

## Appendix C

### Soc/Anth 225: Race & Ethnicity

Content standard	Assessment tool
<p><b>All Social Studies teachers shall demonstrate knowledge and skill in:</b></p>	
<p>1. The history, organization, conceptual framework, modes of inquiry, ethics, and current research and methodologies of the disciplines within the Wisconsin model Academic Standards.</p>	
<p>2. The major themes, basic principles, philosophic bases, ethics, assumptions, perspectives and schools of thought of the disciplines</p>	
<p>3. The practical applications of the methodology appropriate to the disciplines.</p>	
<p>4. The application of knowledge of each discipline to past and present economic, social, cultural, and political events and situation.</p>	
<p>5. The skills associated with the discipline including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication.</li> <li>• Data-gathering.</li> <li>• Model building.</li> <li>• Problem solving.</li> <li>• Policy making.</li> <li>• Narrative explanation.</li> <li>• Decision-making.</li> <li>• Scenario building.</li> <li>• Identification of multiple perspectives.</li> <li>• The ability to observe, organize, interpret, infer, analyze, question, evaluate, synthesize, form hypotheses, recognize bias, weigh alternative and develop participatory skills.</li> </ul>	
<p>6. The interdisciplinary nature and integrative aspects of the disciplines in social studies and their connections with disciplines other than social studies.</p>	
<p>7. The strategies for conducting investigations and research using multiple primary and secondary sources.</p>	
<p>8. The Wisconsin Model Academic Standards for Social Studies in order to assess the evidence or assessment of student understanding and develop curriculum.</p>	
<p>9. Professional organizations, publications, and resources in social studies.</p>	
<p>10. State and national laws and current leadership initiatives in the discipline.</p>	

Anthropology Standards	Assessment Tool
1. Describing and analyzing the major components that make up a culture.	
2. The major cultural areas of the world and representative societies from each of the areas.	
3. How people from various cultural perspectives and frames of reference may interpret data and experiences.	
4. The factors that lead to conflict and cooperation between cultures, how conflicts are resolved and how cooperation is sustained.	Class discussion, exams, term paper on competition for desired resources (economic, political) and the use of culture and ethnicity to justify conflict. "Plural" societies that sustain cooperation, such as Belgium, Switzerland and Kenya, are examples of ethnicity diversity but not conflict.
5. The cultures of American Indian tribes and bands in Wisconsin.	