

**Lake Villa Community Consolidated
School District #41**

**8th Grade
Learner Objectives**

The mission of Lake Villa School District #41 is to instill in all students the knowledge and skills necessary to thrive as lifelong learners; confident, cooperative and responsible citizens; and prepared to meet the challenges of the future.

The following learner objectives are aligned with the Illinois State Learning Standards:

LANGUAGE ARTS

Read with Understanding and Fluency

- Use word origins and derivations to understand meanings of new words
- Infer the appropriate meaning of a word in context when the word has multiple meanings
- Interpret idioms, similes, analogies, and metaphors to express implied meanings
- Identify the effect of literary devices (e.g., allusion, diction, figurative language, imagery) in text
- Interpret the effect of authors' decisions regarding word choice, content, and literary elements upon the text
- Recognize specialized vocabulary/terminology
- Preview reading materials using pre-reading strategies (e.g., skimming, scanning, predicting, SQ3R)
- Relate literature selections and informational text to self, world, and other texts
- Identify text structure and create a mental/visual representation (e.g., graphic organizer, outline, drawing) to use while reading
- Apply self-monitoring and self-correcting strategies continuously to clarify understanding (e.g., in addition to previous skills, draw comparisons to other readings)
- Demonstrate an accurate understanding of important information in the text by focusing on the key ideas presented explicitly or implicitly

Read with Understanding and Fluency Continued:

- Identify how different content areas require different organizational structures (e.g., lists/sequence, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution, classification)
- Read aloud fluently (with accuracy and appropriate speed)
- Select and read books for recreation
- Use information from text to form, explain, and support questions and predictions
- Generate and respond to questions that reflect higher level thinking skills (e.g., analysis, synthesis, evaluation)
- Summarize and make generalizations from content and relate them to the purpose of the material
- Explain how the story elements, point of view, and theme contribute to reader understanding of the text
- Select reading strategies for text appropriate to the reader's purpose
- Interpret concepts or make connections through analysis, evaluation, inference, and/or comparison
- Compare story elements
- Connect, relate, interpret, and integrate information from various sources and genres (e.g., content area textbooks, novels, newspapers, magazines, poetry, drama, reference materials)
- Synthesize key points and supporting details to form conclusions
- Recognize how illustrations reflect, interpret and enhance the text
- Draw conclusions based on information found in visual information and data
- Explain how visual information and data support written text
- Apply appropriate reading strategies to fiction and non-fiction texts within and across content areas

Read and Understand Literature Representative of Various Societies, Eras and Ideas

- Read extensively
- Explain how an author uses specific techniques to achieve intended effect
- Explain how specific elements and techniques (e.g., dialect, setting, vocabulary) enhance characterization
- Analyze nonfiction (e.g., 5 w's)
- Identify details that reveal the genre (e.g., short stories, novels, dramas, poetry, biographies)
- Use textual structure, word choice and style to identify detail that reveals the author's viewpoint
- Evaluate how a text reflects a culture, society, or historical period
- Respond to text
- Make connections from text to text, text to self, and text to world
- Paraphrase, summarize, synthesize, and evaluate information from a variety of texts and genres
- Make connections between text and its culture
- Use literary themes to connect recurring problems over time and across cultures
- Investigate how attitudes toward a situation or problem change in different periods of history or in different cultures
- Engage in literary discussions (e.g., conflict, resolutions, relevance, background, effectiveness, realism)

Listening and Speaking

- Differentiate between formal and informal purposes for listening and speaking
- Infer a speaker's bias and purpose
- Anticipate information that may be forthcoming from a presenter
- Paraphrase and summarize in both oral and written form
- Restate a multi-step set of instructions in the order given in and complete the task
- Contribute meaningfully to group discussions by following accepted guidelines of verbal interaction
- Demonstrate delivery form for formal speaking while including verbal and nonverbal messages
- Identify and manage barriers to listening (i.e. noise, speaker credibility, environmental distraction)

Writing

- Use writing process to create a final product
- Use elements of effective writing (ideas, organization, voice, word choice, sentence fluency, and conventions)
- Use a variety of strategies for correct spelling
- Use appropriate types of writing for the intended purpose and audience across content areas
- Use grade appropriate vocabulary for the intended purpose and audience
- Write paragraphs that include a variety of complete compound, complex and simple sentences using English conventions
- Spell Kindergarten through 8th Grade appropriate vocabulary
- Write well developed multi-paragraphed essay that conveys a clear understanding and interpretation of ideas and information, and display focus, organization, elaboration, and coherence in narrative, persuasive and expository writing
- Demonstrate the use of grade appropriate vocabulary that is more descriptive, vivid, and meaningful for narrative, expository, and persuasive writing
- Use words that suit the message and occasion to engage their audience

Writing Continued:

- Build on use of evidence, explanation, and examples to create depth in narrative, expository, and persuasive writing.
- Use multiple prewriting strategies (i.e., web, outline, brainstorm, Venn diagram) to create a clear structure of a composition

Researching and Presenting

- Identify accurate, current, and credible sources
- Solve problems and/or answer questions through research
- Follow appropriate style manual accurately (APA, MLA) and know when to use that style
- Recognize how to cite sources
- Paraphrase and summarize information to be used in a research paper
- Develop a correct works cited page

MATH**Number Sense**

- Represent any large number using scientific notation
- Show relationships between sets of numbers, including rational numbers, whole numbers, natural numbers, and integers
- Recognize and use exponential, scientific, and calculator notation
- Represent, order, and compare rational numbers using a variety of methods and materials
- Place rational numbers on a number line
- Organize problem situations using matrices
- Represent, order, and compare real numbers
- Place real numbers on a number line
- Write prime factorizations using exponents
- Describe relationships between prime factorizations and properties of squares, primes, and composites
- Classify numbers according to the number of whole number factors (e.g., square numbers have an odd number of factors)
- Demonstrate and describe the effects of multiplying or dividing by a fraction less than or greater than one
- Simplify arithmetic expressions containing exponents using the field properties and the order of operations
- Justify rules of divisibility for 2, 5, and 10
- Solve multi-step number sentences and word problems with rational numbers using the four basic operations
- Determine the least common multiple and greatest common factor of a set of numbers using prime factorization containing exponents
- Determine and describe the effects of arithmetic operations with decimals and integers (e.g., multiply by a decimal between zero and one, divide by a negative integer)
- Simplify arithmetic expressions containing integers using the field properties and order of operations

Math Continued:

- Justify divisibility rules for 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9
- Compare and contrast the properties of numbers and number systems, including the rational and the real numbers
- Determine an appropriate numerical representation of a problem situation, including roots and powers, if applicable
- Judge the effects of such operations as multiplication, division, and computing powers and roots on the magnitudes of quantities
- Develop fluency in operations with real numbers using mental computation or paper-and-pencil calculations for simple cases and technology for more-complicated cases
- Judge the reasonableness of numerical computations and their results
- Select, use, and justify appropriate operations, methods, and tools to compute or estimate with integers and familiar rational numbers
- Analyze algorithms for computing with rational numbers and develop fluency in their use
- Select, use, and justify appropriate operations, methods, and tools to compute or estimate with real numbers
- Analyze algorithms for computing with real numbers and develop fluency in their use
- Develop fluency in operations with real numbers and matrices using mental computation or paper-and-pencil calculations for simple cases and technology for more-complicated cases
- Determine and explain whether exact values or approximations are needed in a variety of situations
- Determine an appropriate number of digits to represent an outcome
- Work flexibly with fractions, decimals, and percents to solve number sentences and word problems (e.g., 50% of 10 is the same as $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 is the same as 0.5×10)
- Create and explain ratios and proportions that represent quantitative relationships
- Create and explain a variety of equivalent ratios to represent a given situation

Math Continued:

- Develop, use, analyze, and explain methods for solving numeric or word problems involving proportions
- Develop, use, analyze, and explain methods for solving number sentences or word problems involving proportions with rational numbers
- Solve problems that involve percents, including percent increase and decrease, regardless of the piece of information that is missing
- Explain how ratios and proportions can be used to solve problems of percent, growth, and error tolerance
- Set up and solve proportions for direct and inverse variation of simple quantities

Measurement

- Make simple measurements to determine indirect measures (e.g., determining the height of a flagpole using its shadow and similar right triangles)
- Solve simple scale conversions, contractions, and dilations (e.g., maps and diagrams)
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- Select units and scales that are appropriate for problem situations involving measurement
- Convert between the U.S. customary and metric systems given the conversion factor
- Estimate angle measure, area, and volume using reasonable units and with acceptable levels of accuracy
- Determine and describe acceptable levels of accuracy in estimation situations
- Measure any quantity to the greatest degree of accuracy determined by the tool
- Determine the maximum error in measurements
- Estimate the magnitude and directions of physical quantities (e.g., velocity, force, slope)
- Determine answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy using significant digits
- Select and use appropriate units and tools to measure volume, surface area, and mass/weight accurately for a given situation

Math Continued:

- Select an appropriate formula to determine the circumference and the area of circles
- Select and explain an appropriate formula or strategy to find the surface area and volume of rectangular and triangular pyramids, cylinders and cones
- Solve simple problems involving rate, time, and distance
- Solve problems involving mixed units of the same attribute, including time, money, length, and area
- Explore and explain derived measurements (e.g., velocity and density)
- Develop and discuss strategies to find the area of combined shapes
- Solve simple problems involving rates and other derived measurements such as velocity and density
- Solve problems involving angle measurement in polygons and circles
- Develop and describe surface area and volume formulas for cones and cylinders by relating pyramids to cones and prisms to cylinders
- Solve problems involving time, temperature, mass, speed, distance, density, and monetary values
- Solve problems involving scale drawings, models, maps, or blueprints
- Determine derived measurements
- Determine the surface area of three-dimensional figures
- Determine the volume of a sphere
- Solve problems using indirect measurement by choosing appropriate technology, instruments, and/or formulas
- Check measurement computations using unit analysis
- Describe the general trends of how the change in one measure affects other measures in the same figure (e.g., length, area, volume)

Math Continued:

- Determine linear measures, perimeters, areas, surface areas, and volumes of similar figures using the ratio of similitude
- Determine the ratio of similar figure perimeters, areas, and volumes using the ratio of similitude
- Calculate by an appropriate method the length, width, height, perimeter, area, volume, surface area, angle measures, or sums of angle measures of common geometric figures, or combinations of common geometric figures
- Solve problems involving multiple rates, measures, and conversions

Algebra

- Investigate, describe, and generalize a variety of patterns using variable or recursive techniques
- Represent situations using variables
- Recognize and generate equivalent forms of simple algebraic expressions
- Investigate and describe linear, quadratic, and exponential patterns recursively
- Investigate and write algebraic expressions to describe the n th term of a simple linear, power, or exponential sequence
- Determine a specific term of a pattern of numbers or drawings
- Create arithmetic and geometric sequences to fit a given set of conditions
- Recognize and generate equivalent forms for linear equations, including transforming linear equations into standard and slope-intercept form
- Write equivalent forms of equations, inequalities, and systems of equations
- Represent and explain mathematical relationships using symbolic algebra
- Model and describe slope as a constant rate of change
- Explain the difference between constant and non-constant rate of change

Math Continued:

- Create an equation of a line of best fit from a set of ordered pairs or set of data points
- Simplify algebraic expressions using a variety of methods, including factoring
- Justify the results of symbol manipulations, including those carried out by technology
- Identify essential quantitative relationships in a situation and determine the class or classes of functions (e.g., linear, quadratic) that might model the relationships
- Represent relationships arising from various contexts using algebraic expression
- Rewrite absolute value inequalities in terms of two separate equivalent inequalities with the appropriate connecting phrase of "AND" or "OR"
- Create a table of values that satisfy a power or exponential relationship and plot the points on the Cartesian plane
- Graph two inequalities with a single variable, including the intersection or union of these inequalities, on a number line
- Graph linear equations and inequalities on the Cartesian plane
- Graph a set of points and describe the relationship as linear or nonlinear
- Describe the relationships between symbolic expressions and graphs of lines using the appropriate vocabulary for the intercepts and slope of the line
- Graph absolute values on a number line
- Determine the slope of a line from a graph
- Describe the relationships of the independent and dependent variables from a graph
- Interpret the role of the coefficients and constants on the graph of linear and quadratic functions given a set of equations
- Relate the effect of translations on linear graphs and equations
- Create and connect representations that are tabular, graphical, numeric, and algebraic from a set of data

Math Continued:

- Recognize and describe the general shape and properties of the graphs of linear, absolute value, and quadratic functions
- Approximate and interpret rates of change from graphical and numerical data
- Identify slope in an equation and from a table of values
- Graph absolute values of linear functions on the Cartesian plane
- Recognize direct variation, inverse variation, linear, and exponential curves from their graphs, a table of values, or equations
- Interpret and use functions as a geometric representation of linear and non-linear relationships
- Solve arithmetic and linear equations using the properties of equality and inequality
- Identify and provide examples or counter examples as appropriate for the reflexive, symmetric and transitive properties of inequality
- Solve arithmetic and simple algebraic equations using properties of real numbers, equality and inequality, and justify the procedures
- Solve simple algebraic equations for a given variable using inverse operations
- Describe and compare the properties of linear and quadratic functions
- Solve problems by recognizing how an equation changes when parameters change
- Interpolate and extrapolate to solve problems using systems of numbers
- Solve problems using translations and dilations on basic functions
- Solve simple linear equations, including direct variation, with integral coefficients using algebraic or graphical representations
- Solve simple problems involving quadratic relationships using technology for graphing
- Solve algebraic equations or word problems that involve linear equations or inequalities using algebraic or graphical representations

Math Continued:

- Solve absolute value equations or inequalities in one variable using algebraic or graphical representations
- Create word problems that meet given conditions and represent linear relationships
- Solve equivalent forms of equations, inequalities, and systems of equations with fluency—mentally or with paper-and-pencil in simple cases and using technology in all cases
- Create word problems that meet given conditions and represent simple power or exponential relationships, or direct or inverse variation situations
- Solve simple quadratic equations using algebraic or graphical representations
- Solve problems of direct variation situations using a variety of methods

Geometry

- Examine and describe a geometric shape, such as a regular polygon or a quadrilateral with pairs of parallel or perpendicular sides, using coordinate geometry
- Draw geometric shapes with specified properties, such as side lengths or angle measures
- Examine and describe line or rotational symmetry of objects in terms of transformations
- Draw transformations of figures in a plane to match specified criteria
- Determine the relationship among the number of edges, faces, and vertices in a three-dimensional object
- Represent and analyze the properties of geometric shapes using coordinate geometry
- Draw the image of an object after a combination of transformations
- Identify possible types of two- or three-dimensional figures that would match a set of given conditions
- Determine if a triangle is possible using side lengths and the triangle inequality
- Solve pictorial or word problems that involve geometric relationships within a single geometric shape or figure, including the Pythagorean theorem

Math Continued:

- Analyze the results of a combination of reflections, rotations, and translations of a figure, and determine alternate motions that could produce the same results
- Combine simple construction techniques to construct squares, equilateral triangles, or other simple combinations of equal segments, angles, etc
- Analyze properties of a shape that enable it to tessellate the plane
- Describe and apply properties of a polygon or a circle in a problem-solving situation
- Classify angle relationships for two or more parallel lines crossed by a transversal
- Analyze geometric situations using Cartesian coordinates
- Represent transformations of an object in the plane using sketches, coordinates, and vectors
- Solve problems using constructions
- Gain insights into, and answer questions in, other areas of mathematics using geometric models
- Calculate distance, midpoint coordinates, and slope using coordinate geometry
- Visualize a three-dimensional object from different perspectives and describe their cross sections
- Identify and apply properties of medians, altitudes, angle bisectors, perpendicular bisectors, and midlines of a triangle
- Describe, classify, and justify relationships among types of two- and three-dimensional objects using their defining properties
- Solve problems using properties of polygons and circles
- Classify and order quadrilaterals according to their properties
- Create and analyze scale models using proportional reasoning
- Solve problems involving similar figures
- Examine the congruence or similarity of objects using transformations
- Analyze properties of a combination of shapes that enable them to tessellate the plane
- Solve problems using triangle congruence and similarity of figures

Math Continued:

- Identify relationships among circles, arcs, chords, tangents, and secants
- Solve problems in, and gain insights into, other disciplines and other areas of interest such as art and architecture using geometric ideas
- Analyze and describe the transformations that lead to successful tessellations of one or more figures
- Create and critique arguments concerning geometric ideas and relationships, such as the number of diagonals in a polygon, or the formula for the sum of the interior angles of any polygon
- Justify the area formulas for triangles, parallelograms, and trapezoids based on the formula for the area of a rectangle
- Make and test conjectures about the relationships between side length and angle measure in various triangles and quadrilaterals
- Justify the properties of angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal using appropriate terminology
- Create and critique arguments concerning geometric ideas and relationships, such as congruence, similarity, the Pythagorean relationship, or formulas for surface areas or volume of simple three-dimensional objects
- Justify the simple construction methods used to produce angle bisectors, perpendicular lines, and equilateral triangles
- Represent, solve, and explain numerical and algebraic relationships using geometric concepts
- Provide examples or counter-examples to either illustrate or disprove conjectures about geometric characteristics
- Create and critique arguments concerning geometric ideas and relationships such as properties of circles, triangles and quadrilaterals
- Develop a formal proof for a given geometric situation on the plane
- Provide a counter-example to disprove a conjecture
- Develop conjectures about geometric situations with and without technology

Math Continued:

- Justify constructions using geometric properties
- Describe the difference between an inductive argument and a deductive argument
- Recognize Pythagorean Triples
- Identify the basic trigonometric ratios in terms of lengths of the sides of a right triangle and an acute angle
- Solve for missing side lengths using the trigonometric ratios in right triangles
- Determine and justify the side length relationships present in 45° - 45° - 90° triangles and 30° - 60° - 90° triangles
- Determine the ratio of lengths of sides of a right triangle with given measures for its acute angles using appropriate technologies
- Determine distances and angle measures using indirect measurement and properties of right triangles
- Solve problems using 45° - 45° - 90° and 30° - 60° - 90° triangles

Data Analysis

- Construct, read, interpret, infer, predict, draw conclusions, and evaluate data from various displays, including box and whiskers plots
- Find, use, and interpret measures of center and spread, including interquartile range
- Construct an equivalent data representation given data in a different form
- Recognize potential bias in data collection methods or data presentation
- Construct, read, interpret, infer, predict, draw conclusions, and evaluate data from various displays, including histograms and scatter plots
- Determine the best measure of central tendency from mean, median, or mode
- Discuss how data can be manipulated to represent different points of view based on the use of different measures of central tendency and based on different graphical displays
- Discuss biased reporting of data and questions that should be asked when data is viewed
- Analyze graphical displays of data for possible misleading characteristics

Math Continued:

- Make conjectures about the possible correlation between two characteristics of a sample on the basis of scatter plots of the data and approximate lines of fit
- Describe the meaning of measurement data and categorical data, of univariate and bivariate data, and of the term variable
- Display a scatter plot, describe its shape, and determine regression coefficients, regression equations, and correlation coefficients for bivariate measurement data using technological tools
- Evaluate published reports that are based on data by examining the design of the study, the appropriateness of the data analysis, and the validity of conclusions
- Analyze two-variable data for linear or quadratic fit
- Make decisions based on data, including the relationships of correlation and causation
- Select and use appropriate data gathering techniques
- Formulate new questions using conjectures, and plan new studies to answer them
- Formulate a question, design a study to answer the question, and collect data
- Analyze potential methods of collecting information and decide which methods would produce the most reliable and accurate data
- Analyze instruments used for surveys for errors and bias
- Analyze potential experiments or simulations for errors and bias
- Describe the characteristics of well-designed studies, including the role of randomization in surveys and experiments
- Discuss informally different populations and sampling techniques
- Decide if a survey was “successful” in gathering intended data and justify the decision
- Discuss odds versus probability
- Make and test conjectures about the results of experiments and simulations using proportionality and basic understanding of probability

Math Continued:

- Compute probabilities for simple compound events using methods such as organized lists and tree diagrams
- Describe and explain complementary and mutually exclusive events using appropriate terminology
- Design and conduct experiments or simulations for probability, including the possible use of technology to simulate events
- Discuss the difference in empirical and theoretical probability
- Compute probabilities for simple compound events using a variety of methods, including area models
- Determine probabilities using simple counting techniques
- Discuss situations where permutations and combinations should be used in counting outcomes
- Determine geometric probability based on area
- Calculate probability using Venn diagrams
- Determine simple probabilities using frequency tables
- Construct empirical probability distributions using simulations
- Describe the concepts of conditional probability
- Develop an understanding of permutations and combinations as counting techniques

SCIENCE**Inquiry/Earth**

- Formulate hypotheses that can be tested by collecting data
- Conduct scientific experiments that control all but one variable
- Collect and record data using consistent measuring and recording techniques and media
- Explain the existence of unexpected results in a data sheet
- Interpret and represent results of analysis to produce findings
- Report and display the results of scientific investigation

Technological Design

- Research historical development that pertains to inquiry

Life/Health: Health

- Reproduction (sexual and asexual)
- Role of bacteria and viruses
- AIDS
- Drugs
- Stress management
- Nutrition

Human Body Systems

- Skeletal
- Muscular
- Integumentary
- Cardiovascular
- Respiratory
- Lymphatic
- Digestive
- Endocrine
- Nervous

Physical: Aerodynamics/Transfer of Energy Force and Motion

- Machines (simple/compound)
- Pendulums (periodicity)

Science Continued:**Changes of Properties in Matter**

- Atomic structure
- Periodic table
- Elements
- Compounds
- Mixtures
- Solutions
- Formulas and equations
- Phase change
- Change/chemical and physical
- Chemical reactions
- Acids/bases

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Government

- Describe the election process at local, state, and national levels (e.g., campaigns, primaries, conventions)
- Describe the characteristics of a two-house legislature
- Describe how voting barriers have been removed to allow greater participation in elections (e.g., common men gaining the right the vote, minority voting status)
- Compare/contrast the historical positions of political parties in election
- Analyze an influential U.S. Supreme Court case decision and the impact it had in promoting or limiting civil rights
- Analyze the causes and effects of when national interests have called for the limitation or restriction of civil rights (e.g., internment of Japanese Americans during World War II)
- Interpret political cartoons in terms of captions and images to persuade people to accept political positions on various issues

Economics

- Analyze the relationship between productivity and wages
- Define exports, imports
- Identify the main sources of revenue for federal and state governments
- Explain why, as the market price of a good or service goes up, the quantity supplied also goes up
- Describe the differences between income tax, sales tax, and property tax
- Explain how prices help allocate scarce foods and services in a market economy
- Predict how the change in price on one good or service can lead to changes in prices of other goods and services
- Identify technologies that exist today that did not exist in the past (e.g., 10 to 20 years ago)
- Explain how technological changes have led to new and improved products

Geography

- Demonstrate understanding of how to display spatial information by constructing maps, graphs, diagrams, and charts to display spatial information
- Demonstrate understanding of the location of various physical and human features in Illinois, the United States, and the world by sketching a map from memory of different features
- Explain the purposes and distinguishing characteristics of selected map projections, globes, aerial photos, and satellite images
- Identify, using only a mental map, the countries through which a person would pass as they travel along a straight-line route between two major cities (e.g., Paris to Moscow, Cairo to Nairobi)
- Compare sketch maps with atlas maps to determine the accuracy of physical and cultural features (e.g. political/physical maps of Canada, the United States, and Europe)
- Analyze selected historical events to determine how they influence the migration of people throughout the world
- Analyze maps of human settlement and routes traveled in the past to determine the relationship between where people lived and their movements

Geography Continued:

- Explain how human induced alterations of the environment have resulted in human migration (e.g., “Okies” from Dust Bowl to California, the expanding Sahara)
- Describe how legacies of the past have affected the past and present human characteristics of places (e.g., wealth and poverty, exploitation, colonialism and independence)
- Explain how major countries in the world are connected and interrelated (e.g., trade, political alliances, humanitarian concerns)
- Evaluate effects of technological change on transportation, communications, and resource use in Illinois, the United States, and the world

Global Perspectives

- Review the principles the United States has traditionally held in joining international organizations (e.g., the interests and benefits of world peace, open trade over closed markets)
- Compare/contrast the ideals and interests of the United States in participating in international organizations
- Compare the interests of the United States and other nations in making foreign policy decisions (e.g., defense, trade, environmental protection, communications)
- Analyze cases of changing diplomatic relations between the United States and other people or nations (e.g., changing relations with Native American tribes, changing relations with the Soviet Union during and after World War II)
- Identify situations in which United States diplomacy favors one nation over another (e.g., trade, military protection)
- Analyze an event or issue that links the people of Illinois to another nation (e.g., issues or negotiations over trade, immigration of ethnic groups)
- Predict the effects of technology on foreign policy decision-making

History

- Describe the development of transportation and communication networks (e.g., river travel, pony express, internet)
- Compare and contrast family life in the early American period with another time period
- Analyze immigration patterns to see how American cultures have been shaped
- Explain how the environment, economy, and society can be affected by the dependence of a region on a single crop or mode of production
- Explain how a significant historical event can have many causes
- Describe the economic causes of conflict in United States History since 1865 (e.g., Indian Wars, Civil Wars, urban unrest)
- Assess the impact on the environment of the industrial revolution on a traditional agrarian culture
- Analyze the impact of mass migration of people upon the political, economic, social, and environmental aspects of a world region
- Explain how significant economic events in the past have altered individual choices and influenced United State history
- Assess the effect of the industrial revolution on the physical environment in an industrialized country
- Describe political beliefs of significant individuals and groups during a turning point in the world history
- Identify a political tradition or custom that had its origin in another country (e.g., representative government)
- Explain an historical event in which the United States played a leading role