### Standard 1: HISTORY - Applies historical thinking to understand significant events, ideas, individuals, and themes and their connections across time

#### Asian Studies Courses
- History of Malaysia and Singapore
- History of China
- History of the Indian Sub-Continent
- History of Japan
- Modern Asian Perspectives

#### 1.1 Understands the key concepts of historical chronology, continuity, and change

- **AS_1.1.1** Understands how themes and developments help to define eras in Asian history
- **AS_1.1.2** Analyze continuity and change in eras over the course of Asian history
- **AS_1.1.3** Investigate causes and effects of significant events in Asian history. Topics to include but not limited to diffusion of religion, imperialism, and nationalism

#### 1.2 Understands and analyzes causes and ideas that have shaped major events in history

- **AS_1.2.1** Analyzes how individuals and movements have shaped Asian history
- **AS_1.2.2** Analyze how and why governments rise to and maintain power, and then collapse
- **AS_1.2.3** Analyzes how cultures and cultural groups have shaped Asia
- **AS_1.2.4** Analyzes and evaluates how technology and ideas have shaped Asian history

#### 1.3 Use the historical method of inquiry to ask questions, evaluate primary and secondary sources, critically analyze and interpret data, and develop interpretations defended by evidence

- **AS_1.3.1** Evaluate a historical source for point of view and historical context
- **AS_1.3.2** Gather and analyze historical information, including contradictory data, from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including sources located on the Internet, to support or reject hypotheses.
- **AS_1.3.3** Construct and defend a written historical argument using relevant primary and secondary sources as evidence
- **AS_1.3.4** Differentiate between facts and historical interpretations, recognizing that a historian’s narrative reflects his or her judgment about the significance of particular facts

### Standard 2: GEOGRAPHY - Applies a spatial perspective to understand the interrelationships of people, places and the environment

#### 2.1 Understands the location, physical characteristics and cultural characteristics, of places and how they can be represented spatially

- **AS_2.1.1** Understand the impact of geography in the development of South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia
- **AS_2.1.2** Gather data, make inferences and draw conclusions from maps and other visual representations
- **AS_2.1.3** Locate natural and manmade features and evaluate their implications on World History

#### 2.2 Understands human interaction with the environment

- **AS_2.2.1** Analyzes and evaluates human interaction with the environment in India, China, Japan, and Southeast Asia
- **AS_2.2.2** Analyzes cultural interactions in Asia
- **AS_2.2.3** Analyzes the causes and effects of voluntary and involuntary migration in Asia

#### 2.3 Understands the geographic context of global issues and events

- **AS_2.3.1** Explain how the uneven distribution of resources in the world has led to conflict, competition, and cooperation among nations, regions, and cultural groups
- **AS_2.3.2** Explain that the world’s population is increasingly connected to and dependent upon other people for both human and natural resources

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1. In addition to specific social studies skills articulated in the standards and outcomes, students will draw on a range of cross-disciplinary proficiencies such as literacy, numeracy, research and 21st century skills. [See Social Studies Skills and Strategies Overview for detail.]
2. Refer to the High School Program Planning Guide for individual course description.
### Standard 3: CIVICS - Applies understanding of rights and responsibilities, laws, and government for developing civic responsibility toward local and global issues

#### 3.1 Understands key civic ideals and principles

| AS_3.1.1 | Illustrate how various governments and leaders interact and evaluate how interactions among nations affect domestic, regional and world events |
| AS_3.1.2 | Compare and contrast how different Asian systems of government function |

#### 3.2 Understands the purposes, organization, and function of rules, laws, governments, and political systems

| AS_3.2.1 | Describe the origins, purposes and limitations of Asian governments and include the contribution of key philosophers and documents |
| AS_3.2.2 | Identify the structure and function of Government, the roles of members of government, and their relationship to political values |

#### 3.3 Understands the purposes and organization of relationships between countries

| AS_3.3.1 | Analyzes the relationships and tensions between national interests and international issues in the world in the past or present |

#### 3.4 Understands civic involvement

| AS_3.4.1 | Analyzes and evaluates ways of influencing national governments and international organizations to establish or preserve individual rights and/or promote the common good |
| AS_3.4.2 | Engage in civic activities including discussing current issues |

### Standard 4: ECONOMICS - Applies understanding of economic concepts to analyze economic activity and decision-making

#### 4.1 Understands the condition of scarcity and that as a result people have to make choices

| AS_4.1.1 | Analyzes how the costs and benefits of economic choices have shaped events in the world in the past or present |

#### 4.2 Understands how economic systems answer the three basic economic questions

| AS_4.2.1 | Understands and analyzes how planned and market economies have shaped the allocation of resources in Asia in the past and present |
| AS_4.2.2 | Analyzes how and why countries have specialized in the production of particular goods and services in the past or present |

#### 4.3 Understands the government’s role in the economy

| AS_4.3.1 | Analyzes the costs and benefits of government trade policies in Asia |
| AS_4.3.2 | Analyze the role of government within different Asian economies |

#### 4.4 Understands the economic issues and problems that all societies face

| AS_4.4.1 | Analyzes and evaluates how Asian societies have addressed issues involved with the allocation of resources and sustainability in the past or present |