

Appendix 1 Implementing Teaching Standards

Essential Standard

HS-FS-FA-1: Students will demonstrate that the human body can be identified by the measurements of skeletal and odontological remains.

Clarifying Objectives

HS-FS-FA-1a: Students will describe how bone is formed
Students will study the process of bone formation and learn the major bones of the human skeleton.

HS-FS-FA-1b: Students will distinguish between male and female skeletal remains.
Students will learn how to use characteristics of the pelvis and skull to establish the gender of skeletal remains.

HS-FS-FA-1c: Students will describe how bones contain a record of injuries and disease.
Students will study real life applications of forensic anthropology, particularly in the context of genocides and crimes against humanity to learn how forensic anthropologists use human remains to locate and identify missing persons and how to use the evidence they find to prosecute criminals.

HS-FS-FA-1d: Students will describe how a person's appropriate personal characteristics (age, height, and race) could be determined by examining his or her bones.
Students will learn how to use the long bones of the skeleton to estimate stature. They will explore how to use cranial features and epiphyses to estimate the age of a deceased person. They will also use characteristics of the skull to determine race.

HS-FS-FA-1e: Students will describe the role of mitochondrial DNA in bone identification.
Students will conduct exercises to explore how to trace mitochondrial DNA through generations and how it can be used to identify unknown remains.