



Foundational Lesson #3: Drivers of Change

Teach the Future

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Standards

§110.47. Reading I, II, III (One-Half to Three Credits).

(c) Knowledge and skills.

(9) The student reads and responds to informational texts. The student is expected to:

(C) analyze the use of common expository text structures such as sequence, description, compare/contrast, cause/effect, and problem/solution;

§113.41. United States History Studies Since 1877 (One Credit), Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.

(b) Introduction -- Students examine the impact of geographic factors on major events and eras and analyze their causes and effects. Students examine the impact of constitutional issues on American society...

(29) Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology. The student is expected to:

(B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing and contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations, making predictions, drawing inferences, and drawing conclusions;

§113.43. World Geography Studies (One Credit), Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.

(c) Knowledge and skills.

(18) Culture. The student understands the ways in which cultures change and maintain continuity. The student is expected to:

(B) assess causes, effects, and perceptions of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism;

§113.48. Social Studies Research Methods (One-Half Credit), Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.

(c) Knowledge and skills.

(3) Social studies skills. If doing qualitative research, the student employs the processes of critical social science inquiry to understand an issue, topic, or area of interest using a variety of sources, checking their credibility, validating and weighing evidence for claims, and searching for causality. The student is expected to:

(B) apply key social science concepts such as time, chronology, causality, change, conflict, and complexity to explain, analyze, and show connections among patterns of historical change and continuity;

(D) relate important events, recurring dilemmas, and persistent issues to topic;

Guiding questions

- How does change happen? What causes change to occur?
- Are all causes the same? If not, what are the major types of causes?

Terms

- Change
- Cause, driver
- Constants
- Future
- Trends
- Events
- Intentions, goals, plans
- Problems, issues, choices, decisions