a logical conclusion and explain their reasoning OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a logical conclusion from a set of choices
Evaluate the credibility of a source	A scenario, speech, advertisement, Web site or other source of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide what portion of the information is believable, and explain their reasoning
Identify implicit assumptions	An argument, speech, or explanation that has some implicit assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what must be assumed (taken for granted) in order for the argument or explanation to make sense OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select an implicit assumption from a set of choices
Identify rhetorical and persuasive strategies	A speech, advertisement, editorial, or other persuasive communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify elements of the communication that are intended to persuade, and explain why • Identify any statements or strategies that are intentionally misleading, and explain why
Identify or define a problem	A scenario or problem description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the problem that needs to be solved OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the question that needs to be answered
Identify irrelevancies to solving a problem	A scenario or problem description that may include some irrelevant material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the elements that are relevant and irrelevant to solving the problem, and explain their reasoning

To Assess How Well Students Can ...	Provide This Kind of Material ...	And Ask Students To ...
Describe and evaluate multiple solution strategies	A scenario or problem description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve the problem in two or more ways • Prioritize solutions and explain their reasoning
Model a problem	A scenario or problem description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw or diagram the problem situation
Identify obstacles to solving a problem	A scenario or problem description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why the problem is difficult • Describe obstacles to solving the problem • Identify additional information needed for solving the problem
Reason with data	A text, cartoon, graph, data table, or chart and a problem that requires this information for its solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve the problem and explain their reasoning
Use analogies	A scenario or problem description (and possibly a solution strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve the problem and explain how the solution would apply to other scenarios or problems <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the solution would apply to other scenarios or problems
Solve a problem backward	A scenario or problem description and a desired end state or solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan a strategy to get to the end state from the problem statement <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how to reason backward from the solution to the question
Think creatively	A complex problem or task that requires either brainstorming new ideas or reorganizing existing ideas or a problem with no currently known solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce something original <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize existing material in new ways <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reframe a question or problem in a different way

Susan M. Brookhart, [How To Assess Higher-Order Thinking Skills in your classroom](#) (Virginia: ASCD, 2010).

BALANCED ASSESSMENT PROCESS

(adapted from a workshop by Dr. John Brown from ASCD)

The teacher should use a “**photo album**” approach to assessing and evaluating student progress by using multi types of assessment instead of limited “**snapshots**”. Focus should be on continuous performance rather than isolated events.

KEY ELEMENTS:






1. **Constructed-Response Items on Tests and Quizzes** – Include on every test or quiz some form of short or extended performance task, eg., writing, observation activity, comparative analysis.
2. **Reflective Assessments** – Encourage all students to reflect, revise, rethink and self-assess through such tools as reflective journals, think logs, evaluation activities, think-pair-share and KWL.
3. **Academic Prompts** – Structure performance assessment tasks using a written prompt that describes the format, audience, topic and purpose of the assessment activity.
4. **Culminating Performance Assessment Tasks and Projects** – At key points throughout the year, students demonstrate independently their growing knowledge, skills and understandings by engaging in reality-based projects with real world goals, roles, audiences, situations, products and performances and carefully-articulated standards.
5. **Portfolio Assessment** – A collection of student work that consists of representative artifacts as well as students’ self-reflections and self-evaluations of their formative and summative progress relative to identified standards.

1. Constructed-Response Tests and Quiz Items


- Examine the following political cartoons. Write one paragraph analysis of how they reflect different perspectives (point of views) on the outcome of the recent election.
- Write a postcard to a student who was absent during our study of how laws are made in Bermuda explaining the process and its importance.
- Imagine that you are a reporter working during the time that cars were allowed on Bermuda’s roads for the general public. Write a brief news article summarizing the causes for this change of mind by the government and the effects it had on the economic, social and physical environments.
- Create a PowerPoint slide that includes a minimum of four elements we studied during this unit.


2. Reflective Assessments

- **Reflective Journals** – Students do in-class timed writings in which they reflect upon key aspects of that day’s lesson or their progress over the course of the current unit.
 - What were the most important elements of our lesson today?
 - How does what we learned today relate to our world beyond the classroom?
 - What aspects of the unit so far have been most clear to you?

-  Are there any unit elements to this point about which you are confused? Why?
- **Think Logs** – Students are asked to reflect upon and evaluate the extent to which they understand and can use specific thinking skills, procedures, and/or habits of mind.
 -  During this unit we emphasized the thinking skill of classification. As we conclude this unit, how would you define “classification”? How well do you understand this skill? Are there any aspects of it with which you need help? Why?
 -  In our unit on the wreck of the Sea Venture, we emphasized the procedure of decision-making. How would you explain this procedure to a friend? How comfortable are you in applying this procedure now as we conclude our unit?
- **Self-Assessment and Evaluation Activities**
 -  Before you turn in your research paper, use its rubric to self- evaluate your final product. Which aspects of your paper do you consider to be your strongest? For future projects, on which aspects of the research process do you need to improve? Why?
 -  We are all responsible for contributing to a community of learning in our classroom. Take some time now to reflect in your journal about your role in this process. What are your major contributions? In what ways, if any, might you improve next quarter? Why?
- **Collaborative Evaluation Strategies**

Students engage in a variety of formal and informal activities designed to promote peer coaching and interactive reflection.

 Listen to the following question about technology in our world:
 “What would happen if the Internet were to disappear tomorrow? How would Our world change?” Think about this question and spend a few minutes individually brainstorming possible consequences. Then pair up with another student. Discuss your reactions together. Be prepared to share your responses with the rest of the class at the end of ten minutes.

 Peer Response Group Activity – Now that you have completed your initial draft of your persuasive essay, form peer response groups of two to three students. Each of you will read your draft to the other members of the group. Use our class rubric on persuasive writing to apply the **P-Q-P process**:

Praise – What did you particularly like and what was particularly effective about the essays of your partners?

Question – Are there any questions your partners’ essays raise?

Polish – Based upon the criteria in our rubric, are there any suggestions for revision that you can make?

3. Academic Prompts

Elements of an Effective Academic Prompt:

- a. **FORMAT** – The form (letter, postcard, essay, debate) in which the student is to present their response to the prompt.

- b. AUDIENCE – The individual or group to whom the response is to be addressed. The audience will determine the tone, approach, and voice to be adopted by the student.
- c. TOPIC – The content upon which the student is to concentrate in generating their response to the prompt.
- d. PURPOSE – The rationale or reason(s) to be addressed in generating the performance identified by the prompt.

🌐 Imagine that you are one of the survivors from shipwreck of the Sea Venture. Write a letter (format) to Sir Thomas Gates (audience) explaining why you would like to remain in Bermuda (topic) and not continue the journey to Jamestown (purpose).

🌐 Select one of the historical figures we have studied. Write a letter to the editor (format and audience) of a newspaper from the time period in which you present your views (purpose) about a significant issue or problem that dominated the era in which you lived and about which you had a deep concern (topic).

4. Culminating Performance Assessment Tasks and Projects

G = Real-World Goal(s): An effective project engages students in tasks that are reality-based and aligned with the types of activities engaged in by professionals in the field.

R = Real-World Role(s): A successful culminating project requires that students assume some form of authentic role other than that of “student”.

A = Real-World Audience(s): Performance-based culminating projects ask students to respond to an authentic audience, modifying their content and approach to accommodate the unique needs and expectations of that real or simulated individual or group.

S = Authentic Situation(s): Good projects always engage students in some form of reality-based problem solving, decision making, investigation, or invention process.

P = Products and Performances: An effective culminating task requires that students generate both a real-world product and present that product in some form of performance or presentation for the identified audience.

S = Standards: All effective projects include clearly articulated standards to be used to evaluate both final products and performances.

🌐 You and your family are thinking about embarking upon a trip across the Atlantic Ocean from England to Bermuda during the early 17th century. At the conclusion of your trip, you will be able to settle in a territory of your choice, if you and your relatives survive the journey. Your job, however, is to persuade the other members of your family that the potential benefits of the trip outweigh the potential hazards. Create a visual presentation for your family members in which you map out the route you propose, identifying potential hazards and problems that you may encounter together. Project how long the trip will take, the materials and supplies you will need to gather, and problem solving strategies for addressing hazards that may arise. Based upon your knowledge of what awaits you at the end of the journey, convince your family members to take the chance and go on the trip with you. You will be evaluated on the accuracy of your presentation, its persuasiveness and its demonstration of your problem solving ability.

🌐 We have been asked to apply to become a part of a global environmental study on ecosystems of which Bermuda is a part. Your findings will compare Bermuda with another country and be reported to a panel of experts from the National Science Foundation. Before we can undertake this comparison, we have to prove that we are knowledgeable about

Bermuda's flora and fauna, as well as about the scientific, ecological, social and economic problems confronting Bermuda and Portugal. We will form groups of three or four individuals from our class, each of which will create a report comparing some aspect of Bermuda and Portugal's environment and what is happening there currently. Groups will be responsible for researching a particular question related to a key problem or issue. They will choose how to present their findings and conclusions to the NSF review panel. We will be evaluated on the accuracy of our findings, the thoroughness of our research and the originality of our presentation style and format.

5. Portfolio Assessment

- 🌐 Student work products and artifacts representing all facets of standards mastery
- 🌐 Self-selected work products and artifacts that demonstrate student self-knowledge and self-reflection
- 🌐 On-going reflections and analyses by student related to continuous Progress
- 🌐 Periodic self-evaluations using consensus-driven rubrics and related scoring tools

Authentic Learning for the 21st Century

Learning researchers have distilled the essence of the authentic learning experience down to 10 design elements, providing educators with a useful checklist that can be adapted to any subject matter domain.

1. **Real-world relevance:** Authentic activities match the real-world tasks of professionals in practice as nearly as possible. Learning rises to the level of authenticity when it asks students to work actively with abstract concepts, facts, and formulae inside a realistic – and highly social – context mimicking “the ordinary practices of the disciplinary culture.
2. **Ill-defined problem:** Challenges cannot be solved easily by the application of an existing algorithm; instead, authentic activities are relatively undefined and open to multiple interpretations, requiring students to identify for themselves the tasks and subtasks needed to complete the major task.
3. **Sustained investigation:** Problems cannot be solved in a matter of minutes or even hours. Instead, authentic activities comprise complex tasks to be investigated by students over a sustained period of time, requiring significant investment of time and intellectual resources.
4. **Multiple sources and perspectives:** Learners are not given a list of resources. Authentic activities provide the opportunity for students to examine the task from a variety of theoretical and practical perspectives, using a variety of resources, and requires students to distinguish relevant from irrelevant information in the process.
5. **Collaboration:** Success is not achievable by an individual learner working alone. Authentic activities make collaboration integral to the task, both within the course and in the real world.
6. **Reflection (metacognition):** Authentic activities enable learners to make choices and reflect on their learning, both individually and as a team or community.
7. **Interdisciplinary perspective:** Relevance is not confined to a single domain or subject matter specialization. Instead, authentic activities have consequences that extend beyond a particular discipline, encouraging students to adopt diverse roles and think in interdisciplinary terms.
8. **Integrated assessment:** Assessment is not merely summative in authentic activities but is woven seamlessly into the major task in a manner that reflects real-world evaluation processes.
9. **Polished products:** Conclusions are not merely exercises or substeps in preparation for something else. Authentic activities culminate in the creation of a whole product, valuable in its own right.
10. **Multiple interpretations and outcomes:** Rather than yielding a single correct answer obtained by the application of rules and procedures, authentic activities allow for diverse interpretations and competing solutions.

Educational researchers have found that students involved in authentic learning are motivated to persevere despite initial disorientation or frustration, as long as the exercise simulates what really counts- the social structure and culture that gives the discipline its meaning and relevance. The learning event essentially encourages students to compare their personal interests with those of a working disciplinary community. “Can I see myself becoming a member of this culture? What would motivate me? What would concern me? How would I work with the people around me? How would I make a difference?”

Marilyn M. Lombardi, Authentic Learning for the 21st Century: An Overview, ed. Diana G. Oblinger (Educause Learning Initiative, 2007)

Example: Blueprint for an Assessment on English Colonies, 1607-1750

Content Outline	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Create
Founding of English colonies	Identify names, dates, and events.					
10 points, 10%	10 points, 100%					
Government of English colonies	Define proprietary, royal, and self-governing.	Describe the function of governors and legislatures in each colony.			Explain how the governments of the colonies effectively foreshadowed and prepared colonists for the American Revolution.	
25 points, 25%	5 points, 20%	10 points, 40%			10 points, 40%	
Life in English colonies		Describe the roles of religion, work, climate, and location in colonial life.				
15 points, 15%		15 points, 100%				
Relations with Native Americans	Identify names, dates, and events.			Explain how colonial relations with Native Americans were influenced by land, food and resources, political events, and the French.		
25 points, 25%	5 points, 20%			20 points, 80%		
Trade, commerce, and navigation	Identify goods and resources produced in the colonies. Define the mercantile theory of trade.	Describe British trade and navigation acts. Describe the triangular trade, including its role in slavery.			Explain how salutary neglect benefited all parties involved.	
25 points, 25%	5 points, 20%	5 points, 20%			15 points, 60%	
Total 100 points 100%	25 points, 25%	30 points, 30%		20 points, 20%	25 points, 25%	

Susan M. Brookhart, How To Assess Higher-Order Thinking Skills in your classroom (Virginia: ASCD, 2010).

What do historians do?

- Analyze primary sources
- Obtain and interrogate historical data from a variety of sources
- Support interpretations with historical evidence
- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation
- Analyze critically multiple sources of information
- Express themselves clearly orally and in writing

What do geographers do?

- Make a concise report
- Handle data
- Ask questions and find answers
- Make decisions about an issue
- Analyze material
- Organize themselves
- Think creatively and independently
- Communicate well
- Problem solve

What do economists do?

- study how society distributes resources, such as land, labor, raw materials, and machinery, to produce goods and services.
- conduct research,
- collect and analyze data,
- monitor economic trends,
- develop forecasts on a wide variety of issues, including energy costs, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, business cycles, taxes, and employment levels, among others.

What do political scientists do?

- is an expert on the history, development, and applications of public policies and international relations
- conduct research and surveys on public opinion,
- advise politicians and important government officials
- provide commentary on policy decisions

Education for Sustainability

The education for sustainability framework (EfS) as advocated by the Cloud Institute (www.cloudinstitute.org) states that students should learn (know) and act upon (do) the following:

Cultural Preservation and Transformation –

Know: How the preservation of cultural histories and heritages, and the transformation of cultural identities and practices, contribute to sustainable communities.

Do: Students will develop the ability to discern with others what to preserve and what to change in order for future generations to thrive.

Responsible Local/Global Citizenship –

Know: The rights, responsibilities, and actions associated with leadership and participation toward healthy and sustainable communities. Students will know and understand these rights and responsibilities.

Do: Student will assume their roles of leadership and participation.

The Dynamics of Systems and Change-

Know: Fundamental patterns of systems including growth, decline, and vacillation. Students will know and understand the dynamic nature of complex living systems and change over time.

Do: They will be able to apply the tools and concepts of system dynamics and systems thinking in their present lives, and to inform the choices that will affect the future.

Sustainable Economics-

Know: The evolving theories and practices of economics and the shift toward integrating economic, natural, and social systems, to support and maintain life on the planet. Students will know and understand 21st century economic practices.

Do: Students will produce and consume in ways that contribute to the health of the financial, social, and natural capital.

Healthy Commons-

Know: That upon which we all depend and for which we are all responsible (i.e., air, trust, biodiversity, climate regulation, our collective future, water, libraries, public health, heritage sites, top soil, etc.).

Do: Students will be able to recognize and value the vital importance of the Commons in our lives and for our future. They will assume the rights, responsibilities, and actions to care for the Commons.

Living Within Ecological/Natural Laws and Principles-

Know: The laws of nature and science principles of sustainability. Student will see themselves as interdependent with each other, all living things, and natural systems.

Do: Students will be able to put their knowledge and understanding to use in the service of their lives, their communities, and the places in which they live.

Inventing and Affecting the Future-

Know: The vital role of vision, imagination, and intention in creating the desired future.

Do: Students will design, implement, and assess actions in the service of their individual and collective visions.

Heidi Hayes Jacobs, ed., Curriculum 21: Essential Education for a Changing World (Virginia: ASCD, 2010).

Self/Peer Checklist for Students
HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDENT PROFILE

PROFILE OF: _____

COMPILED BY: _____ DATE: _____

1. Never	2. Seldom	3. Occasionally	4. Usually	5. Frequently	6. Always	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. I am able to form an opinion about what I am asked to consider.											
2. I am able to express my opinion about what I am asked to consider.											
3. I can interpret and appreciate what I know in different ways.											
4. I want to learn more about things and issues that I don't know.											
5. I accept and appreciate other people's ideas.											
6. I am able to make connections between ideas and things that contribute to larger issues.											
7. I am able to see my personal strengths and work toward increasing them.											
8. I am able to see my personal weaknesses and work toward decreasing them.											
9. I am able to evaluate objectively and accurately.											
10. I am able to take an unpopular stand without fear of ridicule by my peers.											
11. I am able to balance the demands of my life and school without feeling overwhelmed.											
12. I am able to identify and understand other students' situations.											
13. I am able to actively support others.											
14. I am able to accept and appreciate other students' values, expression and capabilities.											
15. I am able to function as a contributing member of a working group.											
16. I am able to make and maintain friendships without difficulty.											
17. I am able to take responsibility for my actions.											
18. I am able to see the consequences of my actions.											
19. I am able to approach problems calmly and realistically.											
20. I am able to handle conflicts in a mature and responsible manner.											
21. I am able to consult with others when I need help or support.											
22. I am able to function effectively as a member of a democratic society.											
23. I am able to see how my actions affect our environment and our world.											
24. I am able to see how the actions of others affect our environment and our world.											
25. I am able to apply my knowledge and understandings to my life away from school.											
26. I am curious about and willing to use new technologies when searching for information.											
27. I am able to consider and weigh the implications of potential change.											
28. I am flexible and able to adapt to change.											
29. I am an open-minded listener.											
30. I am a good citizen.											

BRAINSTORMING TOOL
INTEGRATING SOCIAL STUDIES, IT AND ENGLISH:
Level _____

Social Studies (content)	English (skills)	IT (tools)
ACTIVITY/NOTES:		

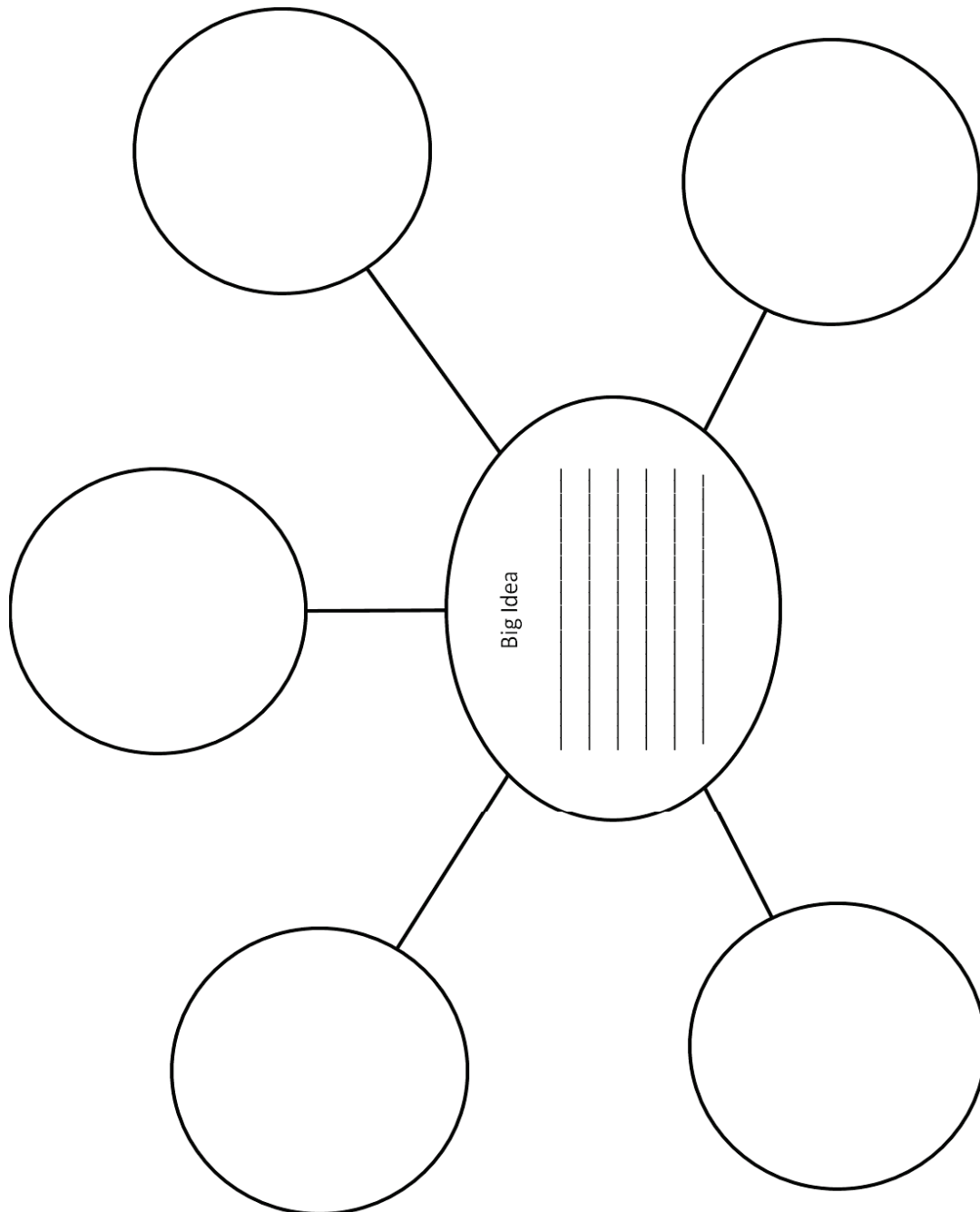
Social Studies Module: _____

Using the books to make connections with Social Studies and:

English Language Arts
Health Education
Music

Mathematics
Information Technology
Visual Arts

Science
Physical Education



PRIMARY 6 SOCIAL STUDIES

(It is important to note that the performance standards do not have to be limited to the modules indicated below but application can be provided wherever the opportunity is presented, eg. H2 is applicable throughout.)

The teacher has created learning opportunities so the student can -

Module A - Society and Culture:

- H1a Make sequential outline of specific events.
- H1b Note cause and effect relationships.
- H2a Formulate conclusions based on critical examination of relevant information regarding Bermuda's global connections during the period 1920-2009
- H3a Identify relevant factual information regarding Bermuda's model of democracy and give supporting evidence.
- H5a Evaluate the extent global events have affected Bermuda in the past and/or the present. (1920-2009)
- C2a Describe the ways in which local and regional personalities and ethnic cultures may influence the everyday lives of people.

Module B -Politics and Law:

- C1a Acquire, analyse and interpret information regarding constitutional and national issues in Bermuda.
- C1b Describe how government in Bermuda receive and use their powers.
- C1c Compare and contrast a colony and an independent state and the present roles of the House of Assembly and Senate.
- C1d Evaluate the importance of a written constitution to citizens with a focus on its status as a contract between the government and its citizens.
- C3a Describe how different political systems define and protect individual human rights.
- H4a Analyse the impact of media on contemporary Bermudian culture.

Module C - Economy and Technology:

- E1a Describe the evolution of tourism since 1920s.
- E1b Describe the origins and development of International Business since the 1930s.
- E1c Describe the evolution of tourism since 1920.
- E1d Define and give examples of the term "private and public goods and services" and a "market".
- E2a Identify and explain various points of view concerning economic issues.
- E2b Describe a competitive market.
- E2c Describe ways in which Bermuda is interdependent with other countries.
- G3a Compare the reasons various immigrant groups had for coming to Bermuda.

Module D - Environment:

- G1a Explain how geographic location is a factor in the creation of climatic region.
- G1b Use physical and thematic maps to make comparisons about natural resources and natural vegetation, etc.
- G2a Explain how the human and natural alterations of the physical environment have produced positive and negative consequences.
- G3b Explain why human activities require movement and how human networks bring areas together.
- G4a demonstrate how people can work together to solve present environmental problems and prevent future ones.

