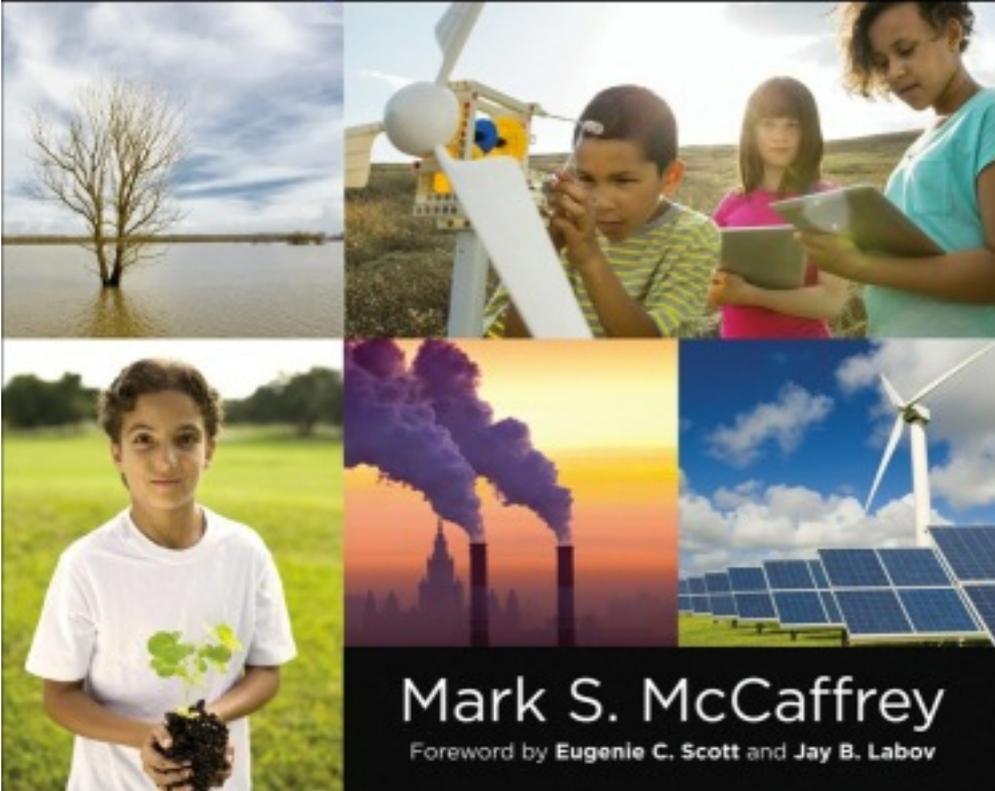


Climate **SMART** & Energy **WISE**

Advancing Science Literacy,
Knowledge, and Know-How



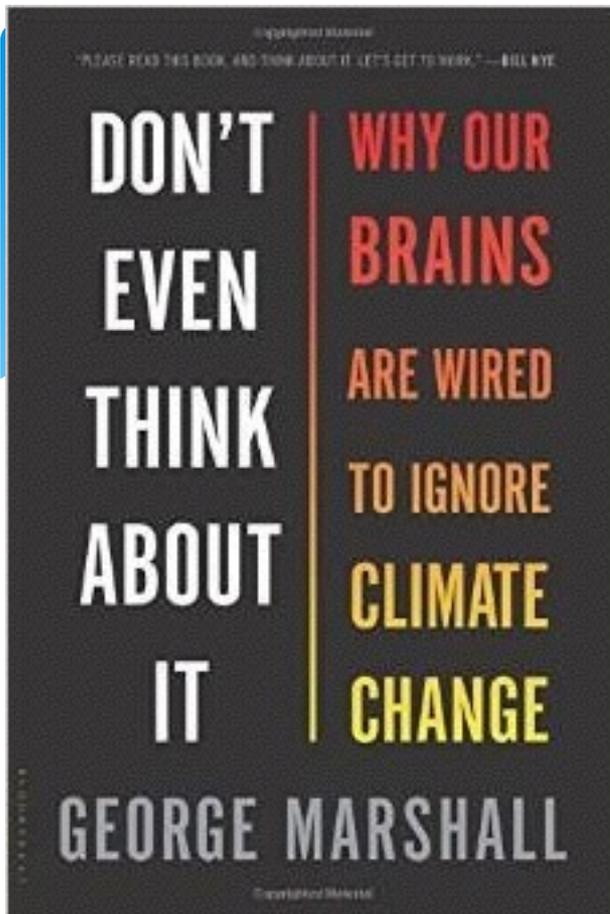
Mark S. McCaffrey

Foreword by **Eugenie C. Scott** and **Jay B. Labov**

Mark McCaffrey

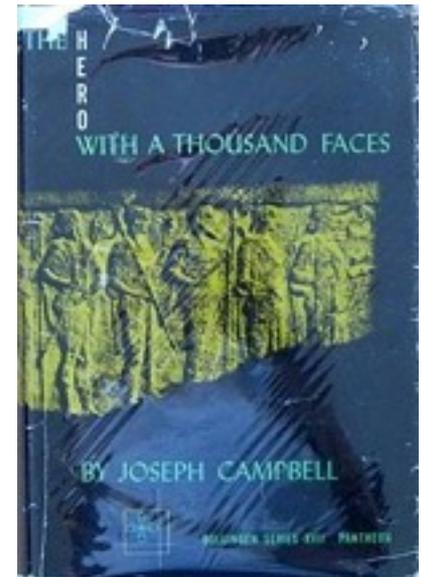
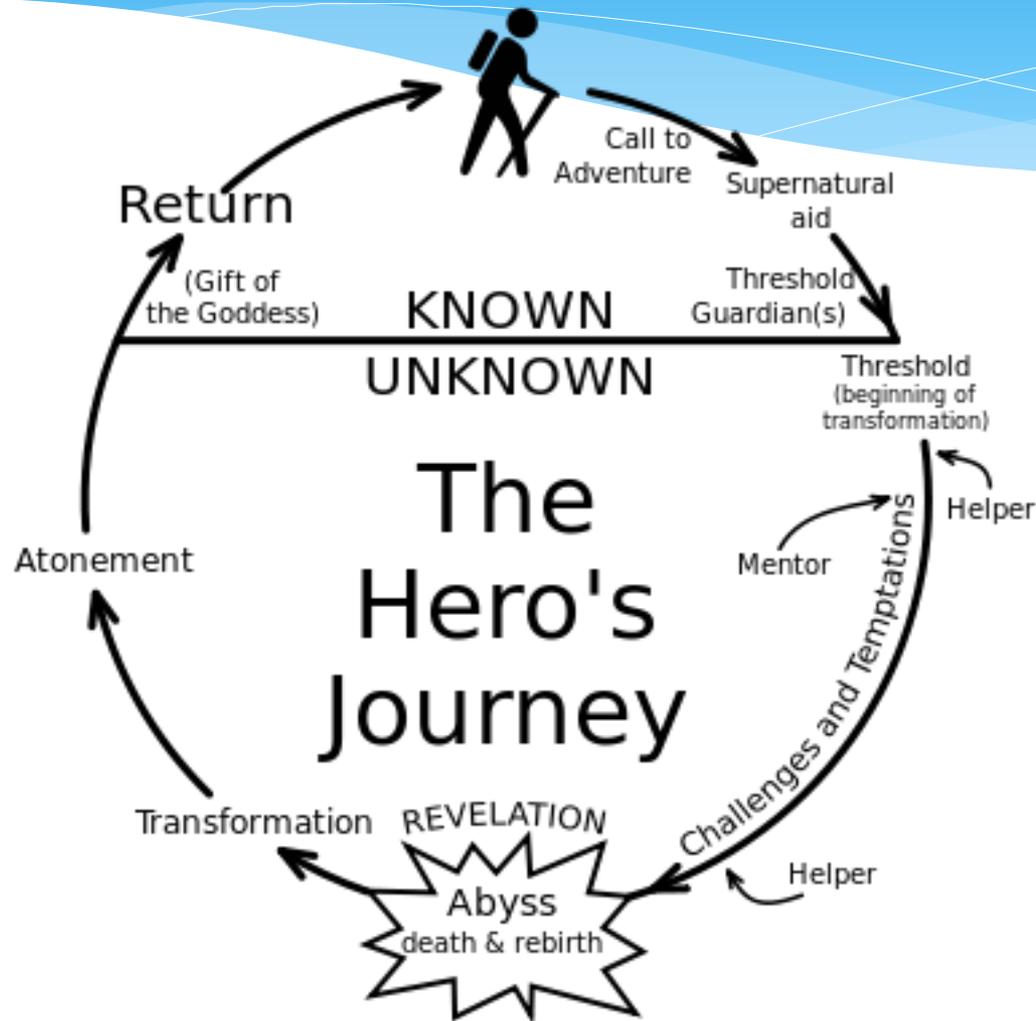


National
Center for
Science
Education



George Marshall

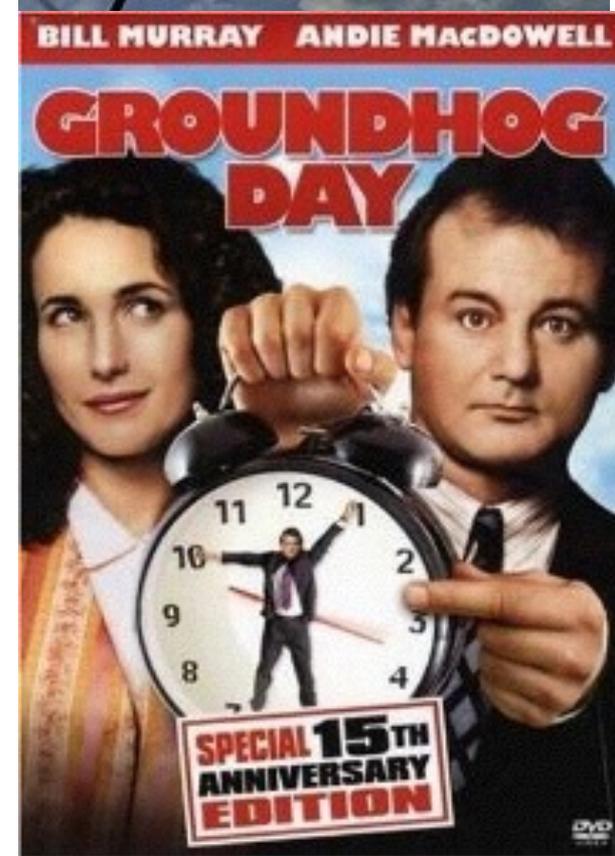
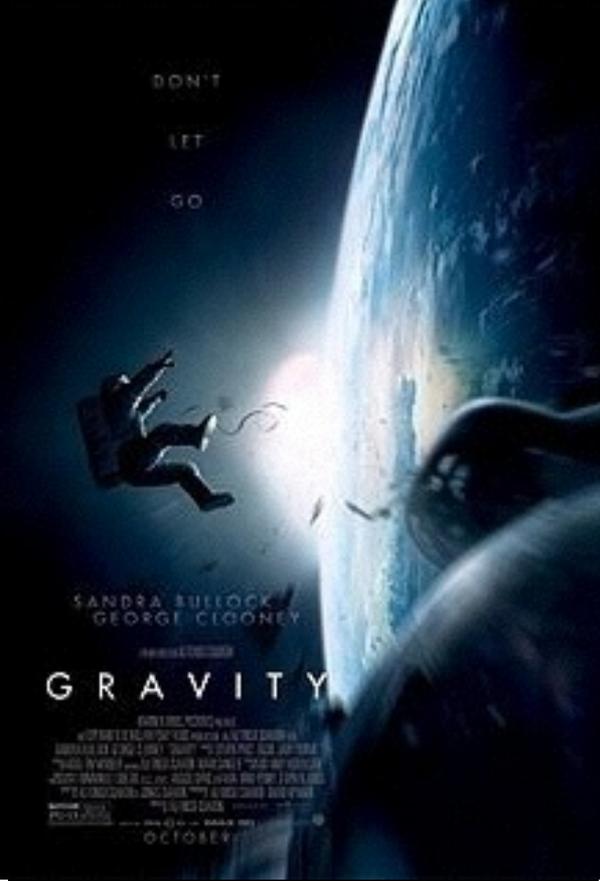
Hero/Heroine's Journey



Hero/Heroine's Journey

The Hero's Journey





ACT I

ACT II

ACT III

Limited Awareness
Increased Awareness
Reluctance to Change
Overcoming

Committing
Experimenting
Preparing

Big Change
Consequences

Rededication
Final Attempt
Mastery

The Character Arc

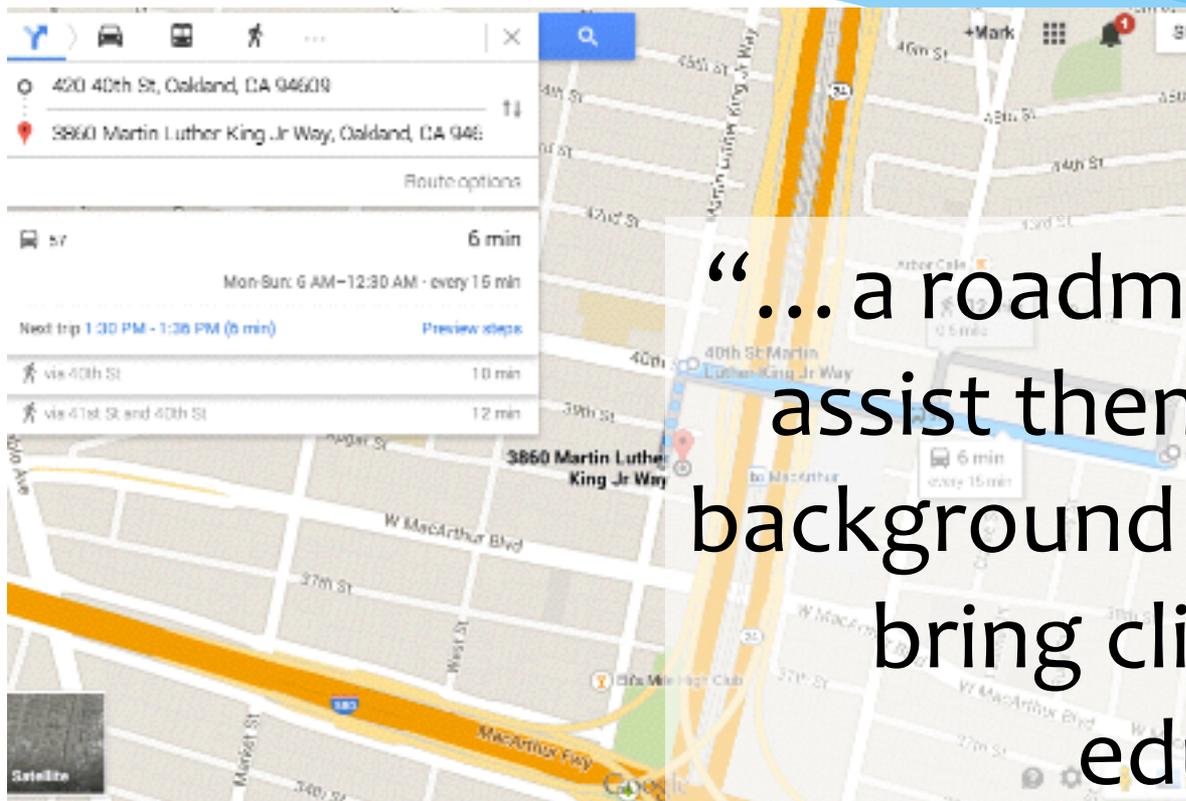


Groenlandia, P. N. N. v. Bone-licite R. J. Thielens
 Thronnak thisleaty Jul, 1751. W. B.

Islands of Groenlandia and
 Langstuck stuck out by J. J. Jansz

Foreword

by Eugenie C. Scott, and Jay B. Labov

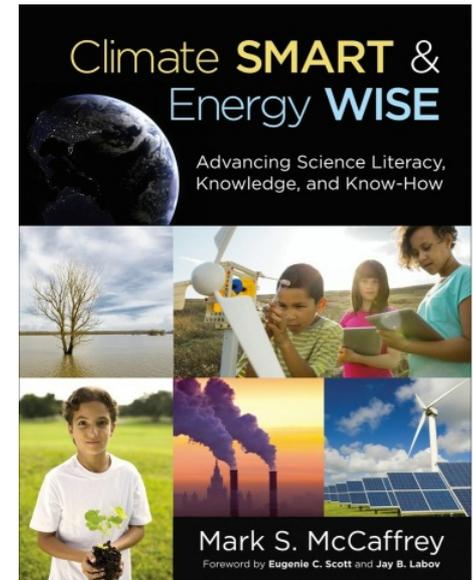


“... a roadmap to teachers to assist them in acquiring the background and resources to bring climate and energy education into their classrooms ...”

Table of Contents

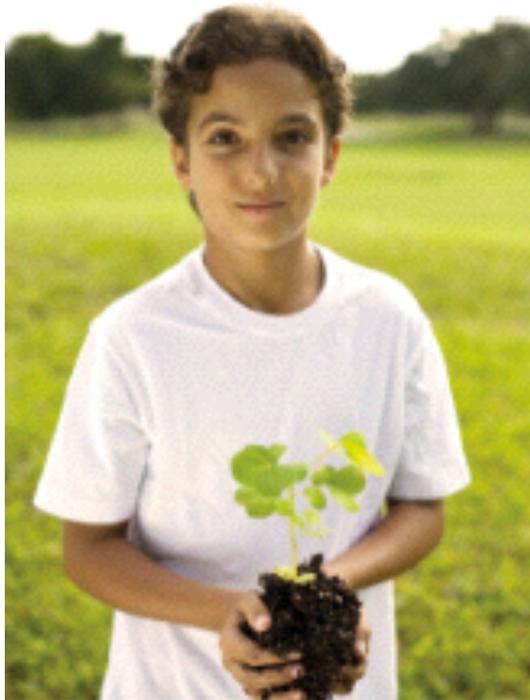
Foreword & Introduction

- 1) Climate and Energy 101
- 2) Teaching (and Learning) about Climate Challenges and Energy Solutions
- 3) Syncing with the Standards
- 4) Teaching Climate Literacy
- 5) Teaching Energy Literacy
- 6) Programs that Work
- 7) Countering Skepticism, Denial and Despair
- 8) Knowledge, Know-How and Informed Action



Appendices & Index

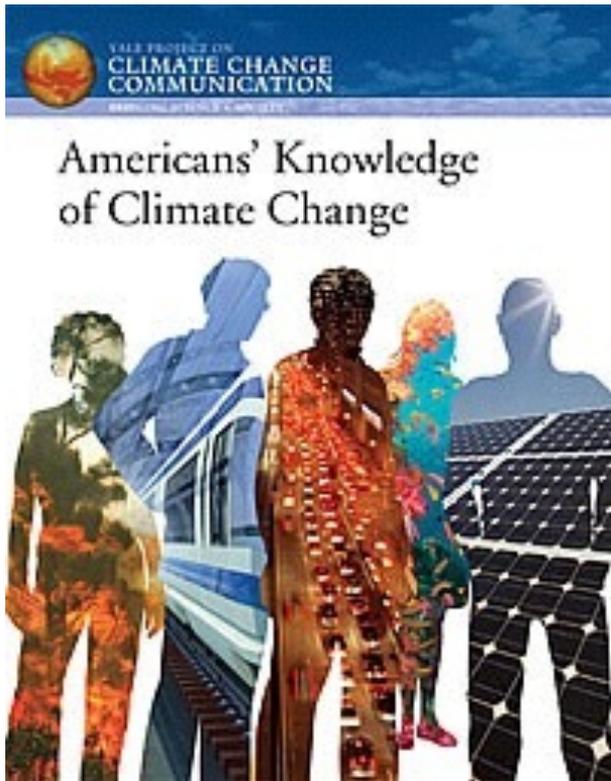
Introduction



“The seeds for a new American revolution in learning... have already been planted.

Indeed, they are already starting to sprout and take root.”

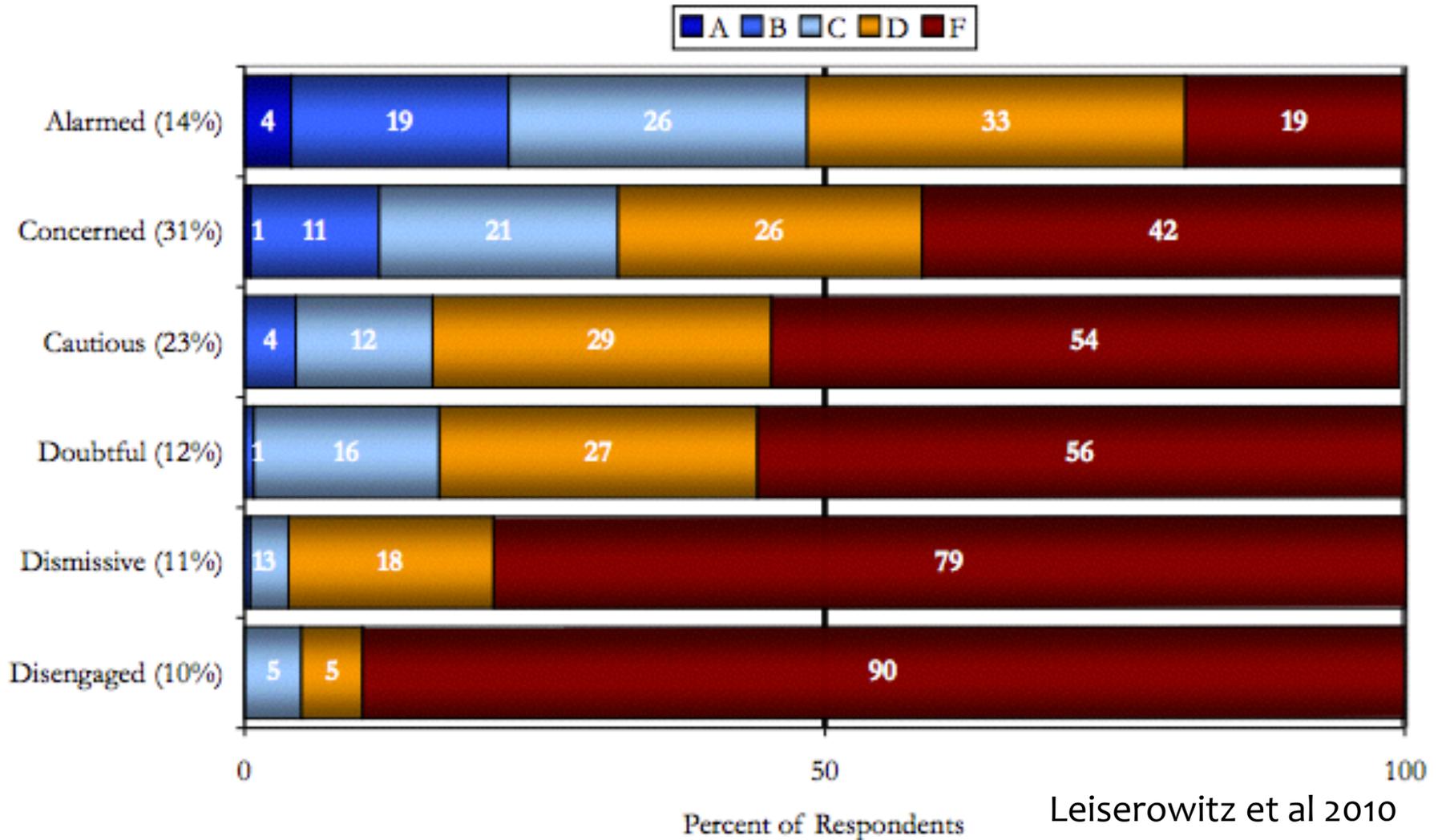
Most Americans Fail Basic Climate and Energy Literacy



- <20% say they are “very well informed” about climate and energy
- Few teens have ever taken a formal course on the topic
- Results “likely reflect the unorganized and sometimes contradictory fragments of information... teens have absorbed...”

Those more alarmed know more

Straight Scale



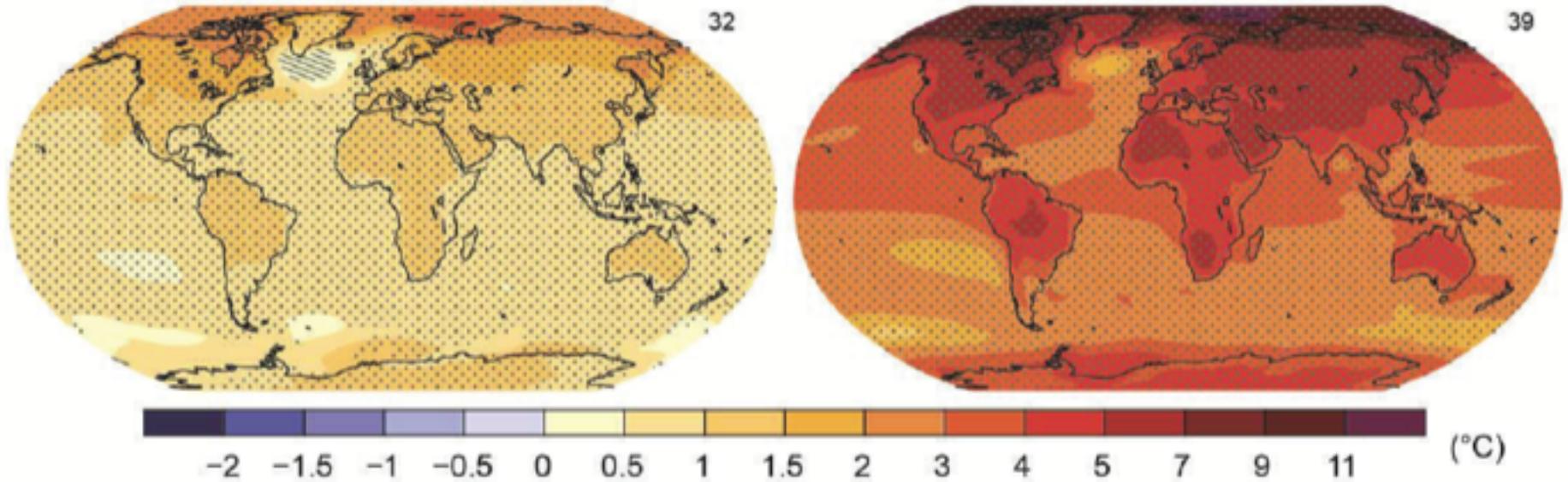
1) Climate & Energy 101

RCP 2.6

RCP 8.5

(a)

Change in average surface temperature (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)

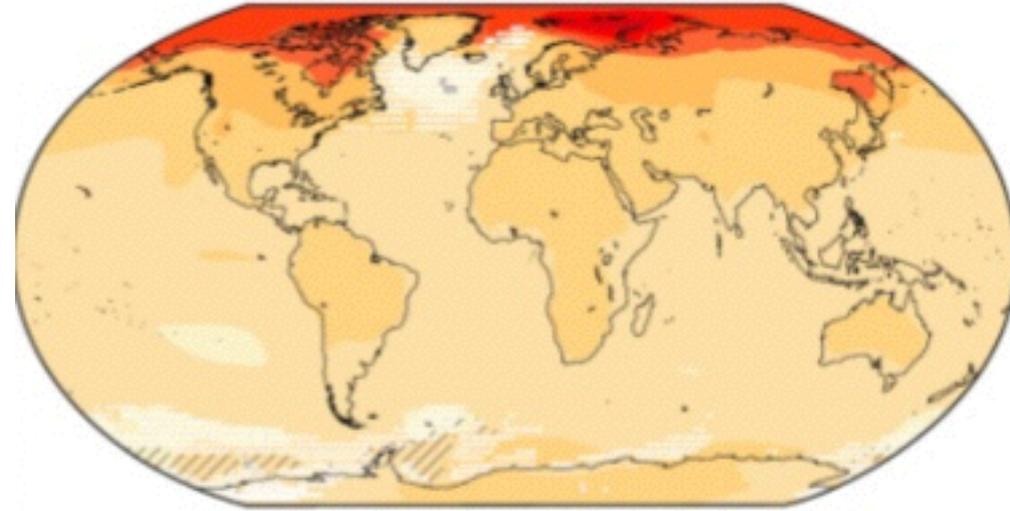


Luke Warm or Red Hot?

Source: IPCC 5AR Summary for Policymakers;

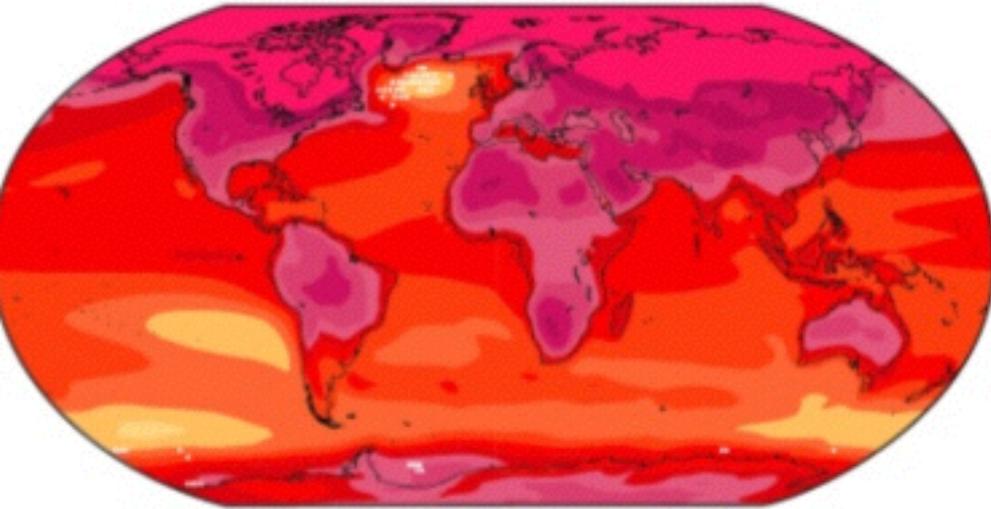
http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/uploads/WGIAR5-SPM_Approved27Sep2013.pdf

RCP2.6 2081 - 2100



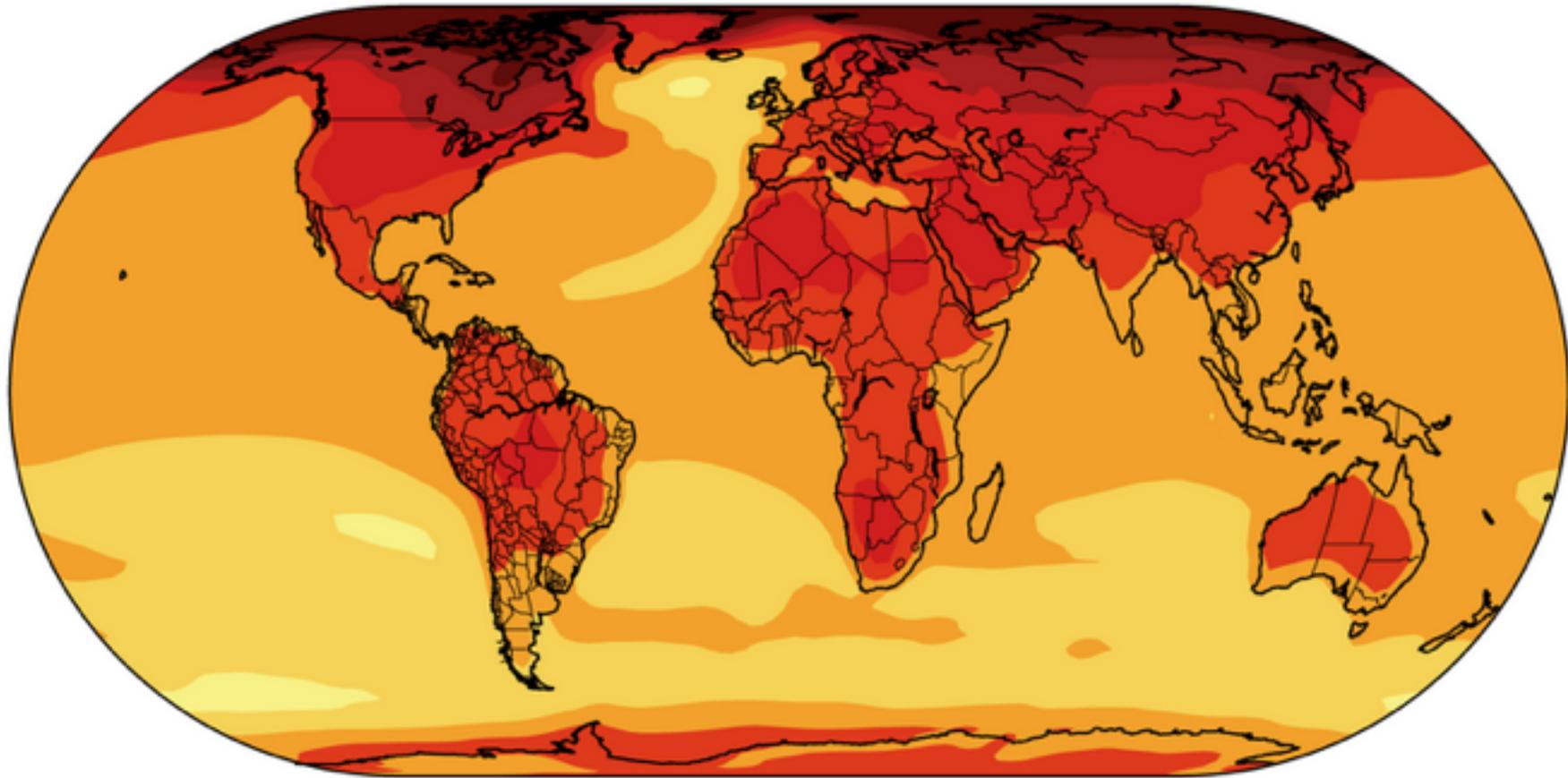
Overview of current climate science.

RCP8.5 2081 - 2100



The difference
between 8.5 mw^2
and 2.6 mw^2 = total
transformation

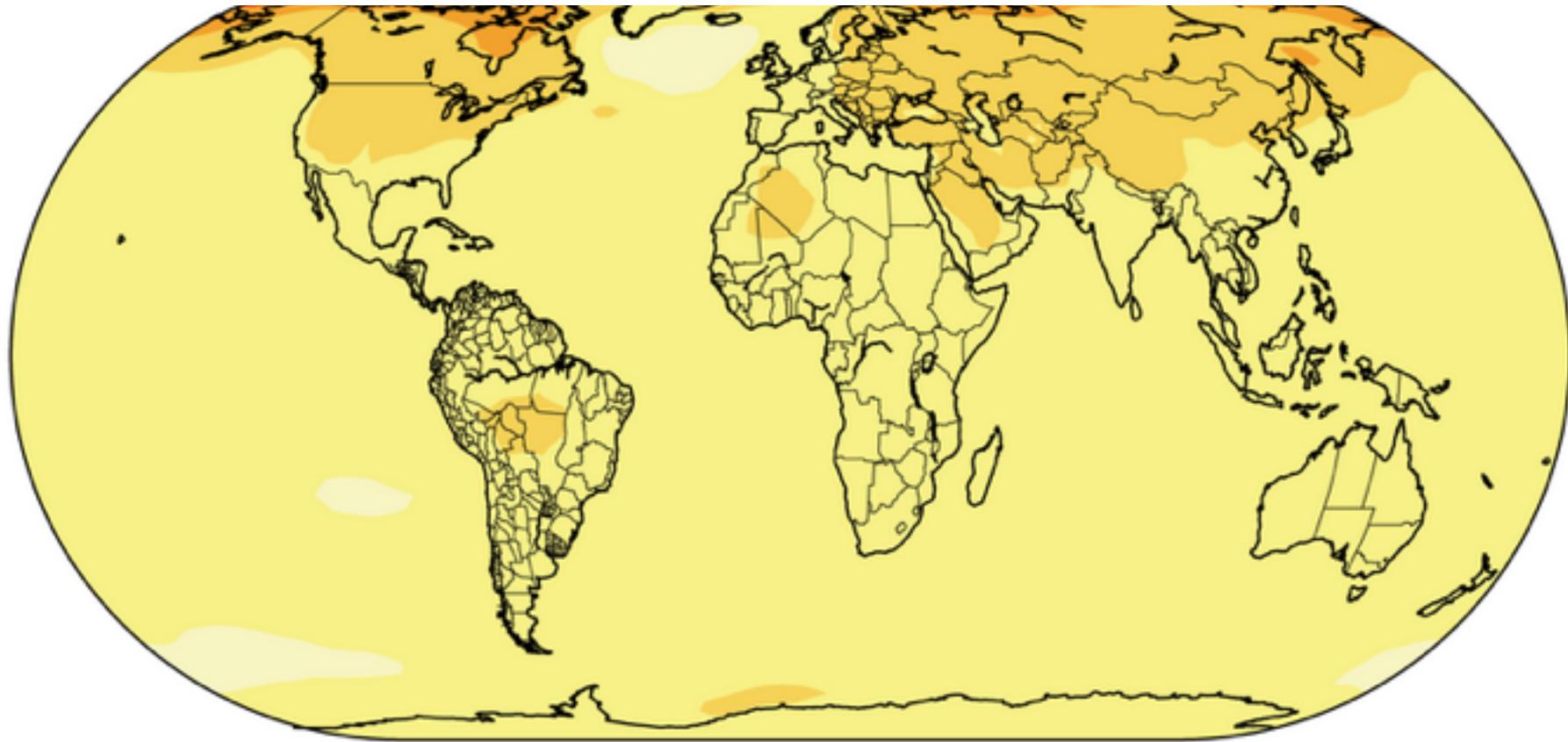
Continued Emissions Increase (RCP 8.5)



Temperature Change (°F)

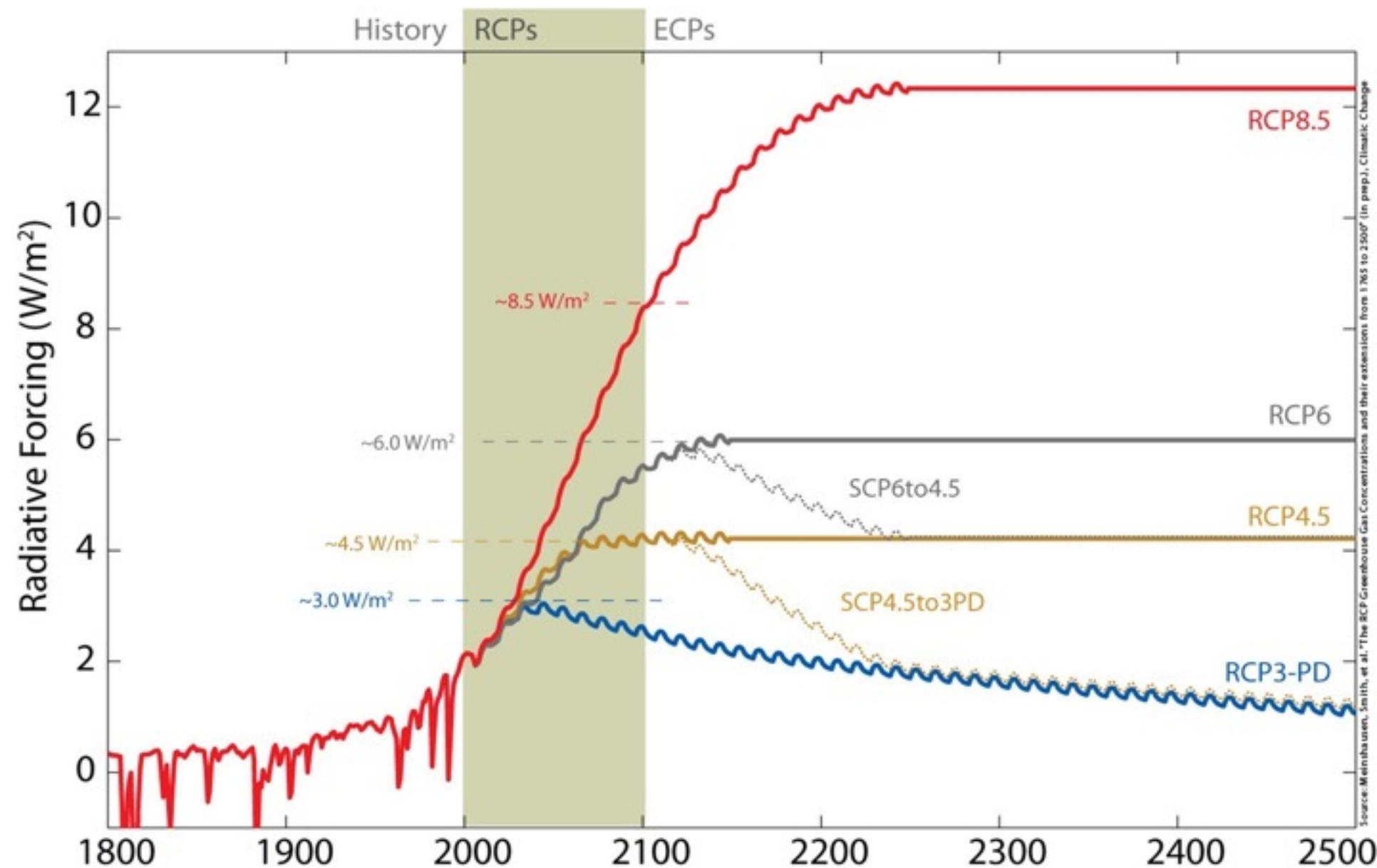


Rapid Emissions Reduction (RCP 2.6)



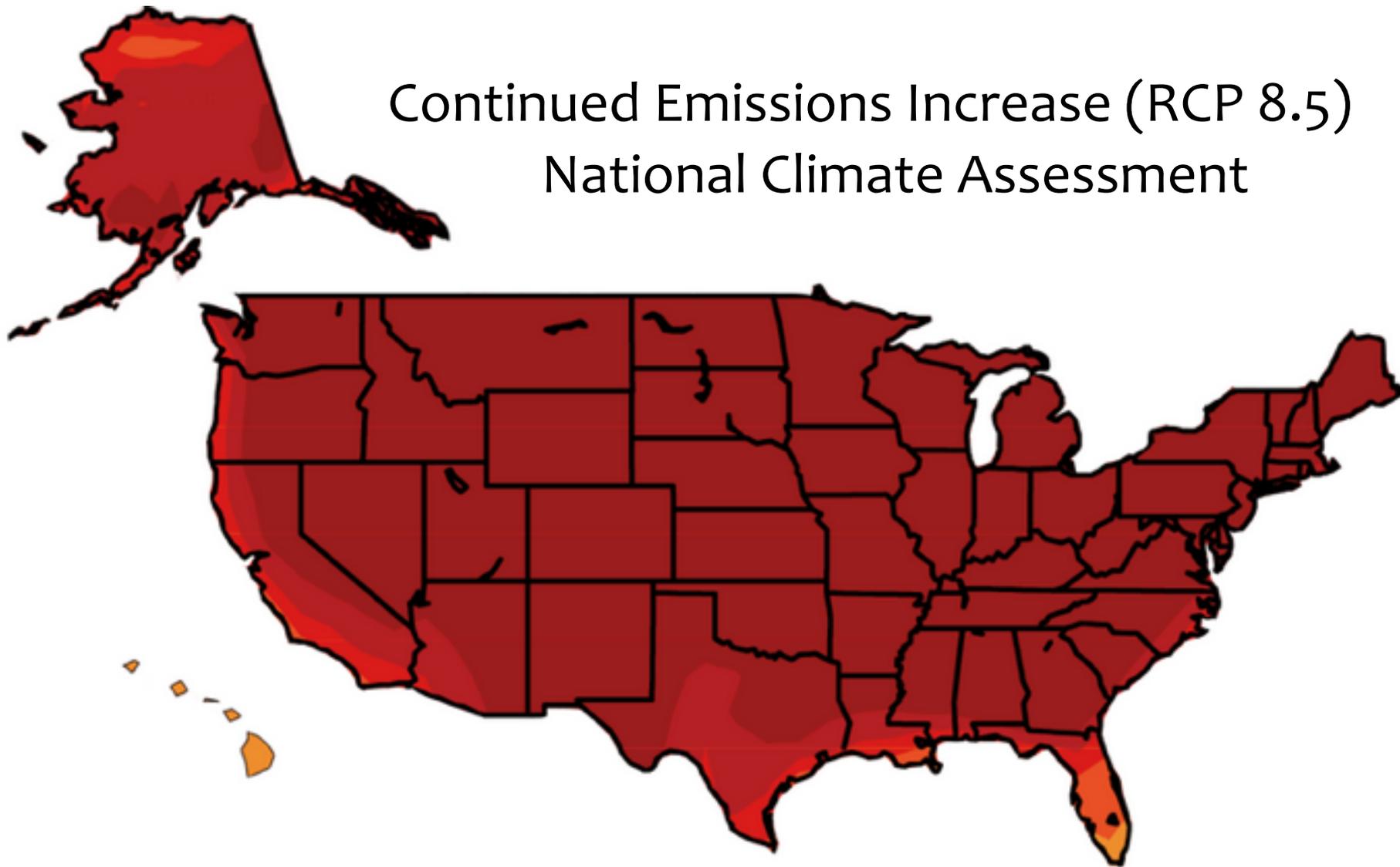
Temperature Change (°F)





More to the story beyond 2100

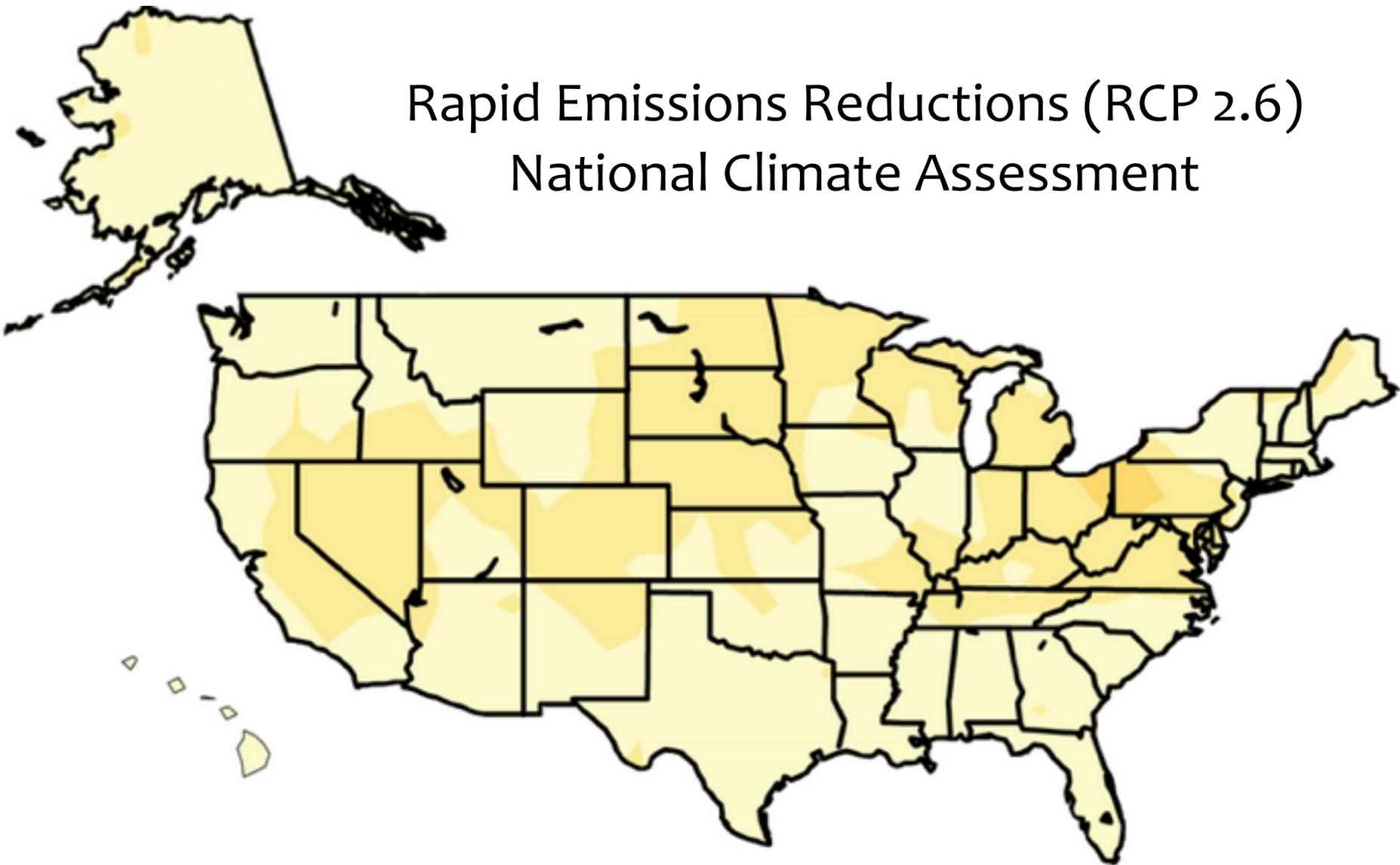
Continued Emissions Increase (RCP 8.5) National Climate Assessment



Temperature Change (°F)



Rapid Emissions Reductions (RCP 2.6) National Climate Assessment



Temperature Change (°F)

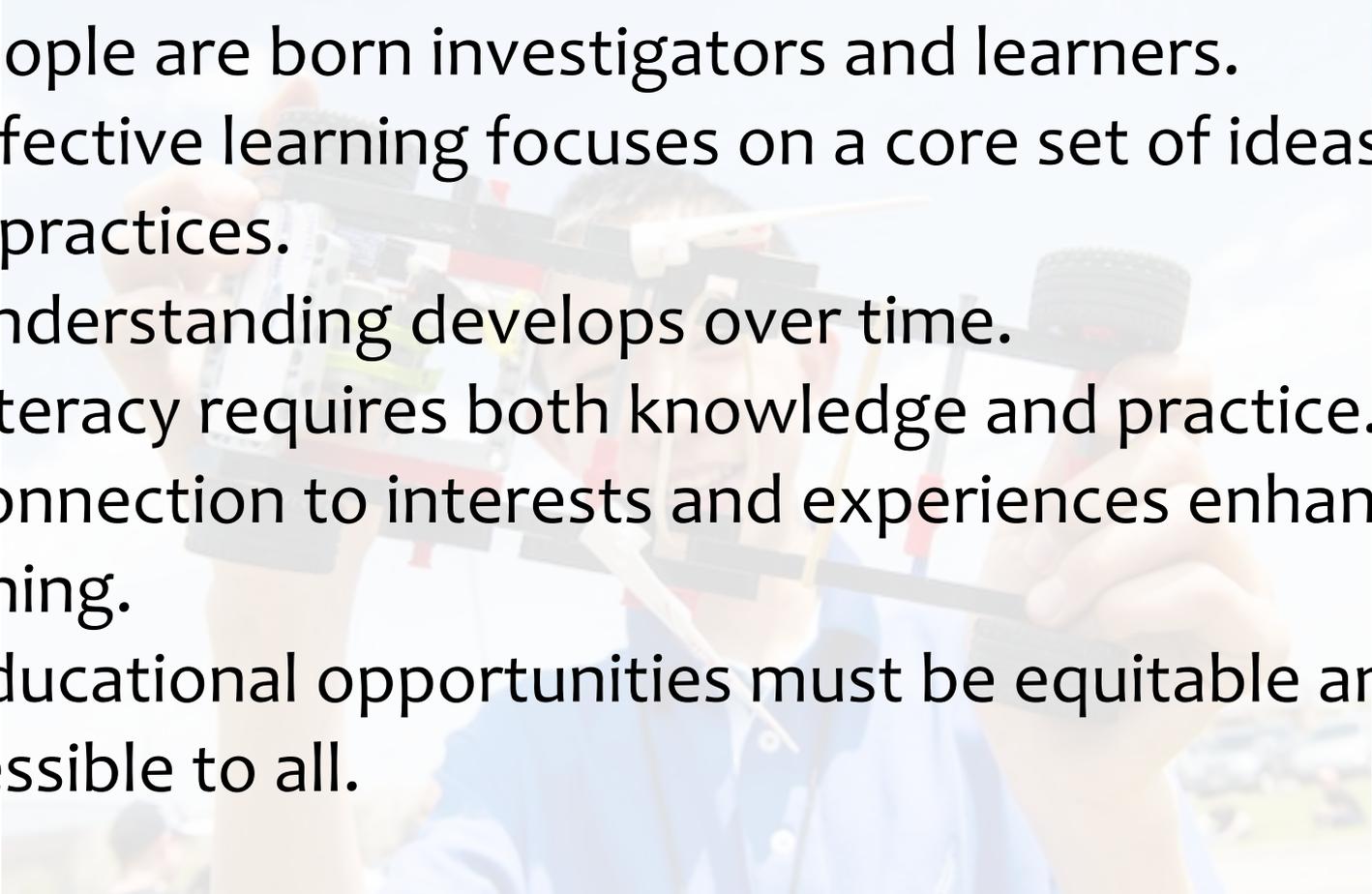


2) Teaching (And Learning) About Climate Challenges and Energy Solutions



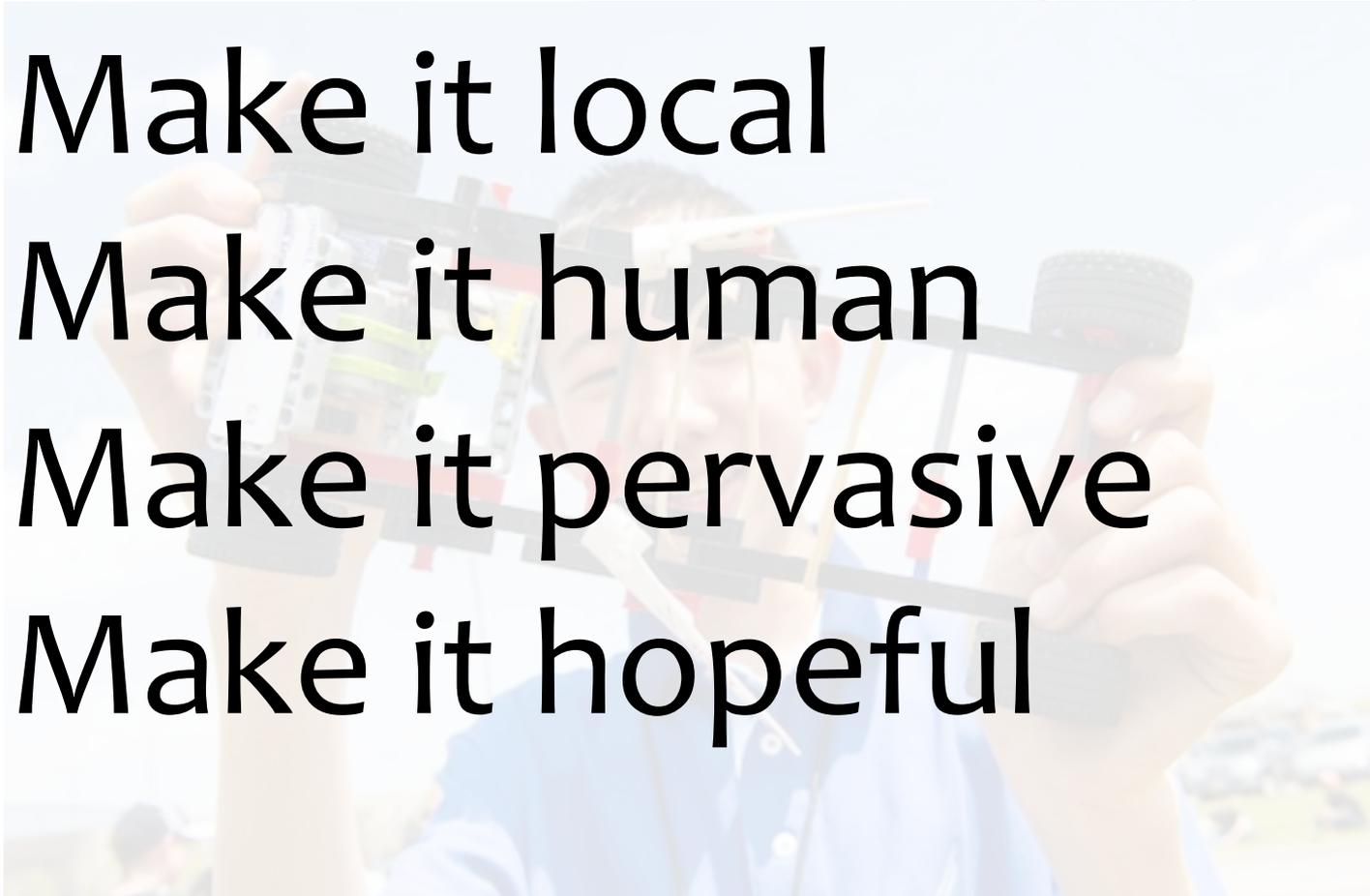
Highlight the
“Guiding Principle of
Teaching and
Learning”

Guiding Principle for Teaching and Learning

1. People are born investigators and learners.
 2. Effective learning focuses on a core set of ideas and practices.
 3. Understanding develops over time.
 4. Literacy requires both knowledge and practice.
 5. Connection to interests and experiences enhances learning.
 6. Educational opportunities must be equitable and accessible to all.
- 

Guiding Principle for Teaching and Learning

- **Make it local**
- **Make it human**
- **Make it pervasive**
- **Make it hopeful**





3) Syncing with the Standards: **Tools and Calibration**

Where do climate and energy fit into new standards?

Almost

Everywhere!





14000



What do ISO 14000
and 4-ESS3-1 have in
common?

Both are
standards.



What do ISO 14000
and 4-ESS3-1 have in
common?

ISO 14000

“help organizations (a) minimize how their operations (processes etc.) negatively affect the environment (i.e. cause adverse changes to air, water, or land); (b) comply with applicable laws, regulations, and other environmentally oriented requirements, and (c) continually improve in the above.”



What do ISO 14000
and 4-ESS3-1 have in
common?

4-ESS3-1

“Obtain and combine
information to describe that
energy and fuels are derived
from natural resources and
their uses affect the
environment.”

Common Core Math & Language Arts Standards



Common Core Math Principle 1

- ❖ **Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.**
- ❖ “...analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals.”



Common Core Math Principle 7

- ❖ **Look for and make use of structure.**
- ❖ “... discern a pattern or structure.”



Common Core Math Principle 8

- ❖ **Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.**
- ❖ “... notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts.”

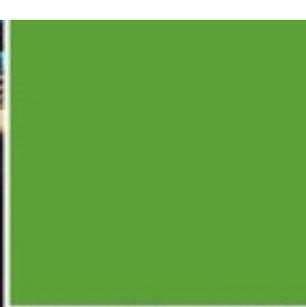




A FRAMEWORK FOR K-12 SCIENCE EDUCATION

Practices, Crosscutting Concepts, and Core Ideas

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



- ❖ Based on National Research Council report (2011)
- ❖ Science, engineering, and technology practices
- ❖ Disciplinary Core Ideas
- ❖ Crosscutting Concepts
- ❖ For ALL Students

K-PS3 Energy

Observe the effects of sunlight on Earth's surface in relative terms (warmer/cooler) using different



K-ESS2 Earth's System

Observe local weather conditions over time and describe patterns; different times of day, different times of year.



Observe patterns of sun, moon and stars to describe patterns; observe amount of daylight at different times of year.



Determine if plants
need sunlight and
water to grow;
examine
reproduction and
pollination of plants.



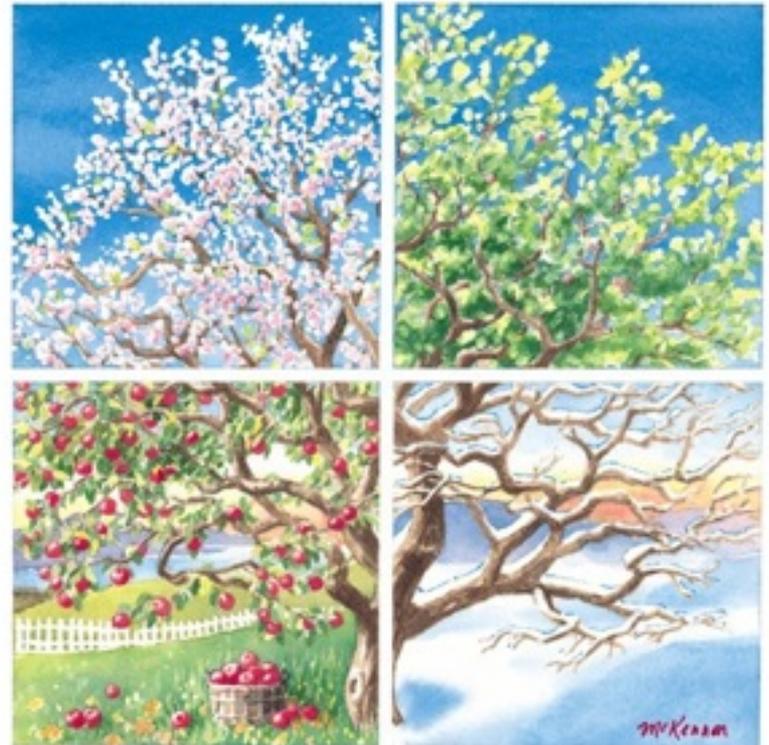
K-2 ETS1 Engineering Design

Identify a problem that can be solved by developing a new or improved tool or objects.



3-ESS2 Earth's Systems

Describe typical weather conditions expected in a particular season; describe climate in different regions of the world.



3-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity

“Make a claim about the merit of a design solution that reduces the impacts of weather-related hazard.”



4-PS3 Energy

Provide evidence that energy can be transferred from place to place; *“Apply scientific ideas to design, test, and refine a device that converts energy from one form to another.”*



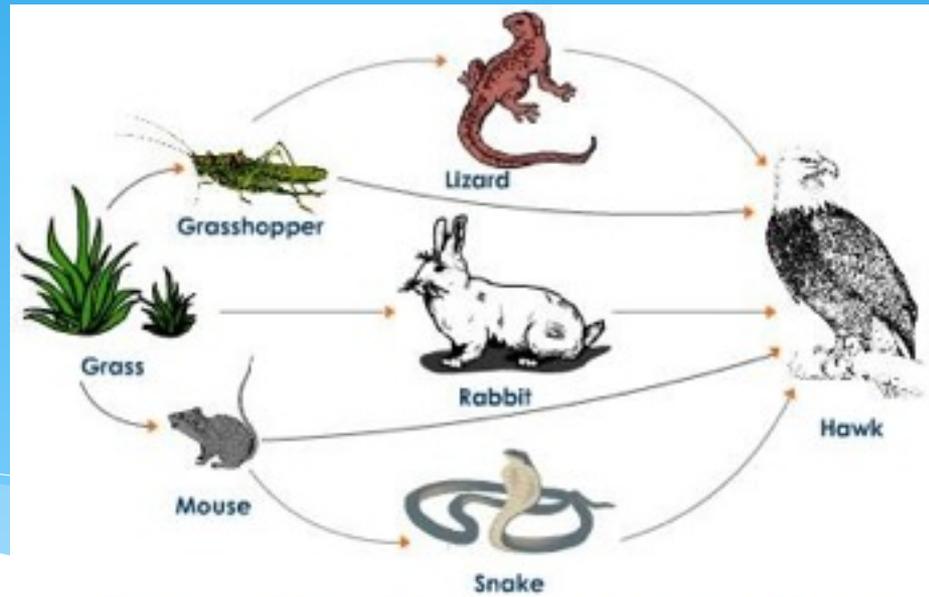
4-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity

“Obtain and combine information to describe that energy and fuels are derived from natural resources and their uses affect the environment”



5-PS3 Energy

“Use models to describe that energy in animals’ food (used for body repair, growth, motion, and to maintain body warmth) was once energy from the sun”



A Food Web in a Grassland Ecosystem With Five Possible Food Chains

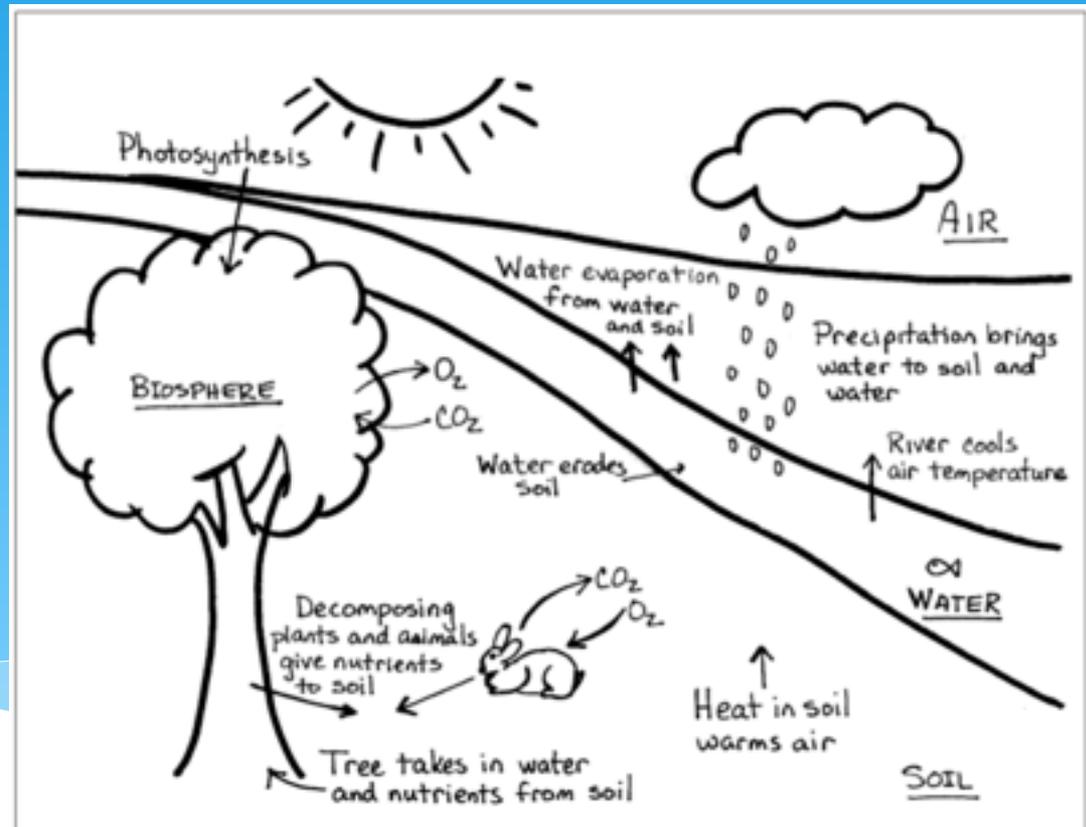
5-LS1 From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes

“Support an argument that plants get the materials they need for growth chiefly from air and water.”



5-ESS2 Earth's Systems

Develop a model using an example to describe ways the geosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere and/or atmosphere interact.



5-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity

“Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth’s resources and environment.”



3-5-ETS1 Engineering Design

“Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost.”

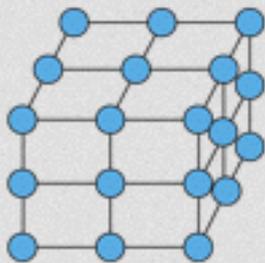


MS-PS₃ Energy

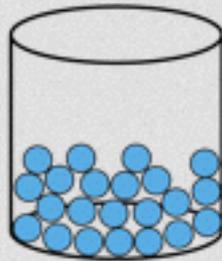
Relationship between temperature, kinetic energy; and types of matter, mass and transfer of energy through motion.

States of Matter

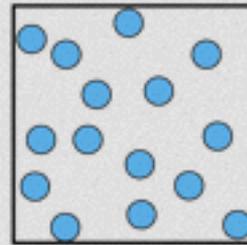
- = atom
- ⊕ = nucleus
- ⊖ = electron



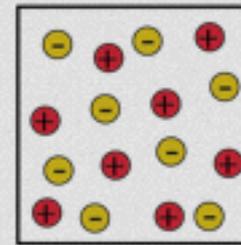
Solid



Liquid



Gas

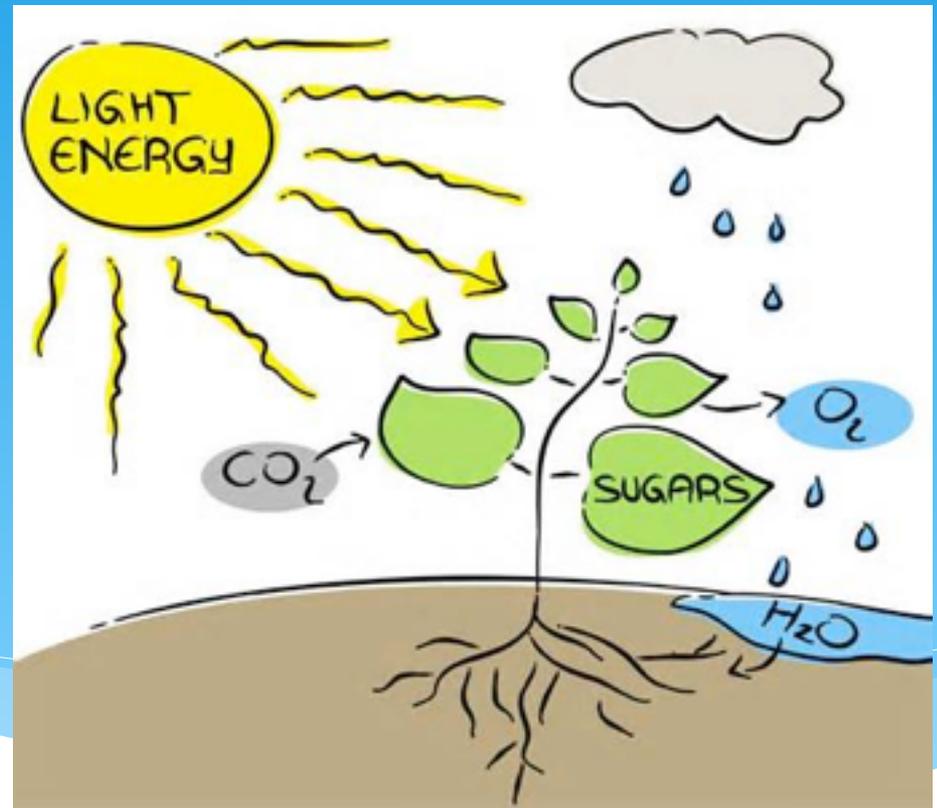


Plasma



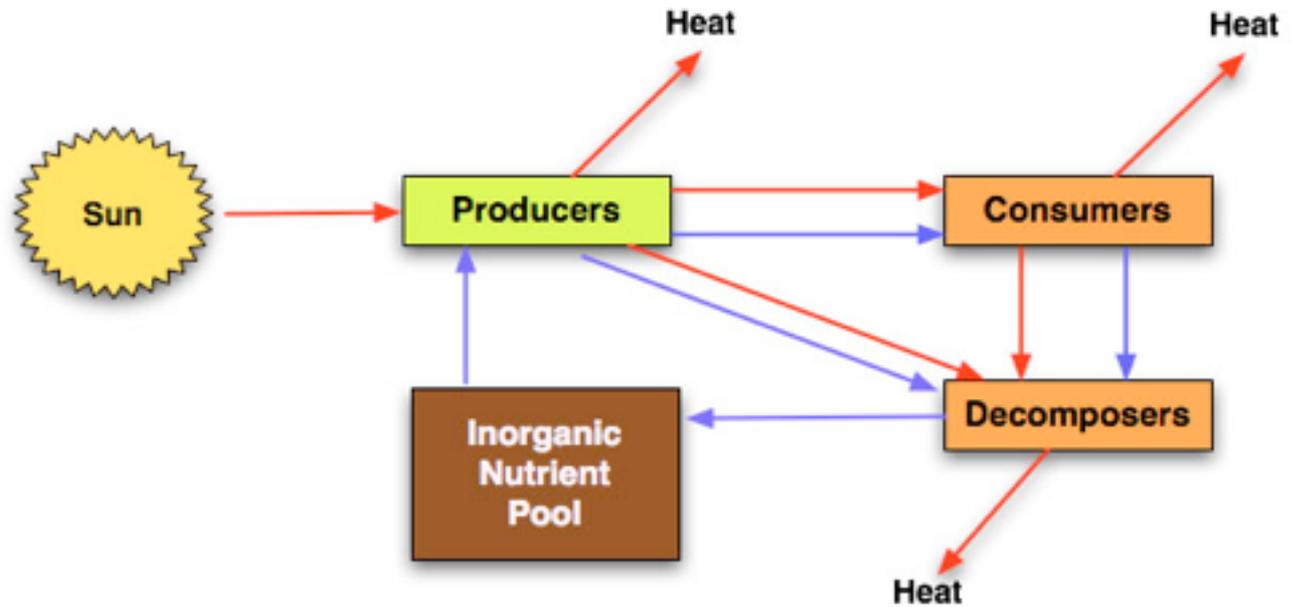
MS-LS1 From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes

Focus on the role of photosynthesis in the cycling of matter and flow of energy into and out of organisms



MS-LD2 Ecosystems, Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics

Modeling cycling of matter and flow of energy among living and nonliving parts of an ecosystem



MS-ESS1 Earth's Place in the Universe

Emphasis on Earth-sun cyclic patterns as reason for the seasons



MS-ESS2 Earth's System

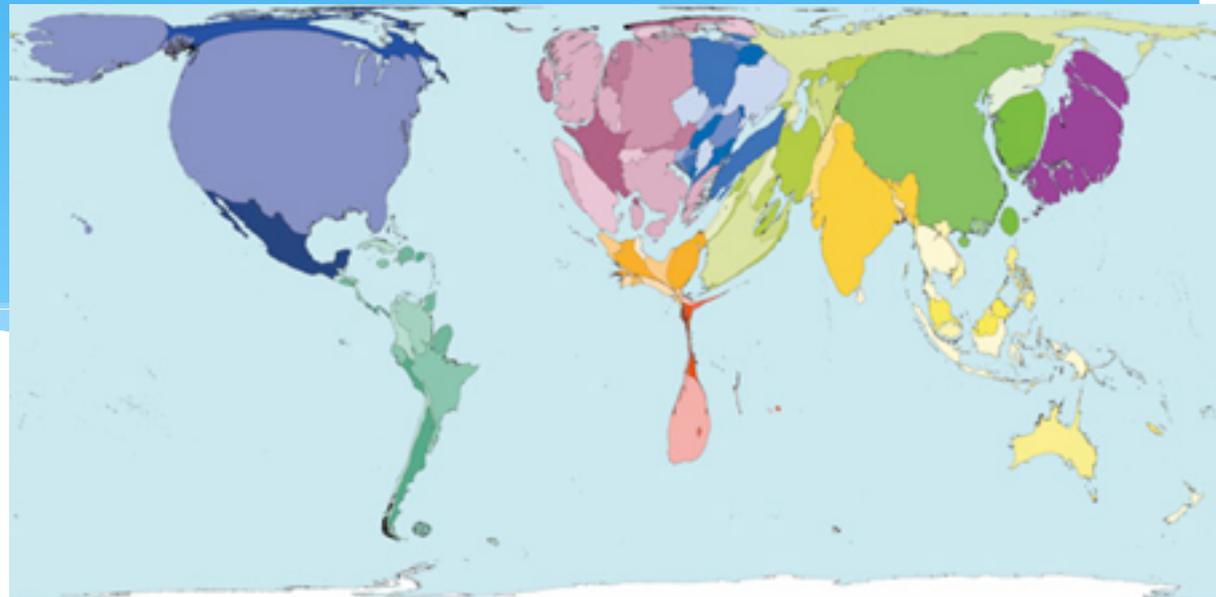
Emphasis on cycling of Earth's materials and flow of energy, including hydrologic cycle



MS-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity

Human impacts on the environment; asking questions to “clarify evidence of the factors that have caused the rise in global temperatures..”

Relative per capita
CO₂ emissions



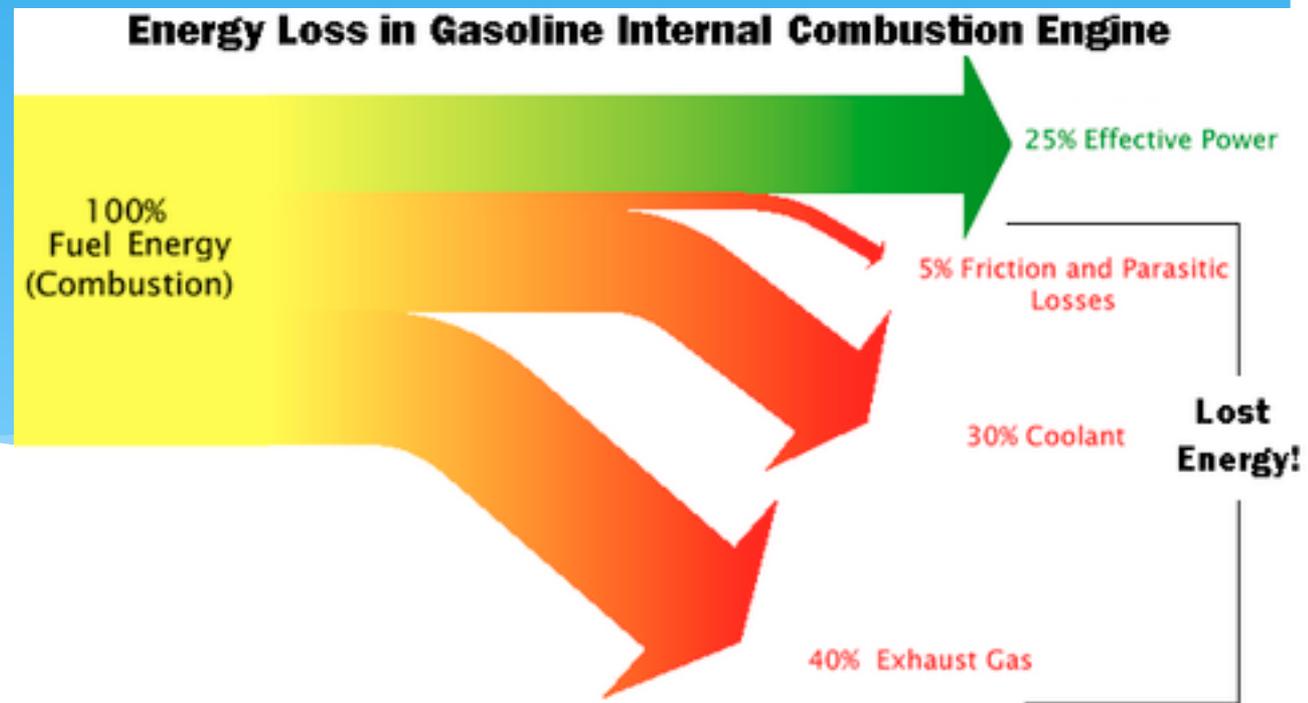
MS-ETS1 Engineering Design

Emphasis on defining design problem to ensure successful solution, *“taking into account relevant scientific principles and potential impacts on people and the natural environment that may limit possible solutions”*



HS-PS₃ Energy

Emphasis on calculating flow and change of energy in a system

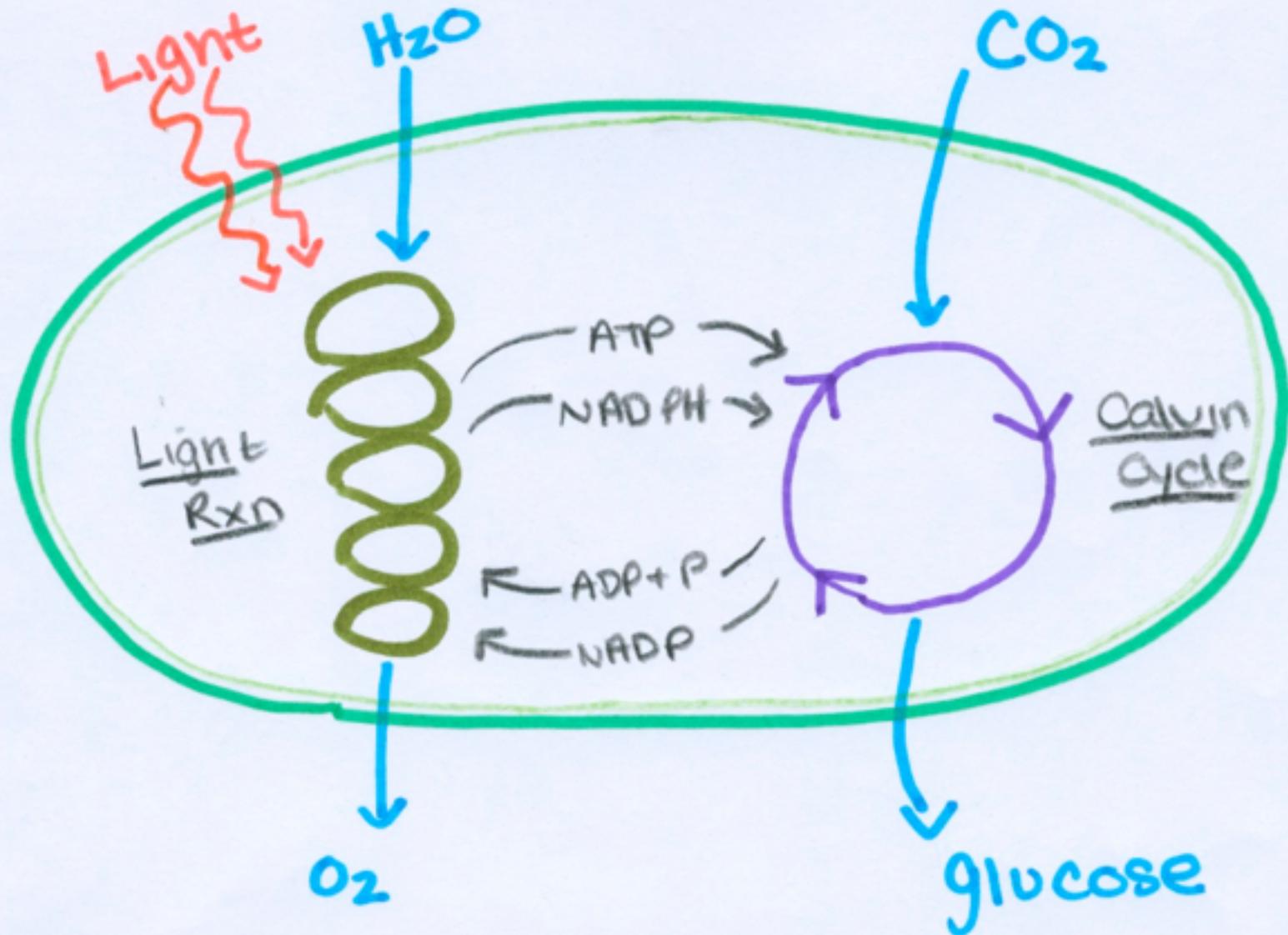


HS-LS1 From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes

Photosynthesis transforms light energy into storage of chemical energy; carbon, hydrogen and oxygen form sugar molecules that may combine with other elements



Overall Rxn



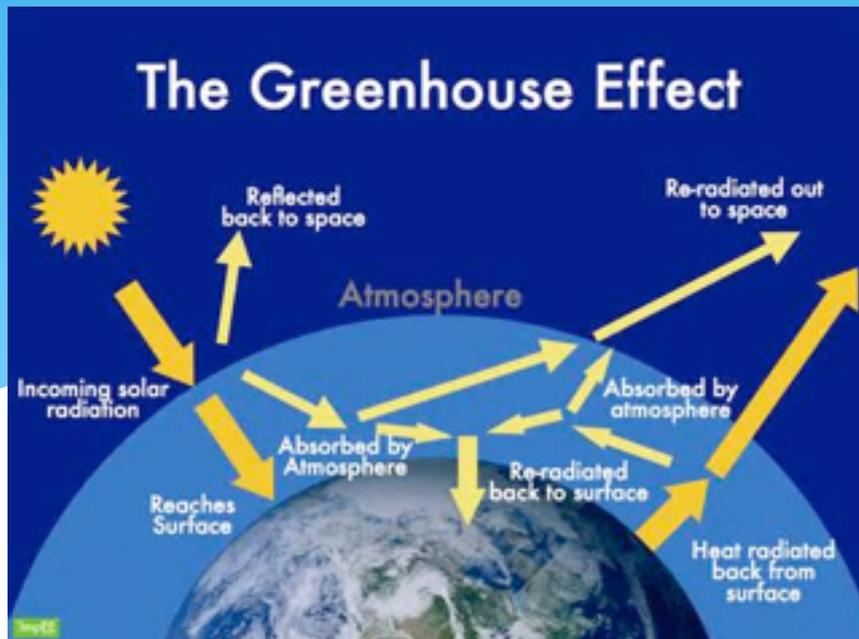
HS-LS2 Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics

Design, evaluation and refinement of a solution for reducing human impacts on the environment and biodiversity



HS-ESS2 Earth's System

Analysis of geoscience data on feedbacks that cause changes to other Earth systems; flow of energy into and out of Earth's system resulting in changes of climate



HS-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity

“How the availability of natural resources, occurrence of natural hazards and changes in climate have influenced human activity”



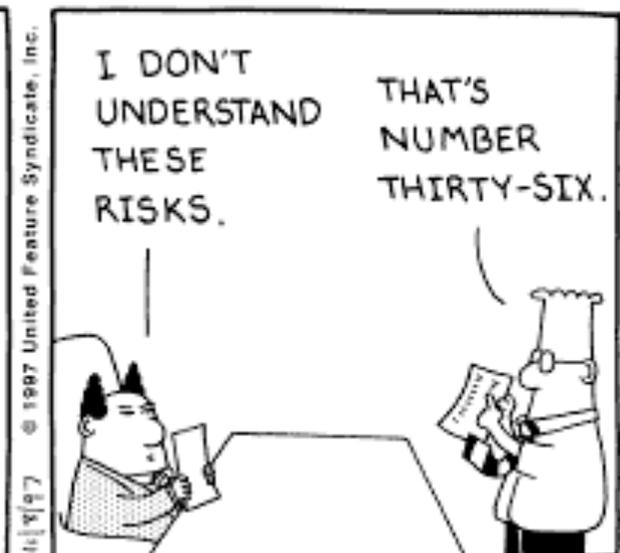
HS-ETS1 Engineering Design

Design solution to a complex real-world problem *“by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering”*



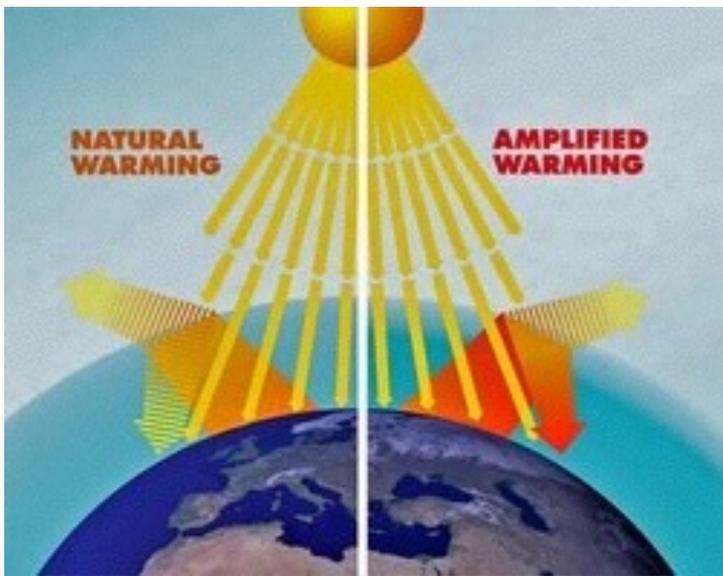
HS-ETS1 Engineering Design

Evaluating cost, safety, reliability, aesthetics and potential social, cultural and environmental impacts of a solution, i.e. risks.



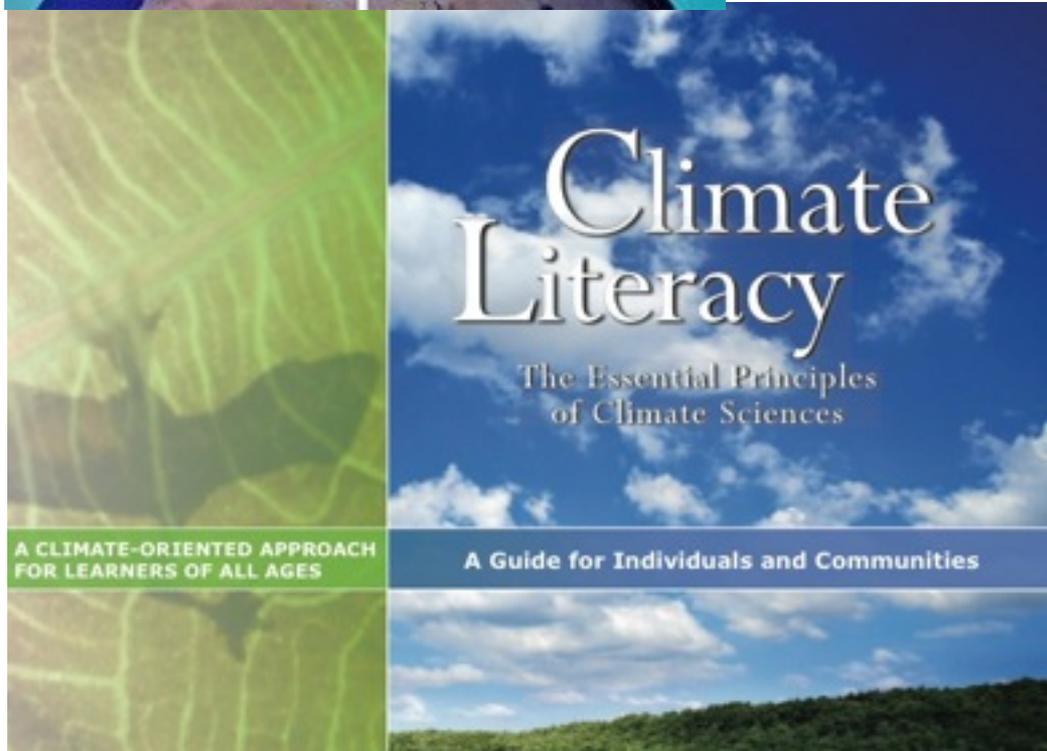
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4) Teaching Climate Literacy

Unpacking the
Essential
Principles and
Fundamental
Concepts of
Climate Science



- 1) The Sun is the primary source of energy for Earth's Climate System
- 2) Climate is regulated by complex interactions among components of the Earth System
- 3) Life on Earth depends on, is shaped by and affects climate
- 4) Climate varies over space and time through both natural and man-made processes
- 5) Our understanding of the climate system is improved through observations, theoretical studies, and modeling
- 6) Human activities are impacting the climate system
- 7) Climate change will have consequences for the Earth system and human lives

Example

2) Climate is regulated by complex interactions among components of the Earth System

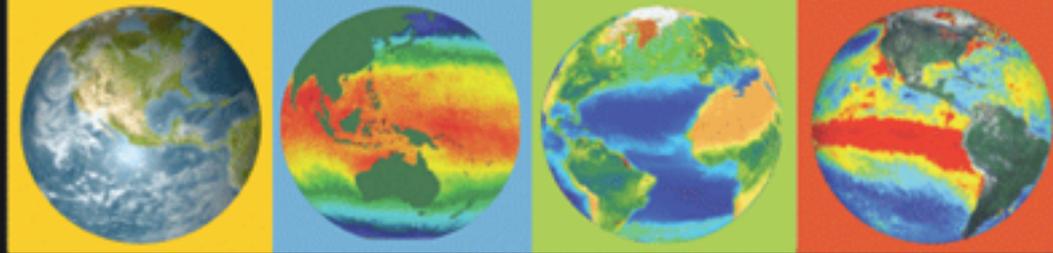
Missed Conceptions

“How seemingly small factors (like concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere or feedback loops) can trigger major changes in systems.”

Doing the Math

“Measuring numerically the flow of energy and matter through various cycles and systems is inherently challenging, but modeling of the Earth system... will help build analytic and systems thinking skills...”

CLEAN



CLIMATE LITERACY & ENERGY AWARENESS NETWORK



CLEAN

Teaching Materials

Teaching Climate Literacy

CLEAN Network

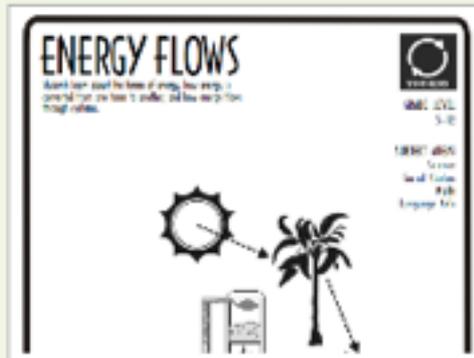
About CLEAN

Energy flows

[Jump to this Activity »](#)

<http://www.need.org/files/curriculum/guides/Energy%20Flows.pdf>

NEED Project - Putting Energy into Education



This activity introduces students to different forms of energy, energy transformations, energy storage, and the flow of energy through systems. Students learn that most energy can be traced back to nuclear fusion on the sun.

*Activity takes one to two 45-minute class periods.
Additional materials necessary.*

[Discuss this Resource»](#)

[Learn more about Teaching Climate Literacy and Energy Awareness»](#)

Energy Flows

Students learn about the forms of energy, how energy is converted from one form to another, and how energy flows through systems in this hands-on activity.



Grade Levels:



Elementary



Intermediate



Secondary

Subject Areas:



Science



Language Arts

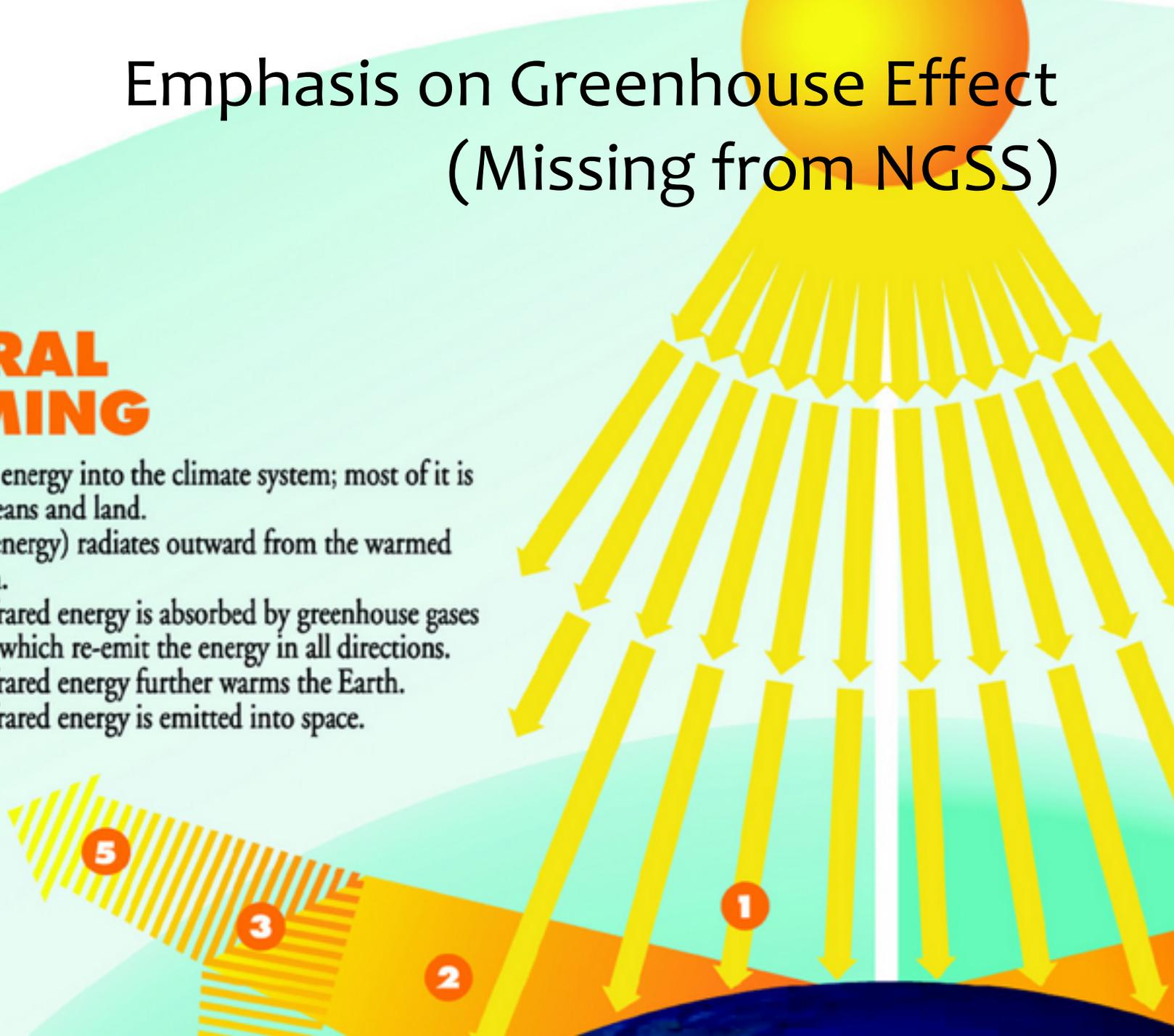


National Energy Education Development Project

Emphasis on Greenhouse Effect (Missing from NGSS)

NATURAL WARMING

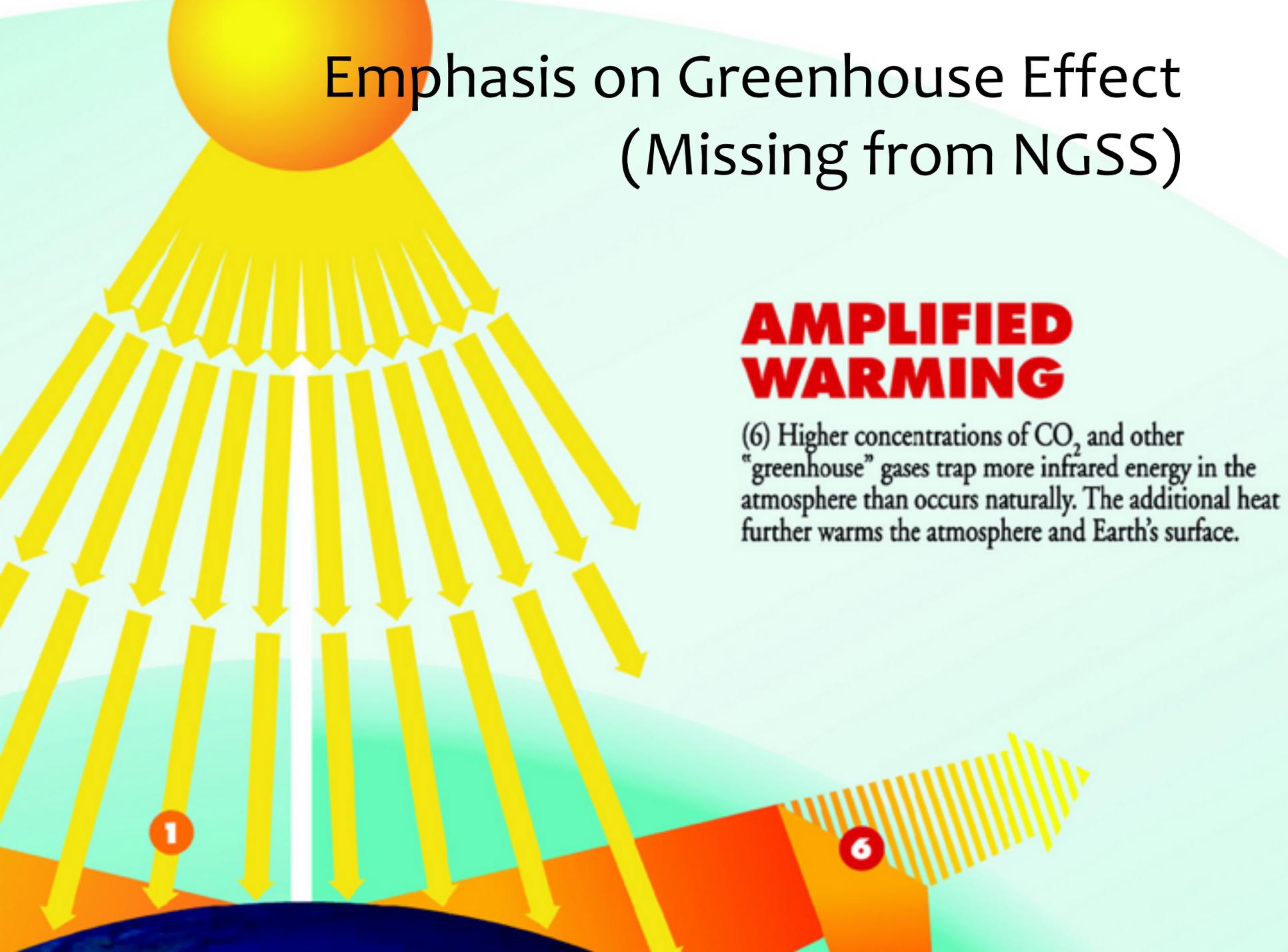
- (1) Sunlight brings energy into the climate system; most of it is absorbed by the oceans and land.
- (2) Heat (infrared energy) radiates outward from the warmed surface of the Earth.
- (3) Some of the infrared energy is absorbed by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which re-emit the energy in all directions.
- (4) Some of the infrared energy further warms the Earth.
- (5) Some of the infrared energy is emitted into space.



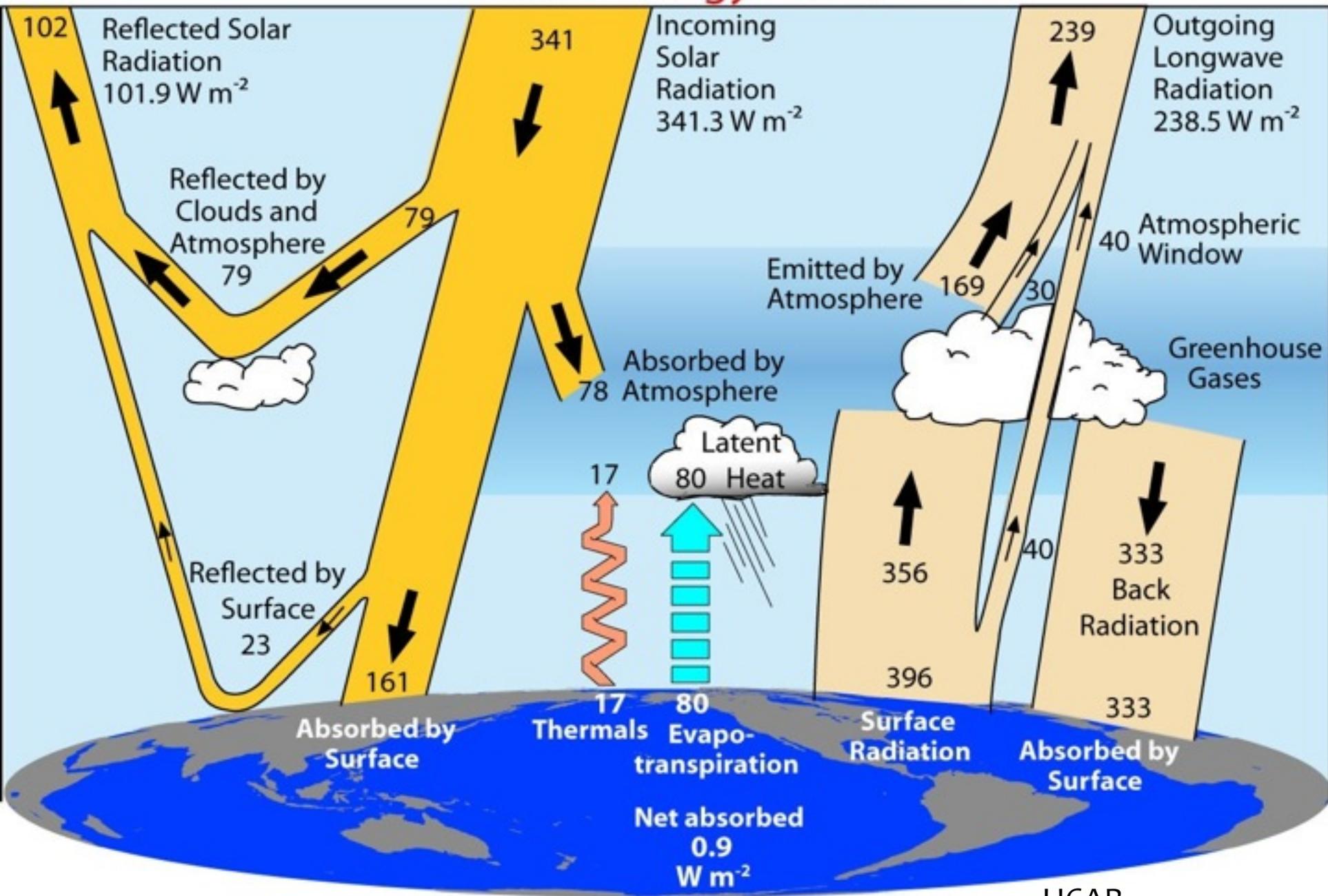
Emphasis on Greenhouse Effect (Missing from NGSS)

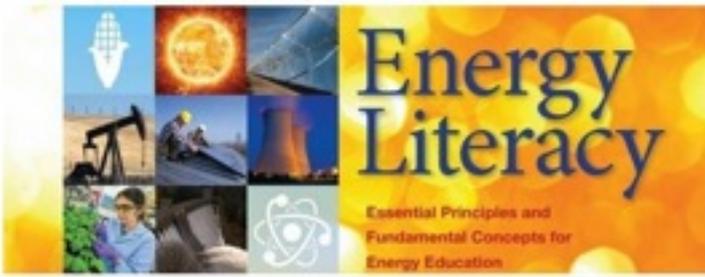
AMPLIFIED WARMING

(6) Higher concentrations of CO₂ and other "greenhouse" gases trap more infrared energy in the atmosphere than occurs naturally. The additional heat further warms the atmosphere and Earth's surface.



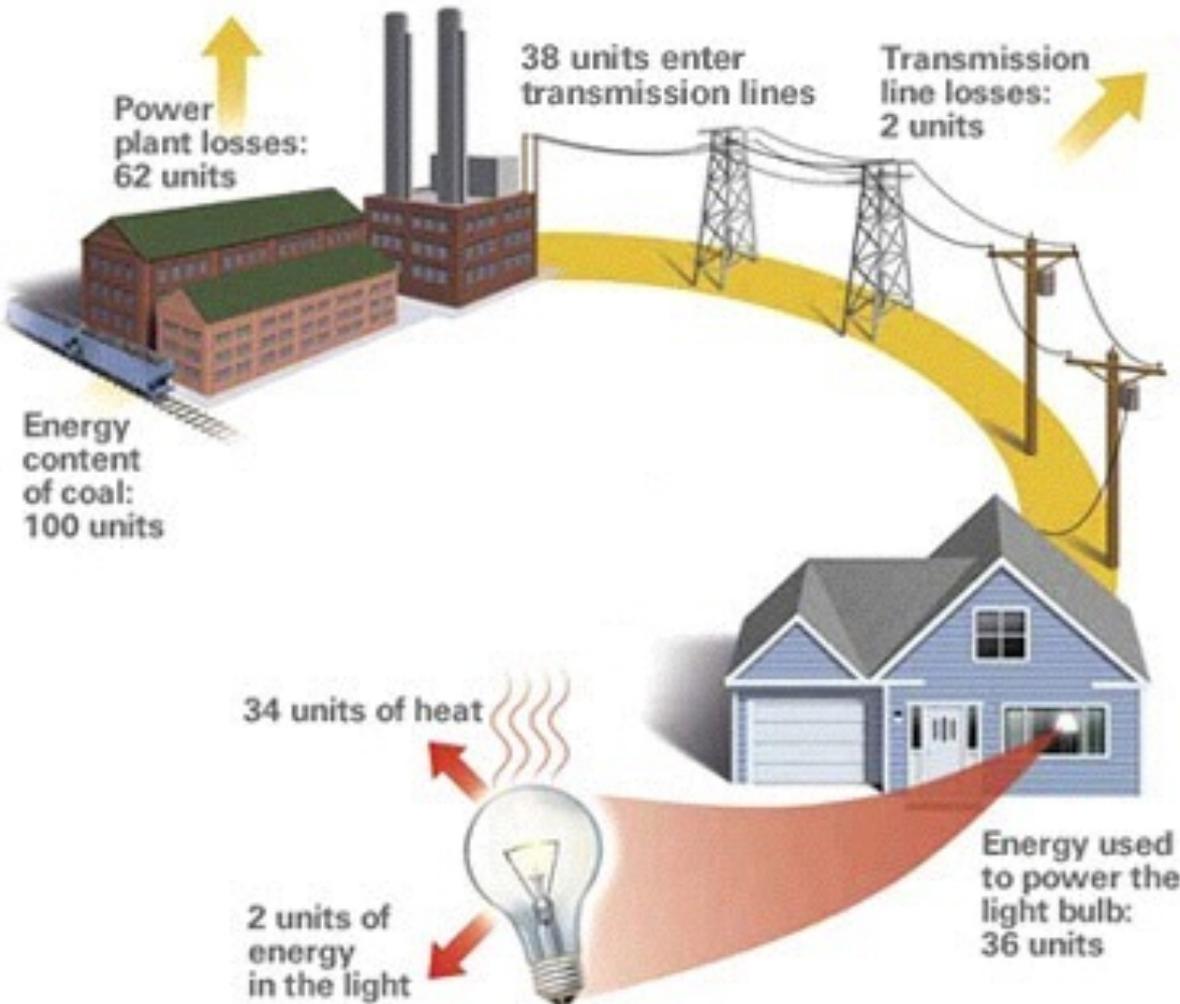
Global Energy Flows $W m^{-2}$





5) Teaching Energy Literacy

Unpacking the Essential Principles and Fundamental Concepts of Energy



Energy Literacy Essential Principles

1. Energy is a physical quantity that follows precise natural laws
2. Physical processes on Earth are the result of energy flow through the Earth system
3. Biological processes depend on energy flow through the Earth system
4. Various sources of energy can be used to power human activities, and often this energy must be transferred from source to destination.
5. Energy decisions are influenced by economic, political, environmental, and social factors
6. The amount of energy used by human society depends on many factors
7. The quality of life of individuals and societies is affected by energy choices

Xklaim



2015 National Energy Education Summit Crystal City, VA – Monday January 26, 2015



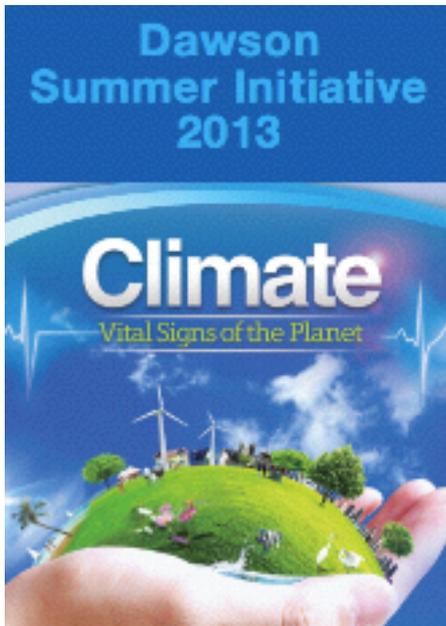
Energy and Climate Change

15th National Conference and Global Fourm on Science, Policy and the Environment
January 27-29, 2015
Washington, DC



6) Programs that Work

Many stellar
programs exist
and can be
scaled up!



AMERICAN COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENTS CLIMATE COMMITMENT

Planting Seeds for Career Pathways





7) Countering Skepticism, Doubt and Despair



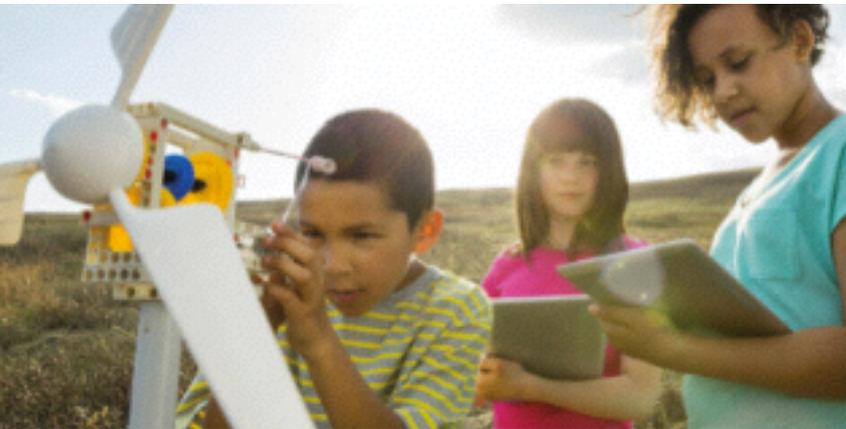
Tell the truth



Teach throughout
curriculum

Integrate responses
and solutions

Explore career
pathways



8) Knowledge, Know-how
and Informed Action



Transforming
schools into
living
laboratories

**Literacy + Infrastructure = New
American Learning Revolution**

Climate **SMART** & Energy **WISE**

Advancing Science Literacy,
Knowledge, and Know-How



Mark S. McCaffrey

Foreword by Eugenie C. Scott and Jay B. Labov

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markmccaffrey.com

bit.ly/1APNLIL