Academic Standards:
Trafficking in Humans

Civics

Standard 1: Understands ideas about civic life, politics, and government.
Level IV, Benchmarks 1, 6
http://www.mcrel.org/compendium/standardDetails.asp?subjectID=14&standardID=1

1. Understands how politics enables a group of people with varying opinions and/or interests to reach collective decisions, influence decisions, and accomplish goals that they could not reach as individuals (e.g., managing the distribution of resources, allocating benefits and burdens, managing conflicts).

6. Understands major arguments for the necessity of politics and government (e.g., people cannot fulfill their potential without politics and government, people would be insecure or endangered without government, people working collectively can accomplish goals and solve problems they could not achieve alone).

Standard 3: Understands the sources, purposes, and functions of law, and the importance of the rule of law for the protection of individual rights and the common good.
Level IV, Benchmark 2

2. Knows alternative ideas about the purpose and functions of law (e.g., regulating relationships among people and between people and their government; providing order, predictability, security, and established procedures for the management of conflict; regulating social and economic relationships in civil society).

Standard 21: Understands the formation and implementation of public policy
Level IV, Benchmark 1
http://www.mcrel.org/compendium/standardDetails.asp?subjectID=14&standardID=21

1. Knows a public policy issue at the local, state, or national level well enough to identify the major groups interested in that issue and explain their respective positions.

Language Arts

Standard 8: Uses listening and speaking strategies for different purposes
Level IV, Benchmarks 2, 4, 8
http://www.mcrel.org/compendium/standardDetails.asp?subjectID=7&standardID=8

2. Asks questions as a way to broaden and enrich classroom discussions.

4. Adjusts message wording and delivery to particular audiences and for particular purposes (e.g., to defend a position, to entertain, to inform, to persuade).

8. Responds to questions and feedback about own presentations (e.g., clarifies and defends ideas, expands on a topic, uses logical arguments, modifies organization, evaluates effectiveness, sets goals for future presentations).
Standard 4: Gathers and uses information for research purposes
http://www.mcrel.org/compendium/Benchmark.asp?SubjectID=7&StandardID=4
Level IV, Benchmarks 2, 5

2. Uses a variety of print and electronic sources to gather information for research topics.

5. Synthesizes information from multiple research studies to draw conclusions that go beyond those found in any of the individual studies.

Behavioral Studies

Standard 1: Understands that group and cultural influences contribute to human development, identity, and behavior
Level IV, Benchmark 1, 6
http://www.mcrel.org/compendium/standardDetails.asp?subjectID=20&standardID=1

1. Understands that cultural beliefs strongly influence the values and behavior of the people who grow up in the culture, often without their being fully aware of it, and that people have different responses to these influences.

6. Understands that heredity, culture, and personal experience interact in shaping human behavior, and that the relative importance of these influences is not clear in most circumstances.

Standard 3: Understands that interactions among learning, inheritance, and physical development affect human behavior
Level IV, Bookmark 2, 3

2. Understands that even instinctive behavior may not develop well if a person is exposed to abnormal conditions.

3. Understands that expectations, moods, and prior experiences of human beings can affect how they interpret new perceptions or ideas.

World History

Standard 44: Understands the search for community, stability, and peace in an interdependent world
Level IV, Benchmark 2
http://www.mcrel.org/compendium/standardDetails.asp?subjectID=6&standardID=44

2. Understands rates of economic development and the emergence of different economic systems around the globe (e.g., systems of economic management in communist and capitalist countries, as well as the global impact of multinational corporations; the impact of black markets, speculation, and trade in illegal products on national and global markets; patterns of inward, outward, and internal migration in the Middle East and North Africa, types of jobs involved, and the impact of the patterns upon national economies; the rapid economic development of East Asian countries in the late 20th century, and the relatively slow development of sub-Saharan African countries).