Best Practices in Social Studies Rubric

The following rubric is a tool for classroom teachers, instructional coaches, or building administrators to use in assessing how closely their (own, department, or building) practice aligns with research-supported best practices in social studies instruction and assessment. One potential use of the rubric is to determine where a teacher is currently positioned in relation to exhibiting best practices in social studies education in order to track an individual's growth and progress.

Best Practice in Social Studies Education Self Evaluation	Emerging	Integrating	Innovating
 Effective social studies education rests on the foundation of rich and diverse exposure to social studies content rooted in state standards. (Kenna & Russell, 2014) 	 Basic content knowledge allows teacher to teach rich and diverse social studies content sporadically. Rarely seeks to deepen content knowledge through professional development and continuing education. Does not use state standards to guide curriculum. 	 Adequate content mastery allows teacher to teach rich and diverse social studies content Sometimes seeks to deepen content knowledge through professional development and continuing education. Uses state standards to guide curriculum and ensures most students master some standards. 	 Deep content mastery allows teacher to effectively teach rich and diverse social studies content on a daily basis. Actively seeks to deepen content knowledge through professional development and continuing education. Uses state standards to guide curriculum and ensures students master each standard.
2. Effective social studies education inspires students to think critically and gives them opportunities to solve problems related to significant human issues. (i.e., inquiry learning, problem- based learning, simulations, project-based learning). (Saye & Brush, 2009, Misco, 2014)	Rarely provides opportunities for students to investigate current and historical questions, scenarios, or problems and helps them develop solutions and communicate conclusions.	Sometimes provides opportunities for students to investigate current and historical questions, scenarios, or problems and helps them develop solutions and communicate conclusions.	Consistently provides opportunities for students to investigate current and historical questions, scenarios, or problems and helps them develop solutions and communicate conclusions on a daily basis.
3. Effective social studies education is culturally relevant. (Barton, 2008 ; Levstik & Barton, 2008 ; Terzian & Yeager, 2007; Brant, 2013).	 Rarely lessons are culturally relevant by incorporating content and examples that reflect student's cultural background as well as those of other cultures. Occurs rarely. 	 Sometimes lessons are culturally relevant and periodically incorporate content and examples that reflect student's cultural background as well as those of other cultures. Occurs in each unit. 	 Lessons are culturally relevant by incorporating content and examples that reflect student's cultural background as well as those of other cultures. Occurs multiple times throughout the unit.

4. Effective social studies education is cross-disciplinary. (<u>Farris, 2015</u> ; <u>Sherif, 2009</u>)	 Consistently facilitates connections between social studies and a variety of other content areas by incorporating elements of other curricular disciplines. Occurs rarely. 	 Sometimes facilitates connections between social studies and other content areas by incorporating elements of other curricular disciplines. Occurs in each unit. 	 Consistently facilitates connections between social studies and a variety of other content areas by incorporating elements of other curricular disciplines. Occurs multiple times throughout the unit.
5. Effective social studies education prepares for local, state, national, and global citizenship. (Rapoport, 2013)	 Rarely promotes and models the qualities and characteristics of engaged citizenship in all courses. Rarely provides opportunities for students to see how they are members of a global community and how the rights of citizens differ based on geopolitical or national boundaries. (geographic and political systems) 	 Sometimes promotes and models the qualities and characteristics of engaged citizenship in all courses. Sometimes provides opportunities for students to see how they are members of a global community and how the rights of citizens differ based on geopolitical or national boundaries. (geographic and political systems) 	 Consistently promotes and models the qualities and characteristics of engaged citizenship in all courses. Consistently provides opportunities for students to see how they are members of a global community and how the rights of citizens differ based on geopolitical or national boundaries. (geographic and political systems)
 6. Effective social studies education builds on students' prior knowledge and experiences, making the learning relevant to the world outside of school. (Shapiro, 2004; Misco, 2014). 	Rarely evaluates my students' prior knowledge and experiences so learning is real-world relevant.	Sometime evaluates students' prior knowledge and experiences so learning is real-world relevant.	Consistently evaluates students' prior knowledge and experiences so learning is real-world relevant.

 7. Effective social studies education seamlessly incorporates technology into the learning experience. (Okolo, Englert, Bouck, & Heutsche, 2007; Saye & Brush 2006; Maddox & Saye, 2014) 	 Rarely incorporates technology relevant to social studies in lessons and projects. Use of technology is limited to word processing, PowerPoint, and basic internet research. 	 Sometimes incorporates technology relevant to social studies in lessons and projects. Use of technology is mostly limited to word processing, PowerPoint, and basic internet research, but periodically may include projects such as WebQuests. 	 Consistently incorporates technology relevant to social studies in lessons and projects such as WebQuests, Interactive Maps, and Digital Archives. Consistently provides opportunities to share research and draw conclusions.
 8. Effective social studies education teaches students to think, read, write, speak and view like scholars in the fields of social studies. (Monte-Sano, 2017; Rubin, 2007) 	 Rarely encourages students to think, read, write, view, and speak like scholars in social studies fields. Rarely uses primary source material beyond the textbook. Rarely models how to analyze and interpret primary and secondary source material. 	 Sometimes encourages students to think, read, Sometimes uses primary source material beyond the textbook such as letters, manuscripts, government documents, photographs. Sometimes models how to analyze and interpret primary and secondary source material as a scholar would. Occurs in each unit. 	 Consistently encourages students to think, read, write, view, and speak like scholars in social studies fields. Consistently uses primary source material beyond the textbook such as letters, manuscripts, government documents, photographs, and interviews. Consistently models how to analyze and interpret primary and secondary source material as a scholar world. Occurs multiple times throughout each unit.

 9. Effective social studies education assesses student thinking, processing, and problem solving, not just rote memorization. (Breakstone, Smith and Wineburg, 2013) 	 Rarely assesses students in a variety of ways . Occurs in each unit. 	 Sometimes assesses students in a variety of ways including, short answers, multiple choice, etc. Occurs in each unit. 	 Consistently assesses students in a variety of ways including, but not limited to use of rubrics, DBQ, and drawing conclusions/ justifying solutions through extended writing. Occurs multiple times throughout each unit.
 10. Effective social studies	Rarely differentiates to meet all student needs.	Sometimes differentiates	Consistently differentiates
education is differentiated to meet		to meet all student needs	to meet all student needs
all student needs. (Zemelman, Daniels, and Hyde,		based on readiness,	based on readiness,
2005; Williams, 2008; Tomlinson		student interests, and	student interests, and
and Souza, 2011)		learner profiles.	learner profiles.