



**ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,  
TO 2009 ASSEMBLY BILL 172**

April 28, 2009 – Offered by Representatives VUKMIR and KRAMER.

1     **AN ACT** *to renumber and amend* 118.01 (2) (c) 6.; and *to create* 115.28 (55) and  
2           118.01 (2) (c) 6. a. to f. of the statutes; **relating to:** instruction in social studies  
3           in public schools.

***The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:***

4           **SECTION 1.** 115.28 (55) of the statutes is created to read:

5           115.28 (55) SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS. Incorporate knowledge of the history of  
6           organized labor and the collective bargaining process into the model academic  
7           standards for social studies.

8           **SECTION 2.** 118.01 (2) (c) 6. of the statutes is renumbered 118.01 (2) (c) 6. (intro.)  
9           and amended to read:

10           118.01 (2) (c) 6. (intro.) Knowledge of state, national, and world history,  
11           including all of the following:

12           **SECTION 3.** 118.01 (2) (c) 6. a. to f. of the statutes are created to read:

1           118.01 (2) (c) 6. a. Civilization, cultural diffusion, and innovation, including the  
2 evolution of human skills and the means of exerting power over nature and people;  
3 the rise, interaction, and decline of successive centers of such skills and power; the  
4 cultural flowering of major civilizations in the arts, literature, and thought; the role  
5 of social, religious, and political patronage of the arts and learning; and the  
6 importance of the city in different eras and places.

7           b. Human interaction with the environment, including the relationships  
8 among geography, technology, and culture, and their effects on economic, social, and  
9 political developments; the choices made possible by climate, resources, and location,  
10 and the effect of culture and human values on such choices; the gains and losses of  
11 technological change; the central role of agriculture; and the effect of disease, and  
12 disease–fighting, on plants, animals, and human beings.

13           c. Values, beliefs, political ideas, and institutions, including the origins and  
14 spread of influential religions and ideologies; the evolution of political and social  
15 institutions, at various stages of industrial and commercial development; the  
16 interplay among ideas, material conditions, moral values, and leadership, especially  
17 in the evolution of democratic societies; and the tensions between the aspirations for  
18 freedom and security, for liberty and equality, for distinction and commonality, in  
19 human affairs.

20           d. Conflict and cooperation, including the many and various causes of war, and  
21 of approaches to peacemaking and war prevention; relations between domestic  
22 affairs and ways of dealing with the outside world; contrasts between international  
23 conflict and cooperation, between isolation and interdependence; and the  
24 consequences of war and peace for societies and their cultures.

1           e. Comparative history of major developments, including the characteristics of  
2 revolution, reaction, and reform periods across time and place; imperialism, ancient  
3 and modern; comparative instances of slavery and emancipation, feudalism and  
4 centralization, human successes and failures, and wisdom and folly; comparative  
5 elites and aristocracies; and the role of family, wealth, and merit.

6           f. Patterns of social and political interaction, including the changing patterns  
7 of class, ethnic, racial, and gender structures and relations; immigration, migration,  
8 and social mobility; the effects of schooling; the new prominence of women,  
9 minorities, and the common people in the study of history, and their relation to  
10 political power and influential elites; the characteristics of multicultural societies;  
11 and forces for unity and disunity.

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**(END)**