

# INSTRUCTIONS AND SCORING RUBRIC CRITERIA, GUIDE, DEFINITIONS

## Social Studies Program key Assessment-Student Teacher Performance Evaluation Form

- FORM D-1SS: Supplement for Candidate Performance Evaluation Using 2004 NCSS Thematic Standards
- Disciplinary Standard: History/American Studies Performance Evidence

### ***Subject Matter Supervision***

This form is to be completed in the appropriate disciplinary standard depending on the student teaching placement (middle school or high school). It is completed by the both the content and cooperating supervisor at least four times for each candidate during the student teaching period in each term. Supervisors complete at least four disciplinary standard observations during the student teacher's fifteen-week placement period. These observations do not need to be in the same discipline if the student teacher/intern has multiple discipline assignments during the placement. These forms may be used at the same time as the thematic standards forms or they may be used at another observation. Supervisor must write candidate's lesson content/objective/title on completed observation form.

Evaluate your student teacher on at least four NCSS content standard. For each theme and indicator, underline or highlight on this form specific questions/standards addressed in the lesson plan during the observation. Circle on this form the appropriate quantitative evaluation to indicate evidence in planning, teaching, and evidence of effectiveness in producing the desired student learning for each new theme. The numbers on the evaluation scales mean the following:

1. Inadequate – unprepared, incorrect
  2. Minimally acceptable-basic information but very vague with some errors and little analysis
  3. Average – basic information, no errors, fundamental analysis
  4. Very Good-analytical and no errors
  5. Excellent-thorough analysis with an indication of consequences
- NA Not applicable

### ***Performance Levels and Rating Scales for Candidate Evaluation Using Each NCSS Thematic Standard***

Evidence in Planning	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Evidence in Teaching	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Evidence of effectiveness in producing the desired Student Learning	1	2	3	4	5	NA

Questioning Worksheet

Observation:

Discussion/Comments/Suggestions:

### ***Scoring Criteria in Tabular Format***

Performance Element	NCSS STANDARDS									
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1
Evidence in planning										
Evidence in Teaching										
Evidence of effectiveness in producing the desired student learning										

Revised: 6/2013

## Disciplinary Standard: History or American Studies

### 2004 NCSS SOCIAL STUDIES THEMATIC STANDARDS AND DEFINITIONS

#### **NCSS Theme I—Culture and Cultural Diversity:**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of **culture and cultural diversity**.*

Description: The study of culture prepares students to answer questions such as: What are the common characteristics of different cultures? How do belief systems, such as religion or political ideals, influence other parts of culture? How does the culture change to accommodate different ideas and beliefs? What does language tell us about culture? In schools, this theme typically appears in units and courses dealing with geography, history, sociology, and anthropology, as well as multicultural topics across the curriculum.

#### **NCSS Theme II—Time, Continuity and Change**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of **time continuity and change**.*

Description: Human beings seek to understand their historical roots and to locate themselves in time. Knowing how to read and reconstruct the past allows one to develop an historical perspective and to answer questions such as: Who am I? What happened in the past? How am I connected to those in the past? How has the world changed and how might it change in the future? Why does our personal sense of relatedness to the past change? This theme typically appears in courses in history and others that draw upon historical knowledge and habits.

#### **NCSS Theme III: People, Places and Environments**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of **people, places, and environments**.*

Description: The study of people, places and human-environment interactions assists students as they create spatial views and geographic perspectives of the world beyond their personal locations. Students need the knowledge, skills, and understanding provided by questions such as: Where are things located? Why are they located where they are: What do we mean by “region”? How do landforms change? What implications do these changes have for people? In schools, this theme typically appears in units and courses dealing with area studies and geography.

#### **NCSS Theme IV: Individual Human Development and Identity**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of ideas associated with **individual human development and identity**.*

Description: Personal identity is shaped by one’s culture, by groups, and by institutional influences. Students should consider such questions as: How do people learn? Why do people behave as they do? What influences how people learn, perceive and grow? How do people meet their basic needs in a variety of contexts? How do individuals develop from youth to adulthood? In schools, this theme typically appears in units and courses dealing with psychology and anthropology.

#### **NCSS Theme V: Individuals, Groups, and Institutions**

*Teachers of social studies at all levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of interactions among individuals, groups, and institutions.*

Description: Institutions such as schools, churches, families, government agencies, and the courts play an

integral role in people's lives. It is important that students learn how institutions are formed, what controls and influences them, how they influence individuals and culture, and how they are maintained or changed. Students may address questions such as: What is the role of institutions in this and other societies? How am I influenced by institutions? How do institutions change? What is my role in institutional change? In schools, this theme typically appears in units in courses dealing with sociology, anthropology, psychology, political science, and history.

### **NCSS Theme VI: Power, Authority and Governance**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of power, authority, and governance.*

Description: Understanding the historical development of structures of power, authority, and governance and their evolving functions in contemporary U.S. society and other parts of the world is essential for developing civic competence. In exploring this theme, students confront questions such as: What is power? What forms does it take? Who holds? How is it gained, used, and justified? What is legitimate authority? How are governments created, structured, maintained, and changed? What is legitimate authority? How are governments created, structured, maintained and changed? How can individuals' rights be protected within the context of majority rule? In schools this theme typically appears in units or courses dealing with government, politics, political science, history, law, and other social sciences.

### **NCSS Theme VII: Production, Distribution, Consumption**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of how people organize for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.*

Description: Because people have wants that often exceed the resources available to them, a variety of ways have evolved to answer such questions as: What is to be produced? How is production to be organized? How are goods and services to be distributed? What is the most effective allocation of the factors to be produced (land, labor, capital, and management)? In schools, this theme typically appears in units of courses dealing with economic concepts and issues.

### **NCSS Theme VIII: Science, Technology, and Society**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of science, and technology.*

Description: Modern life as we know it would be impossible without technology and science that supports it. But technology brings with it many questions: Is new technology always better than old? What can we learn from the past about how new technologies result in broader social change, some of which is unanticipated? How can we cope with the ever-increasing pace of change? How can we manage technology so that the greatest number of people benefit from it? How can we preserve our fundamental values and beliefs in the midst of technological change? This theme draws upon the natural and physical sciences and the humanities, and appears in a variety of social studies courses, including history, geography, economics, civics, and government.

### **NCSS Theme IX: Global Connections and Interdependence**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of global connections and interdependence.*

**Description:** The realities of global interdependence require understanding the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies and the frequent tension between national interests and global priorities. Students will need to be able to address such international issues as health care, the environment, human rights, economic competition and interdependence, age-old ethnic enmities,

and political and military alliances. This theme typically appears in units of courses dealing with geography, culture, and economics, but may also draw upon the natural and physical sciences and the humanities.

**NCSS Themes X: Civic Ideals and Practices**

*Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of civic ideals and practices.*

**Description:** An understanding of civic ideals and practices of citizenship is critical to full participation in society and is the central purpose of the social studies. Students confront such questions as: What is civic participation and how can I be involved? How has the meaning of citizenship evolved? What is the balance between rights and responsibilities? What is the role of the citizen in the community and the nation, and as a member of the world community? How can I make a positive difference? In schools this theme typically appears in units or courses dealing with history, political science, cultural anthropology, and fields such as global studies, law-related education, and the humanities.

***Additional Comments or Observations:***