

Update to Content Accepted by SRP

Request to Update Content Reviewed and Accepted by the State Review Panel (SRP)

Proposed changes shall be made available for public review on Texas Education Agency's website for a minimum of seven calendar days prior to approval.

Indicate if the changes in the content were reviewed and accepted by the SRP to determine coverage of the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS), English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS), or Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines (TPG) by selecting a box below. (**Note:** All request to update editions that do not change content reviewed and accepted by the SRP must be entered on the *Update to Content Not Reviewed by SRP* document.)

TEKS ELPS TPG TEKS and ELPS

Proclamation Year: Proclamation 2015

Publisher: McGraw Hill

Subject Area/Course: Social Studies/Economics with Emphasis on the Free Enterprise System and Its Benefits, High School.

Adopted Program Information:

Title: Texas Economics

ISBN: 9780021354689

Enter the identical Program Title of your identical product that will contain the identical updates.

Identical Program Title: Texas Economics

Identical Program ISBN: 9780021354689

Adopted Component Information

Title: Economics, Texas Student Learning Center

ISBN: 9780021354689

Enter the identical component title of your identical product that will contain the identical updates.

Identical Component Title: Texas Economics, Student Learning Center

Identical Component ISBN: 9780021354689

Publisher's overall rationale for this update

To update the program with new material to align to the 2022 TEKS Update.

Publisher's overall description of the change

New material was added to the Online Student Learning Center to address the new 2022 TEKS approved by the State Board of Education.

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Access Information

Enter access information below to the adopted version of the instructional materials and the proposed new content.

Currently Adopted Content URL: <https://my.mheducation.com/login>

Currently Adopted Content Username: MHE_TX_Reviewer

Currently Adopted Content Password: 20education14

Proposed Updated Content URL: <https://my.mheducation.com/login>

Proposed Updated Content Username: TXTeks

Proposed Updated Content Password: TexasTeks24

Update comparison:

Each change in the component on this form should be documented in the update comparison below. You must submit a separate request for **each component**, not each change. (**Note:** Repeat this section as often as needed by copying and pasting the entire area from the (SE)(Breakout(s)) and (Citation Type(s)) to the dividing line for each change.)

(SE)(Breakout(s)) and (Citation Type(s))

(21)(D)(ii), Narrative

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Social Studies Handbook, Lesson 1, Pg.3, Evaluate the Credibility of Sources

[https://connected.mcgraw-](https://connected.mcgraw-hill.com/ssh/book.lesson.do?bookId=HL8S6QZC1WBDLY6F3CNNLWSP4E&nodeId=6DOFST87OOGGXWR1VX5BTHMRXO&edition=STUDENT&page=3)

[hill.com/ssh/book.lesson.do?bookId=HL8S6QZC1WBDLY6F3CNNLWSP4E&nodeId=6DOFST87OOGGXWR1VX5BTHMRXO&edition=STUDENT&page=3](https://connected.mcgraw-hill.com/ssh/book.lesson.do?bookId=HL8S6QZC1WBDLY6F3CNNLWSP4E&nodeId=6DOFST87OOGGXWR1VX5BTHMRXO&edition=STUDENT&page=3)

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Evaluate the Credibility of Sources

An important task of the social scientist is to determine whether information in a source is verifiable. This means the information can be proven by evidence. Evidence is something that shows proof or an indication that something is true. Evidence could be in the form of material objects, such as a soldier's uniform or artifacts from an archaeological dig. Other evidence may appear in historical documents or written materials.

Statistical data is another type of evidence. The data may be provided in data tables or in charts, graphs, and diagrams. Many subject areas in social studies use charts, graphs, and diagrams to provide detailed statistical information. This information must be evaluated for credibility in a similar manner to narrative sources. You should also check this type of information to be sure that the information presented is accurate and free of errors.

The more times you can answer "yes" to the following questions about a source, the more credible and reliable you may consider the source. You can ask these questions about historical and contemporary written and visual sources, statistical information, and maps.

- Are facts presented in the source supported with evidence?
- Are the facts accurate and free of error?
- Is the language used in the source objective?
- Can the same information be found in another source?
- Is the source's creator trustworthy? Does he or she have **credentials**, or qualifications, that establish an expert understanding of the subject matter?
- Does the author or speaker acknowledge and consider other viewpoints?

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Social Studies Handbook, Lesson 1, Pg.2, Primary and Secondary Sources, Statistical Data in Economics, Analyzing Sources

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[hill.com/ssh/book.lesson.do?bookId=HL8S6QZC1WBDLY6F3CNNLWSP4E&nodeId=6DOFST87OOGGXWR1VX5BTHMRXO&edition=STUDENT&page=2](https://connected.mcgraw-hill.com/ssh/book.lesson.do?bookId=HL8S6QZC1WBDLY6F3CNNLWSP4E&nodeId=6DOFST87OOGGXWR1VX5BTHMRXO&edition=STUDENT&page=2)

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Primary and Secondary Sources

Historians and social scientists often use both primary and secondary sources. **Primary sources** are first-hand pieces of evidence from people who saw or experienced the events described. Primary sources include written documents, such as letters, diaries, and official government records. Literature or artwork from a particular time and place are primary sources. Statistical data is also a type of primary source. Spoken interviews and objects such as photographs, tools, and clothing are also primary sources.

Secondary sources are created after the event occurred and by people who were not part of the historical event. The information in secondary sources is partially based on primary sources. Some common examples of secondary sources that you have likely used include biographies that describe people's lives and history books that provide overviews of events. New maps created to symbolically represent an area are another type of secondary source. Secondary sources can be used to gather background information and to gain a broader understanding of an event.

Statistical Data in Economics

Economists often evaluate statistical data as part of their research. For example, an economist might use the jobless rate, the rate of inflation, and the Gross Domestic Product to determine the economic health of a country or region. An economist may also compare the economic health of a country from two different time periods or compare the economic health of two different countries or regions over the same time period.

Analyzing Sources

When you read a primary or secondary source, you should ask yourself these questions:

1. Who created the source?
2. Why was the source created—what was its purpose, and for whom was it written?
3. Identify the source's topic by asking what is the source about?
4. When was the source created?
5. How was the source created?
6. Is the source a primary or secondary source?
7. Analyze how the source's information is organized. What are its main points?

Once you identify this information, then you can evaluate the source to determine if it is credible, or truthful. This is because each source reflects a point of view. When you conduct research, you will gather several different sources and you should follow these analysis steps for each source. When analyzing multiple sources, it can be useful to organize and analyze them by categories. You can analyze primary source letters differently than maps and newspapers differently than photographs. Each type of source contains different types of information that can tell you different things when you complete your analysis.

Another thing to consider when analyzing sources is the time period when the source was created. If you are studying a historical event or a geographic phenomenon that takes place over many years, gathering source material and information across that entire time period is a key step in research. Analyzing the information at different points in time can help you form the most complete understanding of the event.

(SE)(Breakout(s)) and (Citation Type(s))

(21)(F)(i), Narrative

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Social Studies Handbook, Lesson 1, Pg.4, The Writing Process

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The Writing Process

Once the research is completed, the writing process begins. The first step is to organize the research material. Strategies include developing a formal outline or simply sequencing the research notes.

The next step in the writing process is to consider both the purpose of the writing and your intended audience. The purpose of the writing will likely determine much of the format of the writing project. For instance, a letter to the editor will be organized differently than a research report. The intended audiences would also be different, and these differences would influence the content and tone of the writing.

All significant claims made in writing should be backed by evidence. The strength or weakness of the written claims are a result of the relevance and credibility of the primary and secondary source material that is used as evidence.

The final step of the writing process is to review and edit your written material and then communicate it with the intended audience.

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Social Studies Handbook, Lesson 1, Pg.5, Presenting Information

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Presenting Information

Social studies research and analysis can be presented in other formats too. A written research paper that explains a thesis, presents the researched evidence, and states conclusions is a common format for presenting information. But there are other ways to communicate claims.

Research can be presented in a digital format on a website. The final project could be presented on a poster or in a video. The research might be delivered in an oral presentation in front of a live audience. No matter in what format the information is presented, research must be carefully evaluated, claims must be clearly stated, and all sources must be cited.

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Social Studies Handbook, Lesson 1, Pg.5, Citation Styles

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Citation Styles

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Chicago Style book citation example:

Bergen Evans, *Dictionary of Quotations* (New York City: Delacorte Press, 1968), p. 328

APA book citation example:

Evans, B. (1968). *Dictionary of Quotations*. Delacorte Press

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Different classes or teachers may have different preferred citation styles, so becoming familiar with more than one is helpful. Regardless of the citation style used, a source citation should include the author and title of the source, the publishing company, and the year of publication. An In-Text Citation is used at the point of use in a text and is brief. Citations in a bibliography or works cited at the end of an article or book are longer and provide more details.

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Social Studies Handbook, Lesson 1, Pg.5, Presentation Activity

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Presentation Activity

Preparing a Presentation Conduct research on ways that computers have changed the way that people work in the last 40 years. From your research, write an outline that summarizes your findings in your own words and restates the highlights of what you have learned with five main points of emphasis. From this outline, prepare a script and a series of digital slides that presents your five points. Also, prepare a slide providing all source citations for the research you completed. Present your presentation to the class and accompany your oral presentation with the digital slides and your list of sources.

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Social Studies Handbook, Lesson 1, Pg.5, Plagiarism

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Plagiarism

When writers incorporate the research notes they have collected into their writing, they must be careful to present the information properly in order to avoid **plagiarism**. Plagiarism is the use of ideas or words of another person presented as your own without offering credit to the source. Plagiarism is similar to forgery, or copying something that is not yours. It also violates, or breaks, **copyright laws**. These laws prevent the unauthorized use of a writer's work.

Plagiarism uses a portion of written text word-for-word from a source without indicating it is someone else's work. Another example of plagiarism is when you repeat someone's idea as your own without identifying your source. Scholars can ruin their careers through plagiarism if they use content from books or the internet without citing the source or giving proper credit.

There are some general citation guidelines to use to avoid plagiarism, such as the following rules:

- Put information in your own words.
- When you restate something that you read, include a reference to the author: "According to Smith and Jones, . . ."
- Always include a footnote or citation when you use a direct quotation from one of your sources.

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Signature: By entering your name below, you are signing this document electronically. You agree that your electronic signature is the equivalent of your manual signature.

x Kimberly A. Hawey

Date Submitted: 6/27/2024