

Criminal Law

August

2017

Developed Spring 2012

The Criminal Law curriculum is an elective course that was developed by the Fair Lawn Social Studies Department and is aligned to the Grades 11-12 New Jersey Student Learning Standards in Social Studies.

**Social Studies
Elective**

Fair Lawn

Public Schools

Fair Lawn, NJ

Fair Lawn School District

Table of Contents

Committee Credits	Page 2
Course Synopsis	Page 3
Philosophy & Rationale	Pages 3-9
Scope & Sequence	Pages 9-10
Unit Descriptions	Pages 10-14
Course Materials	Page 14
Assessments	Pages 14-15
Interdisciplinary Connections	Pages 15- 16
21 st Century Skills Connections	Pages 16-17
Alignment to Technology Standards	Page 17
Appendix I	Pages 18-23

Committee Credits

Curriculum Author: Julianne Fuoco

Jeanine Hayek

Suzanne Gons, Supervisor

I. Course Synopsis

The purpose of the social studies component in this upper-level elective is to foster in students the knowledge and skills needed to make informed decisions about legal actions and behaviors by studying the origins of law, the model penal code, and the New Jersey legal code. This knowledge base will supply students with the skills necessary in responding critically, analytically and practically to the world around them, both within New Jersey, and in the United States, as well. Students will be encouraged to greater self-discovery by examining the law in multiple ways. This program will build upon skills attained in previous social studies courses, while encouraging students to understand the law, and all of its ramifications. The scope of the course will include the origins and limits of the law, and the kinds of crimes included under the law, including (but not limited to) homicide, arson, assault, and property crimes.

This curriculum is designed to integrate critical thinking and reasoning skills by giving students the chance to read, speak, write and evaluate situations, events and stories. By utilizing these skills, students will have a greater understanding of criminal law. As students progress, they continuously will examine the conceptual strands of:

- Growth and Development (Individual, Society & the World)
- Civics
- Conflict and Compromise
- Human Rights

This upper-level elective curriculum is designed to employ a practical approach to learning and comprehending criminal law. This study will prepare students for lifelong education by providing a foundation of the law and legal matters. The purpose is to facilitate understanding of the ideals and philosophies of our founding fathers, and then apply that to the law at the federal, state and local levels.

It is also the goal of this curriculum to give the students perspective that will help them develop and effectively answer: "How can I distinguish between right and wrong morally, ethically, and legally?" This course is meant to foster in students an attitude toward learning which will help them view the present state of our nation in terms of the law. In so doing, this course intends to affect an attitude in all students of understanding the law, its consequences and their role in the legal process.

General aims of the course

- A. Students will have been exposed to the major portions of the law, including its origins, the Constitution, the Model Penal Code and New Jersey Law.
- B. The student will have the chance to realize his/her relationship to these codes and the factors which can influence his/her daily life.
- C. The students will develop a familiarity with the tools of citizenship on the federal, state and local levels, including knowledge and appreciation for legal institutions including police, courts and federal jurisdictions.

- D. Each student will understand the value of the methods of research, critical thinking and reasoning through the development of the following skills:
1. Create clear thinking and logical reasoning
 2. Encourage open-mindedness, tolerance and willingness to examine all parts of controversial issues
 3. Emphasize the importance of understanding situations entirely before making conclusions
 4. Regular use of newspapers, periodicals and other current events sources
 5. Use of sources to solve problems
 6. Use of graphs, charts, films, computers etc.

II. Philosophy & Rationale

Fair Lawn District Mission

Recognizing that the "Leaders of Tomorrow Attend Fair Lawn Schools Today," it is the mission of Fair Lawn High School to afford each student the opportunity to learn, to achieve success and to become a confident and productive member of a global and technological society prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century. We believe that a major purpose of an education is to cultivate in each student a sense of wonder in the life-long process of learning. We believe that our school provides a learning environment that is student-centered, and supports the interaction of students, parents, professional staff, and the community. We believe that teachers must be empowered to develop and deliver high quality instruction, nurture students' special talents and abilities, and respond to the needs of each individual. We believe that the optimal environment is one in which students feel free to challenge themselves and have opportunities to take initiative, to articulate clearly and imaginatively, to be creative, and to learn from their inquiry and experience.

We believe that an education which provides for the intellectual, aesthetic, physical, cultural, technological and social development of young people leads to their becoming productive and humane citizens who demonstrate self-discipline, responsibility and respect for others. We believe that education provides students with opportunities to access knowledge, ensuring competence and confidence in responding to the challenges of the future.

Department of Social Studies Statement of Philosophy

Social Studies is the integrated study of history, geography, economics, government and civics. More importantly it is the study of humanity, of people and events that individually and collectively have affected the world. A strong and effective Social Studies program helps students make sense of the world in which they live, it allows them to make connections between major ideas and their own lives, and it helps them see themselves as members of the world community. It offers students the knowledge and skills necessary to become active and informed participants on a local, national and global level. Social Studies must also help students understand, respect and appreciate the commonalities and

differences that give people character and identity. The complexities of history can only be fully understood within an appreciation and analysis of diversity, multiple perspectives, interconnectedness, interdependence, context and enduring themes.

Ten Thematic Strands

I Culture – A people’s way of life, language, customs, arts, belief systems, traditions, and how they evolve over time.

II Time, Continuity, and Change – The importance of understanding the past and key historical concepts, analytically and from various perspectives.

III People, Places, and Environments – The complex relationship between human beings and the environments within which they live and work.

IV Individual Development and Identity – The exploration of human behaviors as they relate to the development of personal identities and the various factors that impact identity formation.

V Individuals, Groups, and Institutions – The impact of educational, religious, social, and political groups and institutions and the integral roles they play in people’s lives.

VI Power, Authority, and Governance – The complex purposes and features of individuals and groups with respect to issues of power and government.

VII Production, Distribution, and Consumption – The role of resources, their production and use, technology, and trade on economic systems.

VIII Science, Technology, and Society – The significance of scientific discovery and technological change on people, the environment, and other systems.

IX Global Connections – The critical importance of knowledge and awareness of politics, economics, geography, and culture on a global scale.

X Civic Ideals and Practices – The understanding that civic ideals and participatory citizenship are central to democracy.

For a complete explanation of the Ten Thematic Strands, go to www.socialstudies.org/standards/strand

New Jersey Student Learning Standards:

Our Social Studies curricula aligns, when possible, to the NJSLS SOCIAL STUDIES in ELA. The New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts (ELA) build on the best of existing standards and reflect the skills and knowledge students need to succeed in college, career, and life.

The ELA Standards were revised in 2016, with the recommendations of teams of teachers, parents, administrators, supervisors and other stakeholders and reflect the strong beliefs that

- Literature and informational (nonfiction) text are important for our students and should maintain their rightful place in our classrooms;
- Background knowledge and motivation are critical to the success of students when learning to read and when accessing complex text;
- Research by students provides the opportunity to learn more about a subject, but equally as important, provides students the opportunity to look beyond their research to questions left unanswered (new avenues for student research);
- Using evidence remains a critical skill, interspersed throughout the standards, allowing students to ground their thinking in the work of authors and experts in literature and in the content areas;
- Literacy must be recognized and guided in content areas so that students recognize the academic vocabulary, media representations, and power of language inherent in the work of scholars and experts, and
- The importance of foundational skills in the early grades, as students learn to read, cannot be overstated and calls for targeted, sustained intervention at any point of struggle for a student.

Curricula Writing

The administrators and teachers of the Fair Lawn Public Schools are committed to writing, researching, and producing curricula in all subject areas that are aligned with the NJ Student Learning Standards. Curriculum is designed to be a **living document** – added to, edited, and enhanced at any time. Standing committees of teachers and administrators meet on a routine basis to monitor the effectiveness of our curriculum. The process used by the educators of the Fair Lawn Schools is rigorous and reflective in examining all facets of the foundational documents, upon which our curricula is based, to ensure for this alignment.

In all curriculum writing, particular emphasis is given to employing the most current, research based instructional and assessment strategies available at the time. These strategies are continually updated and refined as new knowledge and pedagogy becomes widely accepted and proven successful in the field of education.

21st Century Competencies and Standards

There is ample evidence all around us of the many changes the 21st century has brought to our lives. The Fair Lawn Public Schools believe that to prepare our students for the world of tomorrow, we must enhance today's learning environments. The outcomes we want for our students are not new to the 21st century. Instead, they express knowledge and skills that are essential for life in the 21st century. Reflecting time-honored skills, taught via proved learning methods, and supported by modern learning

tools, processes, and environments, the Fair Lawns Public Schools embraces the teaching of 21st Century Skills and unite these elements into a coherent set of educational objectives to ensure that all students are prepared for success.

There are four 21st-Century Life and Careers standards. Standards 9.1, 9.2, and 9.3 describe life and career skills that are integrated throughout the K-12 curriculum, while Standard 9.4 describes specialized skills that are taught in grades 9-12 as part of career and technical education programs. An overview of the four standards follows. Click on the link for more information
<http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/standards/9>

New Jersey State Department of Education NJ Educational Mandates

The core mission of the New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education is to promote Holocaust education in the State of New Jersey. On a continual basis, the Commission shall survey the status of Holocaust Education; design, encourage and promote the implementation of Holocaust and genocide education and awareness; provide programs in New Jersey; and coordinate designated events that will provide appropriate memorialization of the Holocaust on a regular basis throughout the state.
[http://www.state.nj.us/njded/holocaust/about us/mandate.html](http://www.state.nj.us/njded/holocaust/about%20us/mandate.html)

The Amistad Bill (A1301), calls on “New Jersey schools to incorporate African-American history into their Social Studies curriculum.” Passed by the New Jersey legislature in 2002, “The Amistad Bill” created the Amistad Commission, a 22- member body charged with ensuring that the rich heritage and lessons of black America are fully represented and taught throughout the state’s classrooms.
<http://www.theamistadcommission.com/>

III. Scope & Sequence

Unit I	The Origins of the Law and Elements of Crime	3-4 weeks
Unit II	Criminal Liability and Limits of the Law	3-4 weeks
Unit III	Homicide	3-4 weeks
Unit IV	Assault and Battery Related Crimes	3 weeks
Unit V	Theft, Burglary and Robbery	3 weeks
Unit VI	Arson	2 weeks

IV. Unit Descriptions

General Objectives of the Course

Requirements: At the successful completion of this course, the student will:

Content Specific Knowledge

1. Describe the elements of what it means to be part of the community at the local, state, national and global levels. These include but are not limited to: origins and history; customs and traditions; political systems; education; values; beliefs; social structure and technology.
2. Explain, analyze and evaluate the legal process. This can include the role of courts, police, attorneys, etc.
3. Recognize the role of each person in the law and the responsibilities of each person with regard to that law.

Attitudes

1. Recognize that each student must understand the origin of the law and the world in which it was created in order to foster future growth and development.
2. Recognize that the knowledge of their personal expectations, ethics and legal values can empower them to effect change.
3. Learn to make value judgments based on understanding the law and its effect on society as a whole.
4. Develop respect for the law, and all those who work to uphold it. Recognize the need for civic involvement, particularly through understanding the law.

Unit I The Origins of the Law and Elements of Crime 3-4 weeks

Enduring Understanding

- The origins of the law & punishments, including Hammurabi's Code, the 10 Commandments, & Enlightenment philosophers
- Define crime, law & criminal law
- Why/how acts are punished under the law, and the distinctions between common, case and statutory laws
- Differentiating crimes – proscriptive vs. prescriptive; mala in se, mala prohibita, torts
- Kinds of crimes: felonies, misdemeanors (disorderly persons), infractions, treason & espionage, inchoate offenses
- The elements of crime and their purpose for prosecuting and punishing these crimes (legality, actus reus, causation, social harm, concurrence, mens rea/intent, punishment)
- Exceptions to mens rea
- Blameworthiness according to Model Penal Code – purposely, knowingly, recklessly, negligently

Essential Questions

- Why are laws necessary in governing society? What are the origins of these laws?
- Why are punishments necessary in conjunction with the law?
- How are crimes distinguished from one another? Why are they distinguished?
- What makes an act a crime?

Benchmark Assessments & Suggested Activities

- Read news articles and write a summary, discussing the kinds of crime involved
- Quizzes/Tests
- Understanding the M’Naughton rule by conducting research about it
- Fairytale project – identifying elements of crime by using children’s stories
- Identifying and explaining elements of crime by watching *Law & Order*
- Use of case scenarios to understand concepts

Standards:***NJSLS in Social Studies:***

6.3.12.A.1; 6.3.12.D.1; 6.1.12.A.1.b; 6.1.12.A.2.a; 6.1.12.A.2.b; 6.1.12.A.2.c; 6.1.12.D.2.b; 6.1.12.A.14.b; 6.1.12.A.14.h; 6.1.12.D.14.b;

NJSLS in ELA: See *Philosophy and Rationale*

Modifications: See Appendix I

Unit II Criminal Liability and Limits of the Law**3-4 weeks****Enduring Understanding**

- Gideon v. Wainwright (protecting rights of individuals in court)
- Constitution, Bill of Rights, & Amendments 4-8 (rights that apply to the accused)
- Define and discuss the inquisitorial system vs. adversary system
- Burden of proof and reasonable doubt
- Discussion of ex post facto laws & bills of attainder and why they are illegal
- Statute of Limitations & Equal protection under the law
- Discussion of criminal liability and what defenses are allowed – manifest criminality
- Discuss possession and its application to criminal liability
- Criminal failure to act & procurement in conjunction w/ criminal liability
- Forms of liability
- Legal court presumptions by juries & judges in a case

Essential Questions

- Why are there limits to the law and our legal system?
- How do the Amendments in the Bill of Rights protect us?
- How are the accused protected by the legal system?
- What role does the prosecution play in the criminal justice system?
- How does criminal liability relate to those accused of crimes?
- How does the law protect the accused and provide for a fair system of judgment?

Benchmark Assessments & Suggested Activities

- Political cartoons on Amendments 4-8

- Quizzes/tests
- Debate on legal limits
- Current events research on criminal behavior
- Creative project synthesizing work on elements of crime and criminal liability
- Use of case scenarios to understand concepts

Standards:***NJSLS in Social Studies:***

6.3.12.A.1; 6.3.12.D.1; 6.1.12.A.1.b; 6.1.12.A.2.a; 6.1.12.A.2.b; 6.1.12.A.2.c; 6.1.12.D.2.b; 6.1.12.A.14.b; 6.1.12.A.14.h; 6.1.12.D.14.b;

NJSLS in ELA: See *Philosophy and Rationale*

Modifications: See Appendix I

Unit III**Homicide****3-4 weeks****Enduring Understanding**

- Define homicide
- Justifications/excuses for committing homicides
- Classifications of murder under common law and Model Penal Code
- Distinctions of murder – intent to kill, intent to inflict great bodily harm, depraved heart, intent to commit a felony, murder for hire
- Degrees of murder under Model Penal Code
- Manslaughter vs. murder
- New Jersey State Code – define homicide, murder, manslaughter; distinctions and punishments

Essential Questions

- How are homicides defined? What are the characteristics of homicides?
- How does one defend him/herself against charges of homicide?
- How can murder be defined and prosecuted?
- Why is there a distinction between murder, manslaughter and other homicides?
- How does the New Jersey Code define and punish homicide, murder and manslaughter?

Benchmark Assessments & Suggested Activities

- Current events research distinguishing between murder and manslaughter & defenses used in court
- Quizzes/tests
- Media study using Law & Order episodes
- Project on Twelve Angry Men, defining significance of characters & analysis of the film
- Use of case scenarios to understand concepts

Standards:***NJSLS in Social Studies:***

6.3.12.A.1; 6.3.12.D.1; 6.1.12.A.1.b; 6.1.12.A.2.a; 6.1.12.A.2.b; 6.1.12.A.2.c; 6.1.12.D.2.b; 6.1.12.A.14.b; 6.1.12.A.14.h; 6.1.12.D.14.b;

NJSLS in ELA: See *Philosophy and Rationale*

Modifications: See Appendix I

Unit IV Assault and Battery Related Crimes 3 weeks**Enduring Understanding**

- Define and discuss battery and assault, including simple assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and reckless assault & battery
- Define and discuss mayhem
- Definition of rape, elements of rape, and its connection to assault
- Discussion of crimes included under a rape charge: date rape, marital rape, statutory rape, sexual abuse of children, incest
- Discussion of false imprisonment and kidnapping
- Discussion of terrorism, hate crimes
- Define and discuss stalking
- New Jersey law with regard to assault – aggravated vs. simple
- New Jersey law with regard to sexual assault – aggravated vs. simple
- New Jersey law with regard to sexual contact – aggravated vs. simple

Essential Questions

- How does assault and battery qualify as crimes against persons?
- How do rape and other sex crimes qualify under assault and battery law?
- How does the media portray assault and battery crimes?
- How do kidnapping, false imprisonment, terrorism and stalking qualify as assault and battery crimes?
- How does New Jersey define and punish assault and sexual assault?

Benchmark Assessments & Suggested Activities

- Media study using Law & Order: SVU
- Quizzes/tests
- Current events study regarding rape in New Jersey
- Creative projects
- Use of case scenarios to understand concepts
-

Standards:

NJSLS in Social Studies:

6.3.12.A.1; 6.3.12.D.1; 6.1.12.A.1.b; 6.1.12.A.2.a; 6.1.12.A.2.b; 6.1.12.A.2.c; 6.1.12.D.2.b; 6.1.12.A.14.b;
6.1.12.A.14.h; 6.1.12.D.14.b;

NJSLS in ELA: See Philosophy and Rationale

Modifications: See Appendix I

Unit V Theft, Burglary and Robbery 3 weeks**Enduring Understanding**

- Definition of larceny according to the Model Penal Code and common law
- Definition of theft according to the Model Penal Code – theft of services, deprivations, embezzlement, fraud, false pretense, forgery, counterfeiting, stolen property
- Common law and Model Penal Code definitions of burglary
- Other crimes included under burglary/theft – motor vehicle, embezzlement, fraud, forgery
- Definition and discussion of receiving stolen property, malicious mischief, and criminal trespass
- Hybrid crime of robbery – definition and discussion
- Other crimes included under robbery – carjacking, extortion/blackmail
- New Jersey Legal Code – definitions and punishments

Essential Questions

- How do property offenses affect citizens in society?
- How does New Jersey define and prosecute burglary, robbery and other property crimes?
- How can New Jersey law be compared to the Model Penal Code’s approach to these crimes?
- How does the media portray property crimes?

Benchmark Assessments & Suggested Activities

- Quizzes/tests
- Current events study of these crimes in and out of New Jersey
- Media study using Catch Me if You Can
- Use of case scenarios to understand concepts

Standards:

NJSLS in Social Studies:

6.3.12.A.1; 6.3.12.D.1; 6.1.12.A.1.b; 6.1.12.A.2.a; 6.1.12.A.2.b; 6.1.12.A.2.c; 6.1.12.D.2.b; 6.1.12.A.14.b;
6.1.12.A.14.h; 6.1.12.D.14.b;

NJSLS in ELA: See Philosophy and Rationale

Modifications: See Appendix I

Unit VI Arson 2 weeks

Enduring Understanding

- Definition of arson and its elements
- Characterization and punishment of arson under common law and the Model Penal Code
- Role of forensics in providing evidence for arson
- Accelerants, combustion, oxygen – roles in arson
- Reasons for difficulty in establishing points of origin
- Fire investigation and collecting/preserving evidence
- New Jersey definition and prosecution of arson, including investigations

Essential Questions

- How is arson defined and how is it characterized under common law?
- How is arson characterized by statutory law under the Model Penal Code?
- How does forensic science play a significant role in proving arson?
- How does New Jersey investigate and prosecute arson?
- How does the media portray arsonists and arson activity?

Benchmark Assessments & Suggested Activities

- Current events study/research of arson and arsonist activity
- Internet research on arson
- Guest speakers and interviews on arson investigation
- Quizzes/tests
- Creative projects
- Use of case scenarios to understand concepts
- Media study using Point of Origin

Standards:

NJSLS in Social Studies:

6.3.12.A.1; 6.3.12.D.1; 6.1.12.A.1.b; 6.1.12.A.2.a; 6.1.12.A.2.b; 6.1.12.A.2.c; 6.1.12.D.2.b; 6.1.12.A.14.b; 6.1.12.A.14.h; 6.1.12.D.14.b;

NJSLS in ELA: See Philosophy and Rationale

Modifications: See Appendix I

V. Course Materials

Law articles and documents
Current Events articles
Law and Order
Various film clips(see activities)
Teacher created materials

VI. Assessments

Formative:

Do nows
Discussions
Exit Slips

Summative:

1. Acquire appropriate strategies to read and analyze material presented in class, whether of a primary or secondary nature.
2. Acquire and apply independently and cooperatively the process of writing to show the use of critical thinking skills. As students work, they will improve their ability to use perspective in their writing: planning/note-taking; drafting, editing & revising. The process of writing includes the following:
 - > Writing for a particular purpose
 - > Writing to a specific audience
 - > Selecting from and using a variety of expression
 - > Organizing ideas
 - > Supporting ideas with appropriate research
 - > Using standard written English, edited for spelling, grammar and syntax
 - > Writing for personal insight
3. Acquire and apply independently and cooperatively oral communication skills in:
 - > Formulation of relevant questions
 - > Listening critically
 - > Oral presentations as individuals and in groups
 - > Active participation in class discussion
4. Assume a variety of roles in group settings. This can include group facilitator, leader, observer, recorder or listener.
5. Access a variety of sources and use appropriate research skills to gather information. This can include interviews, observations, explorations of printed materials, utilizing computer

databases, field trips and guest speakers.

6. Locate, classify, interpret, analyze, summarize, synthesize and evaluate information about the law to acquire and apply knowledge at the local, state, federal or global levels.
7. Clarify issues, develop and test hypotheses, construct generalizations, draw conclusions, offer solutions to problems, predict possible outcomes, and predict future issues or problems. These processes require the use of methodologies from various disciplines.
8. Apply decision-making and problem-solving techniques orally and in writing to historic, contemporary and controversial issues. This includes but is not limited to:
 - > Employing a rational decision-making process or model
 - > Using hypothetical reasoning processes
 - > Examining, understanding and evaluating conflicting viewpoints
 - > Recognizing the importance of intuitive thinking
 - > Recognizing and analyzing values upon which judgments are made
 - > Applying conflict-resolution skills
9. Apply computer technology in some of the following ways:
 - > Conducting research
 - > Composing thoughts
 - > Sorting and organizing information
 - > Developing presentations

VII. Interdisciplinary Connections and Alignment to Technology standards

Interdisciplinary Connections

Social studies encompasses a broad multidisciplinary field within its own academic area, including the teaching of anthropology, civics, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology. The NJSLs are designed to integrate four core social studies disciplines: civics, economics, geography, and history. These interdisciplinary connections, as a result, are present within the current standards. Interdisciplinary connections in this document expand outside of the distinct field of social studies into: moral/social education; science, mathematics, and technology; and literacy/language arts.

Moral/social education: What are universal ideas and problems shared across humanity? What does it mean to be a citizen? What are the responsibilities and opportunities for active citizenship? What ideals and actions will enhance my personal development and the development of my various communities?

- Character education (Responsive Classroom, Teaching Tolerance, Facing History and Ourselves)
- Global citizenship education - Civics Kids, Teaching Civics, Character.org, Teaching Tomorrow's Citizens, Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools, World Savvy, and Facing History
- Social participation projects - 150 Service Learning Projects, Sci/SS Service Connections.

Science, mathematics, and technology: How are we all connected? How have science and technology changed how we live across time? How can study of data inform my understanding of social, political, and historical phenomena?

- Sustainability and environmental education (NGSS Science, Technology, and Society Appendix; Facing the Future; Project Wild; UNESCO)
- Health and medical education
- Analysis of graphic and statistical data (historical, social, political) - Making Connections through Mapping, and Statistics and Social Sciences

Literacy (narrative, information, argument, and media): How do certain texts inform our understanding of social studies and history? How can social studies be a venue to express and communicate our ideas?

- Reading and writing content units of study (ELA)
- Historical fiction - Elem. Thematic Reading Materials, Carter Woodson Book Award Winners, Notable Social Studies Texts,
- Media and information literacy - The DBQ Project, PBS Teaching Media Literacy, National Associations for Media Literacy Education,
- Research writing - Teachers College Reading and Writing Project Reading/Writing Units of Study,
- Argument - Teaching Argumentative Writing

The following content statements can be integrated into any of the adopted Social Studies strands (A. Civics, Government and Human Rights, B. Geography, People and the Environment, C. Economics, Invention, and Technology, D. History, Culture and Perspectives.)

- CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
- CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
- CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.
- CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence

Social Studies and Technology K-12 Indicators

As teaching, learning and curriculum across New Jersey evolves to better meet student needs, teachers when addressing social studies topics are expected to integrate the adopted 8.1 Educational Technology, 8.2 Technology Education, Engineering, Design, and Computational Thinking - Programming, and 21st Century Skills into their classroom practice. To that end, teachers will be expected to apply the following anchor standards into their classroom practice.

8.1 Educational Technology

- Understand and use technology systems.
- Select and use applications effectively and productively.
- Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes
- Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
- Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety

- of digital environments and media.
- Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
 - Develop cultural understanding and global awareness by engaging with learners of other cultures.
 - Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
 - Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
 - Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning.
 - Exhibit leadership for digital citizenship.
 - Plan strategies to guide inquiry.

Please see district chart for more detailed connections

Appendix I

Curriculum Differentiation is a process teachers use to increase achievement by improving the match between the learner's unique characteristics: prior knowledge, cognitive level, learning style, motivation, strength or interest and various curriculum components: Nature of the objective, teaching activities, learning activities, resources and products. This broad notion applies to learners from a diverse range of abilities, including: Gifted and Talented, English Language Learners, Students with Disabilities, and Students at Risk of School Failure.

The social studies is a field of education that provides educators with a wealth of opportunities for differentiation, but also real challenges of meeting the needs of diverse learners. This addendum reveals pathways for social studies differentiation specific to four distinct student populations.

Teachers can differentiate

- *Content: What we teach and how we give students access to the information and ideas that matter*
- *Process: How students come to understand and "own" the knowledge, understanding, and skills essential to a topic*
- *Product: How a student demonstrates what he or she has come to know, understand and be able to do as a result of a segment of study*

According to students'

- *Readiness-The current knowledge, understanding, and skill level a student has related to a particular sequence of learning*
- *Interest-What a student enjoys learning about, thinking about, and doing*
- *Learning Style-A student's preferred mode of learning. It is influenced by learning style, intelligence preference, gender and culture*

Examples of Modifications and Differentiation

Gifted and Talented (content, process, product and learning environment)

N.J.A.C. 6A:8-3.1 Curriculum and instruction

District boards of education shall develop appropriate curricular and instructional modifications used for gifted and talented students indicating content, process, products, and learning environment.

Sample Differentiation Strategies and Techniques that apply to Social Studies

Learning Agendas/Contracts

A learning contract is an agreement established between a student and the teacher; it sometimes involves the student's parents. The contract specifies concrete learning and/or behavioral objectives for the student that all parties agree need to be achieved. The contract also specifies:

- the goals of the contract
- the obligations of each party to the contract
- the time frame within which the terms of the learning contract are to be fulfilled
- the basis on which it will be determined that the conditions of the contract were met

Sample Resource

<http://www.educ.ualberta.ca/staff/olenka.bilash/best%20of%20bilash/learning%20contracts.html>

Anchor Activities

Self-directed specified ongoing activities in which students work independently

Sample Resource

http://www.rec4.com/filestore/REC4_AnchorActivityPacket_080513.pdf

Curriculum Compacting

Curriculum Compacting is an instructional technique that is specifically designed to make appropriate curricular adjustments for students in any curricular area and at any grade level. Essentially, the procedure involves (1) defining the goals and outcomes of a particular unit or

segment of instruction, (2) determining and documenting which students have already mastered most or all of a specified set of learning outcomes, and (3) providing replacement strategies for material already mastered through the use of instructional options that enable a more challenging and productive use of the student's time.

Sample resource:

<http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/sem/semart08.html>

RAFT Assignments

RAFT is an acronym for a structured technique used to guide student writing. RAFT assignments are used to demonstrate a student's knowledge using a defined point of view. This strategy requires students to write using an assigned format to an audience other than the teacher.

Sample resource:

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/SSWAC_225020_7.pdf p. 18

Flexible grouping

Flexible grouping is a range of grouping students together for delivering instruction. This can be as a whole class, a small group, or with a partner. Flexible grouping creates temporary groups that can last an hour, a week, or even a month.

Sample resource:

<http://www.teachhub.com/flexible-grouping-differentiated-instruction-strategy>

Jigsaw Activities

Jigsaw is a strategy that emphasizes cooperative learning by providing students an opportunity to actively help each other build comprehension. Use this technique to assign students to reading groups composed of varying skill levels. Each group member is responsible for becoming an "expert" on one section of the assigned material and then "teaching" it to the other members of the team.

Sample resource:

<http://www.adlit.org/strategies/22371/>

Extension Menus

Students select from a set of possible assignments (3 to 9 choices is common). Students may be required to select more than one choice. Choices offer differentiated objectives. Choices are

often grouped by complexity of thinking skill. Activities are independent so students have freedom as well as responsibility. A variety of options enable students to work in the mode that most interests them.

Sample resource:

<http://gilbertps.schoolwires.net/cms/lib3/AZ01001722/Centricity/Domain/809/Teaching%20Gifted%20Book%20of%20Forms.pdf> Sample See p. 13

English Language Learners

The purpose of adapting content lessons for LEP students is to lower the language barrier and make the English used in such lessons as comprehensible as possible. In social studies, LEP students' capacity to learn can be greatly inhibited by the academic vocabulary and, sometimes, lack of cultural experience living in the United States for short periods of time. Every student deserves an education that is culturally relevant and meaningful to his/her present and future lives. Social studies is the prime location for culturally-relevant pedagogy.

Educators provide various grouping strategies such as flexible grouping and/or paired learning being sensitive to the language proficiency level of the LEP students. A student's capacity to become fluent in English will be greatly enhanced by activities in oral and written language that connect one's own life in meaningful and engaging ways.

Instructional Supports:

Hands-on materials

-bilingual dictionaries

-visual aids

-teacher made adaptations, outlines, study guides

-varied leveled texts of the same content

Please refer to the following link-

<http://www.state.nj.us/education/modelcurriculum/ela/ELLSupport.pdf>

as mentioned on the NJDOE website.

Preparing students for the lesson:

- Building Background Information through brainstorming, semantic webbing, use of visual aids and other comprehension strategies.
- Simplifying Language for Presentation by using speech that is appropriate to students' language proficiency level. Avoid jargon and idiomatic speech.

- Developing Content Area Vocabulary through the use of word walls and labeling classroom objects. Students encounter new academic vocabulary in social studies, particularly when studying the disciplines of history, civics, economics, and geography.
- Concept Development-Students will be learning about rights and duties, voting, public issues, revolutions, the environment, and many new concepts. Enduring understanding requires thorough and contextualized study of these subjects across grades and courses in social studies.
- Giving Directions- Stated clearly and distinctly and delivered in both written and oral forms to ensure that LEP students understand the task. In addition, students should be provided with/or have access to directional words such as: circle, write, draw, cut, underline, etc.

Presenting the Lesson:

- Use multiple strategies and varied instructional tools to increase the opportunities for students to develop meaningful connections between content and the language used in instruction.
- Provide students with opportunities to express new knowledge and learning using written, verbal, and non-verbal communication.
- Provide students with opportunities to participate in numerous social studies discussions to increase ELLs competency and confidence in verbal discourse; frame classroom conversations on subjects of interest and cultural relevance.
- Utilize a “reverse chronology” approach to teaching history/social studies to even opportunities for students with and without vast cultural knowledge and make study of the social studies more meaningful.

Sample Resources:

CanDo Descriptors -

https://www.wida.us/standards/CAN_DOs/

Colorin Colorado - <http://www.colorincolorado.org/educators/>

WIDA - <https://www.wida.us/>

Students with Disabilities (appropriate accommodations, instructional adaptations, and/or modifications as determined by the IEP or 504 team)

Instructional adaptations for students with disabilities include, but are not limited to, the below approaches. These general suggestions are particularly resonant with students in social studies classroom settings, grades K-12. The primary aim of social studies education is cultivating active and informed citizens. For students with disabilities, self-determination and interdependence are two core principles of citizenship education that applies directly to their educational needs and interests.

Student Motivation – Expanding student motivation to learn content in social studies can occur through: activity choice, appeal to diverse learning styles, choice to work with others or alone, hands-on activities, and multimodal activities.

Instructional Presentations - The primary purpose of these adaptations is to provide special education students with teacher-initiated and teacher-directed interventions that prepare students for learning and engage students in the learning process (Instructional Preparation); structure and organize information to aid comprehension and recall (Instructional Prompts); and foster understanding of new concepts and processes (Instructional Application) e.g. relating to personal experiences, advance organizers, pre-teaching vocabulary and/or strategies; visual demonstrations, illustrations, models.

Instructional Monitoring – Social studies instruction should include opportunities for students to engage in goal setting, work with rubrics and checklists, reward systems, conferences.

Classroom Organization - The primary purpose of these classroom organization adaptations is to maximize student attention, participation, independence, mobility, and comfort; to promote peer and adult communication and interaction; and to provide accessibility to information, materials, and equipment.

Student Response - The primary purpose of student performance responses is to provide students with disabilities a means of demonstrating progress toward the lesson objectives related to the Social Studies Framework activities.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Any of the strategies outlined in the other differentiation/modification categories may be used to address the needs of these students who are at-risk.