

## Global Era Issues Standards Alignment

See how the Global Era Issues unit can be used to fulfill social studies standards for 13 states below. Our standards correlation is a work in progress. If you see an error, have other feedback, or would like to see your state added, please email us at [world101@cfcr.org](mailto:world101@cfcr.org).

### California

#### Unit Wide

- Students analyze the elements of America's market economy in a global setting. (E.12.2 - History)
- Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers). (WH.10.11)

#### Module Specific

- Migration
  - Discuss the reasons for the nation's changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society. (US.11.11.1 - History)
- Monetary Policy
  - Understand the aims and tools of monetary policy and their influence on economic activity (e.g., the Federal Reserve). (E.12.3.4 - History)
- Trade
  - Students analyze issues of international trade and explain how the U.S. economy affects, and is affected by, economic forces beyond the United States's borders. (E.12.6 - History)

### Florida

#### Unit Wide

- Analyze political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Remarks/Examples: Examples may include, but are not limited to, AIDS, Green Revolution, outsourcing of jobs, global warming, human rights violations. (SS.912.A.7.12)
- Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). (SS.912.A.7.14)

# Standards

- Monitor current public issues in Florida. (SS.912.C.2.10 - Civics)
- Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue. (SS.912.C.2.11 - Civics)
- Identify major economic, political, social, and technological trends beginning in the 20th century. (SS.912.W.9)

## Module Specific

- Migration
  - Examine changes in immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration since 1950. (SS.912.A.7.16)
  - Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations. (SS.912.G.4)
- Monetary Policy
  - Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth. (SS.912.E.1.11 - Economics)
- Terrorism
  - Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people. (SS.912.A.7.15)
- Trade
  - Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantage. (SS.912.E.3.2 - Economics)
  - Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones. (SS.912.E.3.3 - Economics)

## Georgia

### Module Specific

- Globalization
  - Analyze globalization in the contemporary world. (SSWH22)
- Migration
  - Explain the impact of poverty, the war on drugs, and migration to the United States on Latin America. (L.SS6H1.d)
- Trade
  - Explain the functions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). (L.SS6E2.d - Economics)

# Standards

## Indiana

### Unit Wide

- Investigate current global issues such as terrorism, genocide, and environmental issues. (WH.6.12 - History)

### Module Specific

- Globalization
  - Analyze the impact of globalization on U.S. culture and U.S. economic, political, and foreign policy, including North African Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). (USH.8.9)
  - Describe and analyze the global expansion of democracy and globalization in the late 20th century. (WH.6.1)
- Migration
  - Analyze the changes in population characteristics and physical and human environments that resulted from the migration of peoples within, between, and among world regions. (GHW.3.3)
  - Explain the revival of popularity for white nationalism and immigration restriction in the era since 2008. (USH.9.5)
- Monetary Policy
  - Describe the structure and functions of the Federal Reserve System. (E.6.5 - Economics)
- Terrorism
  - Explain the background and effects of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on US foreign and domestic policy. (USH.8.8)
- Trade
  - Define and explain the impact of trade barriers, such as quotas and tariffs, and analyze why countries erect them. (E.8.4 - Economics)
  - Evaluate the effects of trade agreements among nations and barriers to trade. (GE-4.6 – Global Economics)

## Massachusetts

### Unit Wide

- The impact of the expansion of canals and railroads in the 19th century and the invention of space-age technology and the Internet in the 20th century. (USII.T1.9.b - History)

## Module Specific

- Monetary Policy
  - Define and explain fiscal and monetary policy. (T4.8 - Economics)
  - Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System. (T6.4 – Economics)
  - Explain the role of banks and other financial institutions in the market economy of the United States, and analyze the reasons for banking crises. (USII.T1.6 - History)
  - Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System; explain the reason the government established it in 1913 and analyze how it uses monetary tools to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth. (USII.T1.7 - History)
- Terrorism
  - Analyze the events, people and conditions that have given rise to international terrorism including the emergence of the global terror network Al-Qaeda, the Taliban in Afghanistan, and ISIS, and evaluate responses by governments and societies to international terrorist activity. (WHII.T7.2 - History)
- Trade
  - Define and distinguish between absolute and comparative advantage and explain how most trade occurs because of a comparative advantage in the production of a particular good or service. (T7.2 -Economics)
  - Explain why countries sometimes erect barriers to trade. (T7.4 - Economics)
  - Explain and give examples of the roles that government may play in a market economy, including the provision of public goods and services, redistribution of income, protection of property rights, and resolution of market failures. (USII.T1.10 - History)

## Michigan

### Unit Wide

- Identify global issues; Examples may include but are not limited to: natural disasters, immigration, food production, food distribution, the impact of climate change, population growth, resource use and depletion, meeting the needs of refugees, migration, poverty, economic development, conflict, and terrorism. (6 – G6.1.1 – Global Issues)

# Standards

## Module Specific

- Monetary Policy
  - Federal Reserve and Monetary Policy – explain the roles and responsibilities of the Federal Reserve system and compare and contrast the consequences (intended and unintended) of different monetary policy actions of the Federal Reserve Board as a means to achieve macroeconomic goals of stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth. (E2.2.4 - Economics)

## New Jersey

### Module Specific

- Monetary Policy
  - Explain the interdependence of various parts of a market economy (i.e., private enterprise, government programs, and the Federal Reserve System). (6.1.12.C.9.c - History)
- Trade
  - Explain how economic indicators (i.e., gross domestic product, the consumer index, the national debt, and the trade deficit) are used to evaluate the health of the economy. (6.1.12.C.9.b - History)

## New York

### Unit Wide

- In response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States launched the War on Terror, which involved controversial foreign and domestic policies. (11.11b - History)
- Globalization and advances in technology have affected the United States economy and society. (11.11c - History)

### Module Specific

- Globalization
  - Globalization is contentious, supported by some and criticized by others. (10.9b – Global History and Geography)
  - Globalization has created new possibilities for international cooperation and for international conflict. (10.9d – Global History and Geography)
-

# Standards

- Monetary Policy
  - The Federal Reserve is the government institution responsible for managing the nation’s monetary policy, including regulating the amount of money in circulation and interest rates. (12.E4c - Economics)
- Trade
  - Trade policies and agreements (tariffs, quotas, embargoes) set the rules for trade between the United States and other nations. Agreeing on such rules is very difficult because each nation has different interests, and each nation has special interest groups trying to influence the negotiations. (12.E4d - Economics)

## North Carolina

### Unit Wide

- Explain how increased global interaction accelerates the pace of innovation in modern societies (e.g. advancements in transportation, communication networks and business practices). (NCES.7.H.2.3)

### Module Specific

- Globalization
  - Analyze transnational corporations in terms of their role in the globalization process. (NCES.GG.G.5.1)
- Monetary Policy
  - Understand factors of economic interdependence and their impact on nations. (NCES.CE.E.2 – Civics and Economics)
- Trade
  - Explain the implications of economic decisions in national and international affairs (e.g. OPEC, NAFTA, G20, WTO, EU and economic alliances). (NCES.7.EC.1.2 - Economics)

## Ohio

### Unit Wide

- Advances in communications technology have profound effects on the ability of governments, interest groups, individuals and the media to share information across national and cultural borders. (CWI.GC.2 – Contemporary World Issues)

# Standards

## Module Specific

- Globalization
  - Trade, alliances, treaties and international organizations contribute to the increasing interconnectedness of nations and peoples in the 21st century. (CWI.GC.1 – Contemporary World Issues)
  - Globalization has shaped new cultural, economic, and political ideas and entities (e.g., universal human rights, European Union, terrorist networks). (WG.GLB.17)
  - Globalization has cultural, economic, physical and political consequences (e.g., Internet access increases availability of information, outsourcing leads to regional unemployment, development of infrastructure impacts local ecosystems and economies, computer hacking into sensitive data bases leads to insecurity). (WG.GLB.18)
- Migration
  - Physical, cultural, economic, and political factors contribute to human migrations (e.g., drought, religious conflicts, job opportunities, immigration laws). (WG.MV.8)
- Monetary Policy
  - The Federal Reserve System uses monetary tools to regulate the nation’s money supply and moderate the effects of expansion and contraction in the economy. (AG.GE.21 – American Government)
- Trade
  - Government actions, such as tariffs, quotas, subsidies, trade agreements and membership in multinational economic organizations, significantly impact international trade. (E.GLB.10)
  - Trade agreements, multinational organizations, embargoes and protectionism impact markets. (CWI.GLB.20 - Contemporary World Issues)
  - The global economy creates interdependence so that economic circumstances in one country impact events in other countries. (CWI.GLB.22 - Contemporary World Issues)

## Pennsylvania

### Module Specific

- Globalization
  - Explain the influence of multinational corporations and other

# Standards

- non-government organizations. (6.4.8.C - Economics)
- Explain how the level of transportation, communication networks, and technology affect economic interdependence. (6.4.8.D - Economics)
- Explain how trade contributes to economic interdependence. (6.4.9.B - Economics)
- Explain how the level of development of transportation, communication networks, and technology affect economic interdependence. (6.4.9.D - Economics)
- Trade
  - Evaluate the health of an economy (local, regional, national, global) using economic indicators. (6.2.12.E - Economics)
  - Explain how government actions may affect international trade. (6.3.8.D - Economics)
  - Explain the influence of multinational corporations and other non-government organizations. (6.4.8.C - Economics)

## Texas

### Unit Wide

- Identify the impact of international events, multinational corporations, government policies, and individuals on the 21st century economy. (STAAR 1.11.D - History)
- Describe U.S. involvement in world affairs, including the end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War, the events surrounding September 11, 2001, and the global War on Terror; (TEKS USH.11.A)

### Module Specific

- Development
  - Interpret political, economic, social, and demographic indicators (gross domestic product per capita, life expectancy, literacy, and infant mortality) to determine the level of development and standard of living in nations using the levels as defined by the Human Development Index. (TEKS WG.5.B)
- Migration
  - Analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from immigration to the United States. (STAAR 2.13.B - Geography)
  - The student understands the causes and effects of migration and immigration on American society. (TEKS USH.13: Geography.)

# Standards

- Monetary Policy
  - The student understands the role of the Federal Reserve System in establishing monetary policy. (TEKS E.12: Economics.)
- Terrorism
  - The student understands the development and use of radical Islamic terrorism in the second half of the 20th century and the early 21st century. (TEKS WH.14: History.)
- Trade
  - Describe the dynamic relationship between U.S. international trade policies and the U.S. free enterprise system such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil embargo, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). (STAAR economics 4.17.E)
  - The student understands the reasons for international trade and its importance to the United States and the global economy. (TEKS E.3: Economics.)

## Virginia

### Unit Wide

- Evaluating and explaining the impact of international trade and globalization on American life. (USII.8.e - History)

### Module Specific

- Globalization
  - The student will apply social science skills to analyze impact of globalization. (WG.17 – Geography)
- Global Health
  - The student will apply social science skills to compare and contrast the distribution, growth rates, and characteristics of human population by (WG.14):
    - comparing and contrasting the level of economic development to the standard of living and quality of life (WG.14.c - Geography).
- Migration
  - The student will apply social science skills to analyze past and present trends in human migration and cultural diffusion. (WG.15 – Geography)
- Monetary Policy
  - The student will apply social science skills to understand the role of government in the Virginia and United States economies. (GOVT.15 - History)