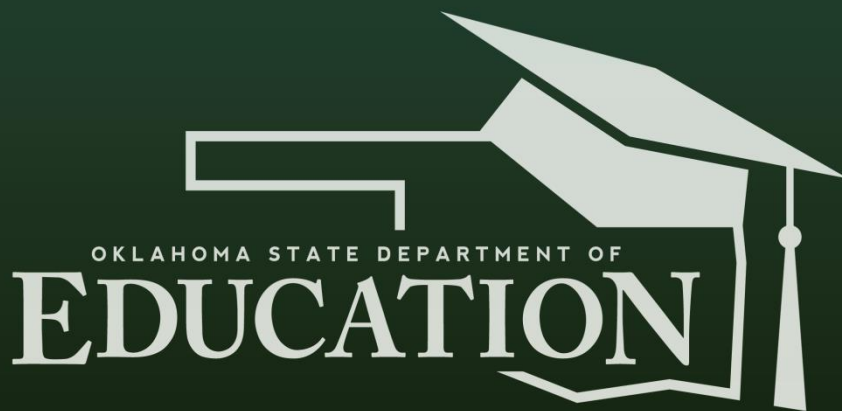




SOCIAL STUDIES

Electronic Resources for Teaching the Social Studies Standards



OKLAHOMA
ACADEMIC
STANDARDS

Name of Website/ Organization	Description	URL
1. Oklahoma State Department of Education, Office of Social Studies Curriculum	Access the new <i>Oklahoma Academic Standards for the Social Studies</i> (2012) on the Social Studies Curriculum Office's Webpage.	Home Page: http://www.ok.gov/sde/social-studies <i>Oklahoma Academic Standards for the Social Studies</i> http://ok.gov/sde/sites/ok.gov.sde/files/ACADEMIC-SocialStudies.pdf
2. Edmond Public Schools Social Studies <i>STEPS Handbook</i>	<i>Strategies Toward Exceptional Performance of Students in the Social Studies(STEPS)</i> The Edmond Public Schools Social Studies Vertical Team has created the following collection of 200 plus instructional strategies, effective in most every classroom and every course of study. Many strategies were developed by Edmond's own social studies teachers, while others have come from national organizations, such as the College Board, NCSS, NCEE, NCHE, and NCGE.	STEPS Handbook: http://www.edmondschools.net/AboutUs/Curriculum/CurriculumSpecialties/SocialStudies/STEPShandbook/tabid/1573/Default.aspx
3. Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies	The state's largest social studies professional organization's Website has many resources for teaching both social studies process and literacy and specific content. One of the primary goals of the Oklahoma Council for Social Studies is to serve the needs of Oklahoma's classroom teachers through the collection and offering of instructional resources and research-based effective strategies to enhance learning. We hope this repository will assist you and your students in their academic endeavors.	Home page: http://www.okcss.org/ Resources for Classroom Use: http://okcss.org/resources.html Standards resources including by grade/course: http://okcss.org/standards.html Professional Develop Opportunities and Resources: http://okcss.org/professional-development.html
4. Reading Like a Historian/Stanford University	The Reading Like a Historian curriculum engages students in historical inquiry. Each lesson revolves around a central historical question and features sets of primary documents designed for groups of students with diverse reading skills and abilities. This curriculum teaches students how to investigate historical questions by employing reading strategies such as sourcing, contextualizing, corroborating, and close reading. Instead of memorizing historical facts, students evaluate the trustworthiness of multiple perspectives on historical issues. They learn to make historical claims backed by documentary evidence.	Homepage: http://sheg.stanford.edu/rlh United States History Lessons: http://sheg.stanford.edu/us World History Lessons: http://sheg.stanford.edu/world 15 lessons = Grade 5 USH 23 lessons = Grade 8 USH 47 lessons = HS USH 29 lessons = HS WH Also see the assessment side of this material, Beyond the Bubble, at http://sheg.stanford.edu/assessment

	The 73 lessons in the U.S. curriculum, initial 25 lessons of the world curriculum, and 5 lessons in the introduction to historical thinking unit can be taught in succession. But these lessons are designed to stand alone and supplement what teachers are already doing in their classrooms. Most lessons take a full class period, though some extend over several.	
5. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation	The Colonial Williamsburg Website has resources for teaching about the colonial and revolutionary eras in American history. Click on the "Education" link for locating lessons, teacher news, electronic field trips, professional development opportunities, and products.	Homepage: http://www.history.org/ Teacher Community page: http://www.history.org/history/teaching/teachercommunity.cfm Kids' page: http://www.history.org/kids/parentsAndTeachers/index.cfm
6. The Library of Congress	The Library of Congress' Website has many digital collections for use in building lessons. The Teaching With Primary Sources site is extremely useful in teaching history. Other great resources can be found on the Teachers' page, American Memory site and the Veterans' History Project.	Homepage: http://www.loc.gov/index.html Digital Collections: http://www.loc.gov/library/libarch-digital.html Teaching With Primary Sources: http://www.loc.gov/teachers/tps/ Teachers' page: http://www.loc.gov/teachers/ American Memory resources: http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html Veterans' History Project: http://www.loc.gov/vets/
7. The National Archives	The National Archives and Records Administration preserves and houses the nation's official records and documents. It has many resources available for building lessons.	Homepage: http://www.archives.gov/ Teachers' Resources page: http://www.archives.gov/education/
8. The Gilder Lehrman Institute for American History	The Gilder Lehrman Institute's Website contains primary source collections, webcasts, lessons, the History Now online journal of American History, webcasts, information on teacher seminars, etc.	Homepage: http://www.gilderlehrman.org/ The current issue of History Now is accessed through the main Web page. Past issues can be accessed through this link https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-now/past-issues
9. American Rhetoric.Com	American Rhetoric's Website contains a database of and index to 5000+ full text, audio and video versions of public speeches, sermons, legal proceedings, lectures, debates, interviews, other recorded media events, and a declaration or two. This includes the "Top 100 Speeches," "rhetorical Figures in Sound," and "Movie Speeches."	http://www.americanrhetoric.com/
10. George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate and	Visit the Educational Resources page to link to several resources including lessons for elementary, middle, and	Home page: http://www.mountvernon.org/ Lesson plans:

Gardens	high school students.	http://www.mountvernon.org/educational-resources/teachers-students/lesson-plans Discover the Real George Washington: http://discovergeorgewashington.org/ Washington’s World for Kids: http://www.washingtonsworld.org/ Meet George Washington: http://www.mountvernon.org/meet-george-washington
11. The Smithsonian Museums	The Smithsonian Institution—the world's largest museum and research complex—includes 19 museums and galleries and the National Zoological Park.	Homepage: http://www.si.edu/ Museums and Zoo: http://www.si.edu/Museums
12. National Park Services	The National Park Services Website has two sections of particular interest for social studies teachers including the Teachers page and Discover History page.	Home page: http://www.nps.gov/index.htm Teachers page: http://www.nps.gov/learn/ Discover History page: http://www.nps.gov/history/ Teaching with Historic Places: http://www.nps.gov/history/NR/twhp/
13. National Civil Rights Museum	Access the teachers’ Curriculum Guide on the Educational Resources page.	Homepage: http://www.civilrightsmuseum.org/ Teachers’ Resources http://www.civilrightsmuseum.org/?page_id=77
14. National World War Two Museum	The Education Department at The National WWII Museum helps you explore the history and lessons of WWII with your students. Utilizing an object-based learning experience, educational technology, and its world-class exhibits, the Museum uses its rich collection of artifacts, archives, and oral histories to take history beyond the pages of textbooks and into the hands of curious students. The National WWII Museum is dedicated to providing materials you can use in your classroom to teach about the war. We offer free, primary-source driven lesson plans, image galleries, and other resources to make teaching WWII easier for you and more interactive for your students.	Homepage: http://www.nationalww2museum.org/ Teacher Resources: http://www.nationalww2museum.org/learn/education/for-teachers/ Lesson Plans: http://www.nationalww2museum.org/learn/education/for-teachers/classroom-resources.html
15. Oklahoma History Center	Education Trunks Education trunks are available for use in the classroom and cover a variety of topics. Each trunk contains lesson plans, activities, and three dimensional artifacts for the students to handle. Our educational trunks are designed to bring the artifacts to the	Homepage: http://www.okhistory.org/historycenter/index Education page: http://www.okhistory.org/historycenter/education?full

	student.	
16. United States Holocaust Museum	The Museum has many resources for teachers striving to help students learn the history of the Holocaust and reflect upon the moral and ethical questions raised by that history.	Homepage: http://www.ushmm.org/ For Educators: http://www.ushmm.org/education/foreducators/ Lessons, Activities, and Teacher Guides: http://www.ushmm.org/education/foreducators/lesson/ Resources and Materials: http://www.ushmm.org/education/foreducators/resource/ Holocaust History: http://www.ushmm.org/holocaust/
17. The National Western Heritage and Cowboy Hall of Fame	Teaching the Art of the American West. These educational on line study units are written for middle school students and teachers as a way for the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum to deliver curricular materials to classrooms for those schools unable to complete a field trip to the Museum.	Homepage: http://www.nationalcowboymuseum.org/ Online Lessons: http://www.nationalcowboymuseum.org/education/lesson-plans/default.aspx Children’s Website: http://cowboykids.nationalcowboymuseum.org/
18. Plimoth Plantation	Contains resources for teaching about the Plimoth Plantation.	Homepage: http://www.plimoth.org/ Just for Teachers: http://www.plimoth.org/learn/just-teachers Just for Kids: http://www.plimoth.org/learn/just-kids
19. Gunston Hall	Gunston Hall was once the center of a 5,500-acre tobacco and corn plantation. Its owner, George Mason IV (1725-1792), was a fourth generation Virginian who became a senior statesman and author of the <i>Virginia Declaration of Rights</i> , which was the basis of the U.S. Bill of Rights. Mason was among the first to call for such fundamental American liberties as religious toleration and freedom of the press. Supplement Your Classroom Materials — Reasonably Education was important to George Mason, as it is to us today at Gunston Hall. Enrich your classroom with materials devoted to George Mason and 18th-century life. Resources include teacher guides with lessons, posters, films, and Web-based materials on George Mason.	Home: http://www.gunstonhall.org/ Teacher Resources: http://www.gunstonhall.org/index.php/education-research/teachers
20. Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello	Monticello was the home of Thomas Jefferson. Resources include	Home: http://www.monticello.org/ Resources for teaching Thomas Jefferson:

	<p>information for teaching about Jefferson and his many contributions. There are some general resources for teachers. You can create assignments for your classes, review our lesson plans or build your own, and save your favorites on your personal Monticello Classroom webpage.</p>	<p>http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson For Teachers: http://www.monticello.org/site/families-and-teachers Monticello Classroom webpage: http://classroom.monticello.org/teachers/home/</p>
21. Historical Thinking Matters	<p>Welcome to Historical Thinking Matters, a website focused on key topics in U.S. history that is designed to teach students how to critically read primary sources and how to critique and construct historical narratives. Read how to use this site.</p>	<p>Homepage: http://historicalthinkingmatters.org/</p>
22. The CHOICES Program: History and Current Issues for the Classroom	<p>The Choices Program helps students develop the competencies now required in the Common Core. Our materials stress critical thinking, multiple perspectives and textual analysis.</p>	<p>Homepage: http://www.choices.edu/ Teacher's Corner: http://www.choices.edu/teachers-corner/</p>
23. The DBQ Project: Helping ALL students to read smart, think straight and write clearly	<p>The DBQ Project is committed to helping teachers implement rigorous writing and thinking activities with students of <i>all</i> skill levels. The DBQ Project was started in 2000 to help teachers help students read with understanding, think straight, and write clearly. The Project's roots originate in our positive experience with the Document-Based Question exercise on the History AP exams. Through scaffolded materials and intensive professional development, The DBQ Project has helped democratize the DBQ experience for a wide range of students, elementary through high school.</p> <p>As teachers, we believe that all students can develop high-level critical thinking skills if they have consistent instruction and a chance to practice. Our engaging questions and use of primary and secondary sources give students the opportunity to investigate history from a variety of perspectives. Our flexible pedagogy supports discussion and debate as students clarify their</p>	<p>Homepage: http://www.dbqproject.com/ The DBQ Project and Common Core State Standards (CCSS): http://www.dbqproject.com/dbq-and-common-core2.php</p>

	own ideas and write evidence-based arguments. Learning this way not only deepens student understanding of history, it also builds reading, thinking, and writing skills	
24. Beyond the Bubble: A New Generation of History Assessments <i>Assessing 21st Century Skills with Library of Congress Documents</i>	In an era defined by endless calls for accountability, history teachers have few assessment options. Drawing on digital sources from the largest library in the world, <i>Beyond the Bubble</i> expands these options. Our digital assessments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take only a few minutes and are easy to score • Come with rubrics and samples of student work • Promote academic literacy • Provide windows into students' thinking <p>The Website provides 10 assessments with interactive rubrics, as well as samples of student responses.</p>	Homepage: http://beyondthebubble.stanford.edu/ Assessments: https://beyondthebubble.stanford.edu/assessments Interactive Rubrics:
25. Daryl Cagle's The Cagle Post: Cartoons and Commentary	The Website is a good resource of political cartoons on current events from many United States newspapers, as well as international news sources.	Homepage: http://www.cagle.com/
26. Dr. Seuss Went to War	Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel, 1904-1991) was a life-long cartoonist. For two years, 1941-1943, he was the chief editorial cartoonist for the New York newspaper <i>PM</i> (1940-1948), and for that journal he drew over 400 editorial cartoons. The Dr. Seuss Collection in the Mandeville Special Collections Library at the University of California, San Diego, contains the original drawings and/or newspaper clippings of all of these cartoons. This website makes these cartoons available to all internet users. The cartoons have been scanned from the original newspaper clippings in the UCSD collection.	http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dswenttowar/
27. Herb Block's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium	F rom the stock market crash in 1929 through the new millennium beginning in the year 2000, editorial cartoonist Herb Block has chronicled	Homepage: http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/herblock/

	<p>the nation's political history, caricaturing twelve American presidents from Herbert Hoover to Bill Clinton. He has received three Pulitzer Prizes for editorial cartooning (1942, 1954, and 1979) and a fourth with <i>Washington Post</i> colleagues for public service during the Watergate investigation (1973).</p>	
<p>28. Bill Mauldin: Two-Time Pulitzer Prize Winning Editorial Cartoonist</p>	<p>This Web site contains many of Bill Mauldin's political cartoons, including his famous "Willie and Joe" World War II cartoons (1940s Gallery), as well as his editorial cartoons from the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and the 1990s (currently under development).</p>	<p>40s Gallery: http://billmauldin.com/cartoons/40s-gallery 50s Gallery: http://billmauldin.com/cartoons/50s-gallery 60s Gallery: http://billmauldin.com/cartoons/60s-gallery 70s Gallery: http://billmauldin.com/cartoons/70s-gallery 80s Gallery: http://billmauldin.com/cartoons/80s-gallery 90s Gallery: The 90's gallery is currently under development. Please check back later.</p>
<p>29. Fordham University: Internet History Sourcebooks Project</p>	<p>The Internet History Sourcebooks Project is a collection of public domain and copy-permitted historical texts presented cleanly (without advertising or excessive layout) for educational use.</p>	<p>Homepage: http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp</p>
<p>30. Facing History and Ourselves</p>	<p>For more than 30 years, Facing History has believed that education is the key to combating bigotry and nurturing democracy. Through a rigorous investigation of the events that led to the Holocaust, as well as other recent examples of genocide and mass violence, students in a Facing History class learn to combat prejudice with compassion, indifference with participation, and myth and misinformation with knowledge.</p> <p>Facing History encourage teachers to use student-centered teaching strategies that nurture students' literacy and critical thinking skills within a respectful classroom climate. The strategies suggested here can be used with students of all ages with any academic content. This part of the Website has 63 specific teaching strategies with descriptions,</p>	<p>Homepage: http://www.facinghistory.org/</p> <p>Teaching Strategies: http://www.facinghistory.org/teachingstrategies</p> <p><i>Common Core Writing Prompts and Strategies: A Supplement to Choices in Little Rock:</i> http://www.facinghistory.org/resources/publications/common-core-writing-prompts?sid=42834</p>

	<p>procedures, and templates.</p> <p>The <i>Common Core Writing Prompts and Strategies: A Supplement to Choices in Little Rock</i> resource aligns the <i>Choices in Little Rock</i> unit with the Common Core State Standards through an argumentative writing assessment. <i>Choices in Little Rock</i> is a teaching unit that focuses on efforts to desegregate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957, and explores civic choices—the decisions people make as citizens in a democracy. This supplement includes specific writing prompts and teaching strategies that ask students to use evidence as they craft a formal argumentative essay. In addition, the resource features effective writing strategies for the social studies classroom.</p>	
<p>31. Oklahoma Council on Economic Education (OCEE)</p>	<p>The Oklahoma Council on Economic Education (OCEE) is a 501(c)3, not-for-profit, educational organization whose mission is promoting economic and financial literacy for all Oklahomans.</p> <p>Established in 1954, OCEE is affiliated with the Council on Economic Education – a national network of state councils and university-based centers.</p> <p>We train teachers to teach economic concepts, free enterprise education and basic financial management skills in grades K-12. Investing in teachers has proven to be the most effective and efficient way to reach our state’s young people.</p> <p>Our goal is reaching all children in Oklahoma, giving them the skills they need to be productive citizens, informed consumers and knowledgeable voters. Ensuring our students understand economics and know how to manage their financial resources are the keys</p>	<p>Homepage: http://econisok.org/ For Teachers: http://econisok.org/for-teachers/ Workshops: http://econisok.org/workshops/ Passport to Personal Financial Literacy resources: http://moneyisok.com/</p>

	to growth and development in our state.	
32. Oklahoma Alliance for Geographic Education (OKAGE)	Established in 1988, the Oklahoma Alliance for Geographic Education (OKAGE) has provided quality and sustained professional development in geography for in-service and pre-service teachers of all grade levels and subjects, including summer workshops and field studies that provide curriculum, materials and experiential learning opportunities.	Homepage: http://www.okageweb.org/
33. Oklahoma Bar Association/Law-related Education (LRE)	<p>The Law-related Education Department of the Oklahoma Bar Association was established in 1989 to further the goal of increasing public service and enhancing public understanding of the law and the legal system. LRE endeavors to educate citizens in a constitutional democracy and to create an active and responsible citizenry.</p> <p>The Oklahoma Bar Association's Law-related Education department provides a variety of free resources, student programs, and teacher professional development.</p>	<p>Homepage: http://www.okbar.org/public/LRE.aspx To request Pocket Constitutions: http://www.okbar.org/public/LRE/Resources Young Adult Guides: http://www.okbar.org/public/LRE/Resources/YAG.aspx Constitution Day and Celebrate Freedom Week Resources: http://www.okbar.org/public/LRE/LREConstitutionDay.aspx iCivics: http://www.okbar.org/public/LRE/iCivics.aspx</p>
34. Oklahoma Council for History Education (OKCHE)	<p>OKCHE membership consists of historians, college professors and history teachers, school administrators, authors, publishers, historical association and historical museum personnel, history buffs, in short, anyone who loves history.</p> <p>Fostering equal partners in building a community of learners through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building broad-based membership • Conducting professional development • Fostering quality teacher preparation • Supporting meaningful state curricula • Hosting website with teacher resources • Encouraging National History 	<p>Homepage: http://www.okche.org/</p> <p>Curriculum links: http://www.okche.org/links-1</p>

	<p>Clubs in Oklahoma high schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging Phi Alpha Theta in Oklahoma universities • Encouraging participation in National History Day • Sponsoring award programs • Promoting the values of the National Council for History Education 	
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