

TYPES OF SOCIETIES

Performance Standard 18C.F

Make a three-column chart, showing differences between classifications of societies in India and the United States. In addition to identifying these differences, students will give examples of the different classifications accordingly:

- *Knowledge*: identify the differences and classification of societies in India and the United States;
- *Reasoning*: compare the differences and give examples of economic activities, location of work activities and the role of the family, technology and government in each society; and
- *Communication*: create a chart that is well-organized and well-detailed; express all ideas in a way that provides evidence of knowledge and reasoning.

Procedures

1. *In order to understand how social systems form and develop over time (18C)*, students should experience sufficient learning opportunities to develop the following:
 - Differentiate among pre-industrial, industrial, and post-industrial societies.
2. Have students review and discuss the assessment task and how the rubric will be used to evaluate their work.
3. Define subsistence strategy and division of labor, giving examples of each. Define pre-industrial, industrial, and postindustrial societies. Conduct research to find past or present examples of all three societies in India and the United States. In small groups students will each make a three-column chart, (one for India and one for the United States) using *PREINDUSTRIAL*, *INDUSTRIAL*, and *POST-INDUSTRIAL* as the three headings. Have the students brainstorm items that would go under each heading for both charts.
4. Using the charts describe examples of each society in a one paragraph essay (individual activity). Be sure to include comparisons of main economic activities, location of work activities, and the role the family, technology, and government play in each society.
5. Evaluate each student's work using the Social Science Rubric as follows and add the scores to determine the performance level:
 - *Knowledge*: the identification of items in each column is complete and accurate.
 - *Reasoning*: the explanation includes a comparison of economic activities, location of work activities, and the role the family, technology and government play in each society.
 - *Communication*: the chart is well-organized and well-detailed; the knowledge and reasoning were completely and effectively communicated.

Examples of Student Work not available

Time Requirements

- Two class periods

Resources

- 11 x 17 drawing paper
- Colored pencils and/or markers
- Sources of information (primary and/or secondary) that include information about types of societies
- Loose leaf paper
- Social Science Rubric

Definitions

Subsistence strategy: way in which a society uses technology to provide for the needs of its members. It is barely enough to live off.

Division of Labor: occurs when the production of a good is broken down into numerous separate tasks with different workers performing each task. Division of labor refers to workers performing a narrow range of tasks (or just one task) in a production process.

Pre-industrial: Type of society in which food production, carried out through the use of human and animal labor, is the main economic activity

Industrial: Type of society in which the mechanized production of goods is the main economic activity.

Post-industrial: Type of society in which economic activity centers on the production of information and the provision of services.