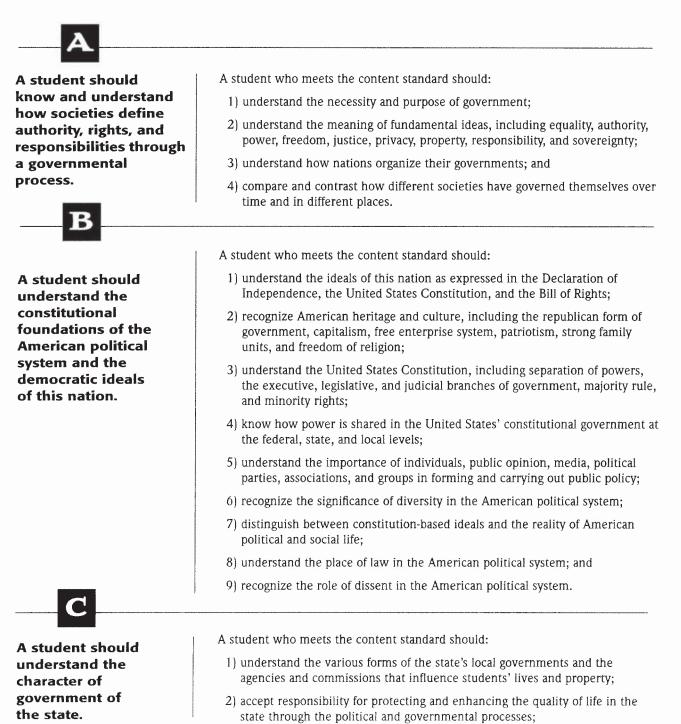
GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENSHIP



Provided by Rep. Wes Keller

C (continued)	
	 understand the Constitution of Alaska and Sec. 4 of the Alaska Statehood Act, which is known as the Statehood Compact;
	 understand the importance of the historical and current roles of Alaska Native communities;
	5) understand the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and its impact on the state;
	6) understand the importance of the multicultural nature of the state;
	 understand the obligations that land and resource ownership place on the residents and government of the state; and
	8) identify the roles of and relationships among the federal, tribal, and state governments and understand the responsibilities and limits of the roles and relationships.
D	
A student should understand the role of the United States in international affairs.	A student who meets the content standard should:
	 analyze how domestic politics, the principles of the United States Constitution, foreign policy, and economics affect relations with other countries;
	 evaluate circumstances in which the United States has politically influenced other nations and how other nations have influenced the politics and society of the United States;
	 understand how national politics and international affairs are interrelated with the politics and interests of the state;
	 understand the purpose and function of international government and non- governmental organizations in the world today; and
	5) analyze the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to current international issues.
E	
A student should	A student who meets the content standard should:
A student should have the knowledge and skills necessary to participate effectively as an informed and responsible citizen.	1) know the important characteristics of citizenship;
	 recognize that it is important for citizens to fulfill their public responsibilities;
	 exercise political participation by discussing public issues, building consensus, becoming involved in political parties and political campaigns, and voting;
	4) establish, explain, and apply criteria useful in evaluating rules and laws;
	5) establish, explain, and apply criteria useful in selecting political leaders;
	6) recognize the value of community service; and
	7) implement ways of solving problems and resolving conflict.

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F

A student should understand the economies of the United States and the state and their relationships to the global economy. A student who meets the content standard should:

- 1) understand how the government and the economy interrelate through regulations, incentives, and taxation;
- 2) be aware that economic systems determine how resources are used to produce and distribute goods and services;
- 3) compare alternative economic systems;
- 4) understand the role of price in resource allocation;
- 5) understand the basic concepts of supply and demand, the market system, and profit;
- o) understand the role of economic institutions in the United States, including the Federal Reserve Board, trade unions, banks, investors, and the stock market;
- 7) understand the role of self-interest, incentives, property rights, competition, and corporate responsibility in the market economy;
- 8) understand the indicators of an economy's performance, including gross domestic product, inflation, and the unemployment rate;
- 9) understand those features of the economy of the state that make it unique, including the importance of natural resources, government ownership and management of resources, Alaska Native regional corporations, the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, and the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority; and
- 10) understand how international trade works.



A student should understand the impact of economic choices and participate effectively in the local, state, national, and global economies.

- A student who meets the content standard should:
 - 1) apply economic principles to actual world situations;
 - 2) understand that choices are made because resources are scarce;
 - 3) identify and compare the costs and benefits when making choices;
- 4) make informed choices on economic issues;
- 5) understand how jobs are created and their role in the economy;
- 6) understand that wages and productivity depend on investment in physical and human capital; and
- 7) understand that economic choices influence public and private institutional decisions.



HISTORY

A student should understand that history is a record of human experiences that links the past to the present and the future.

A student who meets the content standard should:

- 1) understand chronological frameworks for organizing historical thought and place significant ideas, institutions, people, and events within time sequences;
- 2) know that the interpretation of history may change as new evidence is discovered;
- 3) recognize different theories of history, detect the weakness of broad generalization, and evaluate the debates of historians;
- 4) understand that history relies on the interpretation of evidence;
- 5) understand that history is a narrative told in many voices and expresses various perspectives of historical experience;
- 6) know that cultural elements, including language, literature, the arts, customs, and belief systems, reflect the ideas and attitudes of a specific time and know how the cultural elements influence human interaction;
- 7) understand that history is dynamic and composed of key turning points;
- 8) know that history is a bridge to understanding groups of people and an individual's relationship to society; and
- 9) understand that history is a fundamental connection that unifies all fields of human understanding and endeavor.

A student should understand historical themes through factual knowledge of time, places, ideas, institutions, cultures, people, and events.

- A student who meets the content standard should:
- 1) comprehend the forces of change and continuity that shape human history through the following persistent organizing themes:
 - a. the development of culture, the emergence of civilizations, and the accomplishments and mistakes of social organizations;
 - b. human communities and their relationships with climate, subsistence base, resources, geography, and technology;
 - c. the origin and impact of ideologies, religions, and institutions upon human societies;
 - d. the consequences of peace and violent conflict to societies and their cultures; and
 - e. major developments in societies as well as changing patterns related to class, ethnicity, race, and gender;



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_ B (continued)	
_	 understand the people and the political, geographic, economic, cultural, social, and environmental events that have shaped the history of the state, the United States, and the world;
	 recognize that historical understanding is relevant and valuable in the student's life and for participating in local, state, national, and global communities;
	 recognize the importance of time, ideas, institutions, people, places, cultures, and events in understanding large historical patterns; and
C	5) evaluate the influence of context upon historical understanding.
A student should	A student who meets the content standard should:
develop the skills and processes of historical inquiry.	 use appropriate technology to access, retrieve, organize, and present historical information;
	 use historical data from a variety of primary resources, including letters, diaries, oral accounts, archeological sites and artifacts, art, maps, photos, historical sites, documents, and secondary research materials, including almanacs, books, indices, and newspapers;
	 apply thinking skills, including classifying, interpreting, analyzing, summarizing, synthesizing, and evaluating, to understand the historical record; and
	 use historical perspective to solve problems, make decisions, and understand other traditions.
A student should be able to integrate	A student who meets the content standard should: 1) understand that the student is important in history;
historical knowledge with historical skill to effectively participate as a citizen and as a lifelong learner.	 2) solve problems by using history to identify issues and problems, generate potential solutions, assess the merits of options, act, and evaluate the effectiveness of actions;
	 define a personal position on issues while understanding the historical aspects of the positions and roles assumed by others;
	 recognize and demonstrate that various issues may require an understanding of different positions, jobs, and personal roles depending on place, time, and context;
	5) base personal citizenship action on reasoned historical judgment with recognition of responsibility for self and others; and
	 6) create new approaches to issues by incorporating history with other disciplines, including economics, geography, literature, the arts, science, and

technology.