

STAAR STANDARDS

US History.....	2
World Geography.....	8
World History.....	11



STAAR
STANDARDS
— US HISTORY —

Process Standards (Social Studies Skills and Processes)		
US.29	Social Studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology.	
US.30	Social Studies skills. The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms.	
US.31	Social Studies skills. The student uses geographic tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data.	
US.32	Social Studies skills. The student uses problem-solving and decision-making skills, working independently and with others, in a variety of settings.	
STAAR	Tools to Know	Ways to Show
≥ 30% of items will be dual coded	US.29(A) use a variety of both primary and secondary valid sources to acquire information and to analyze and answer historical questions	US.29(B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause and-effect relationships, comparing and contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations, making predictions, drawing inferences, and drawing conclusions
	US.29(D) use the process of historical inquiry to research, interpret, and use multiple types of sources of evidence	US.29(G) identify and support with historical evidence a point of view on a social studies issue or event
	US.30(B) use correct social studies terminology to explain historical concepts	US.29(H) use appropriate skills to analyze and interpret social studies information such as maps, graphs, presentations, speeches, lectures, and political cartoons US.31(B) pose and answer questions about geographic distributions and patterns shown on maps, graphs, charts, and available databases

Knowledge and Skills Statements	
US.1	History. The student understands the principles included in the Celebrate Freedom Week program.
US.2	History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.
US.3	History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the United States from 1877 to 1898.
US.4	History. The student understands the emergence of the United States as a world power between 1898 and 1920.
US.5	History. The student understands the effects of reform and third-party movements in the early 20th century.
US.6	History. The student understands significant events, social issues, and individuals of the 1920s.
US.7	History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in World War II.
US.8	History. The student understands the impact of significant national and international decisions and conflicts in the Cold War on the United States.
US.9	History. The student understands the impact of the American civil rights movement.
US.10	History. The student understands the impact of political, economic, and social factors in the U.S. role in the world from the 1970s through 1990.
US.11	History. The student understands the emerging political, economic, and social issues of the United States from the 1990s into the 21st century.

Rptg Cat	STAAR	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards
1 History	30	US.2(B)^ identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics	US.1(A) analyze and evaluate the text, intent, meaning, and importance of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, and identify the full text of the first three paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence
		US.3(A) analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism	US.1(B)^ analyze and evaluate the application of these founding principles to historical events in U.S. history
		US.3(B) analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business	US.1(C) explain the contributions of the Founding Fathers such as Benjamin RUS, John Hancock, John Jay, John Witherspoon, John Peter Muhlenberg, Charles Carroll, and Jonathan Trumbull Sr.
		US.3(C) analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists	US.2(A)^ identify the major characteristics that define an historical era
		US.4(A) explain why significant events, policies, and individuals such as the Spanish-American War, U.S. expansionism, Henry Cabot Lodge, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Sanford B. Dole, and missionaries moved the United States into the position of a world power	US.2(C)^ apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods
		US.4(C) identify the causes of World War I and reasons for U.S. entry	US.2(D) explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914–1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939–1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.–Soviet space race), 1968–1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama)
		US.4(F) analyze major issues such as isolationism and neutrality raised by U.S. involvement in World War I, Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles	US.3(D) describe the optimism of the many immigrants who sought a better life in America
		US.5(A) evaluate the impact of Progressive Era reforms, including initiative, referendum, recall, and the passage of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments	US.4(B) evaluate American expansionism, including acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico
		US.6(A) analyze causes and effects of events and social issues such as immigration, Social Darwinism, eugenics, race relations, nativism, the Red Scare, Prohibition, and the changing role of women	US.4(D) understand the contributions of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing
		US.7(A) identify reasons for U.S. involvement in World War II, including Italian, German, and Japanese dictatorships and their aggression, especially the attack on Pearl Harbor	US.4(E) analyze the impact of significant technological innovations in World War I such as machine guns, airplanes, tanks, poison gas, and trench warfare that resulted in the stalemate on the Western Front
		US.7(D) analyze major issues of World War II, including the Holocaust; the internment of German, Italian, and Japanese Americans and Executive Order 9066; and the development of conventional and atomic weapons	US.4(G) analyze significant events such as the Battle of Argonne Forest
		US.7(G) explain the home front and how American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel, including high levels of military enlistment; volunteerism; the purchase of war bonds; Victory Gardens; the bravery and contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen, the Flying Tigers, and the Navajo Code Talkers; and opportunities and obstacles for women and ethnic minorities	US.5(B) evaluate the impact of muckrakers and reform leaders such as Upton Sinclair, Susan B. Anthony, Ida B. Wells, and W. E. B. DuBois on American society
		US.8(A) describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Berlin airlift, and John F. Kennedy’s role in the Cuban Missile Crisis	US.5(C) evaluate the impact of third parties, including the Populist and Progressive parties
		US.8(C) explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean War and its relationship to the containment policy	US.6(B) analyze the impact of significant individuals such as Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford, Glenn Curtiss, Marcus Garvey, and Charles A. Lindbergh
		US.8(D) explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War	US.7(B) evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman during World War II, including the U.S. relationship with its allies and domestic industry’s rapid mobilization for the war effort
		US.8(F) describe the responses to the Vietnam War such as the draft, the 26th Amendment, the role of the media, the credibility gap, the silent majority, and the anti-war movement	US.7(C) analyze the function of the U.S. Office of War Information
		US.9(A) trace the historical development of the civil rights movement in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries, including the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th amendments	US.7(E) analyze major military events of World War II, including the Battle of Midway, the U.S. military advancement through the Pacific Islands, the Bataan Death March, the invasion of Normandy, fighting the war on multiple fronts, and the liberation of concentration camps
		US.9(F) describe presidential actions and congressional votes to address minority rights in the United States, including desegregation of the armed forces, the Civil Rights acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965	US.7(F) evaluate the military contributions of leaders during World War II, including Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Chester A. Nimitz, George Marshall, and George Patton
		US.9(H) evaluate changes and events in the United States that have resulted from the civil rights movement, including increased participation of minorities in the political process	US.8(B) describe how Cold War tensions were intensified by the arms race, the space race, McCarthyism, and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), the findings of which were confirmed by the Venona Papers
		US.10(D) describe U.S. involvement in the Middle East such as support for Israel, the Camp David Accords, the Iran-Contra Affair, Marines in Lebanon, and the Iran Hostage Crisis	US.8(E) analyze the major issues and events of the Vietnam War such as the Tet Offensive, the escalation of forces, Vietnamization, and the fall of Saigon
US.11(A) describe U.S. involvement in world affairs, including the end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War, the Balkans Crisis, 9/11, and the global War on Terror	US.9(B) describe the roles of political organizations that promoted civil rights, including ones from African American, Chicano, American Indian, women’s, and other civil rights movements		
	US.9(C) identify the roles of significant leaders who supported various rights movements, including Martin Luther King Jr., Cesar Chavez, Rosa Parks, Hector P. Garcia, and Betty Friedan		
	US.9(D) compare and contrast the approach taken by some civil rights groups such as the Black Panthers with the nonviolent approach of Martin Luther King Jr.		
	US.9(E) discuss the impact of the writings of Martin Luther King Jr. such as his “I Have a Dream” speech and “Letter from Birmingham Jail” on the civil rights movement		
	US.9(G) describe the role of individuals such as governors George Wallace, Orval Faubus, and Lester Maddox and groups, including the Congressional bloc of southern Democrats, that sought to maintain the status quo		
	US.9(I) describe how litigation such as the landmark cases of Brown v. Board of Education, Mendez v. Westminster, Hernandez v. Texas, Delgado v. Bastrop I.S.D., Edgewood I.S.D. v. Kirby, and Sweatt v. Painter played a role in protecting the rights of the minority during the civil rights movement		
	US.10(A) describe Richard M. Nixon’s leadership in the normalization of relations with China and the policy of détente		
	US.10(B) describe Ronald Reagan’s leadership in domestic and international policies, including Reaganomics and Peace Through Strength		
	US.10(C) compare the impact of energy on the American way of life over time		
	US.10(E) describe the causes and key organizations and individuals of the conservative resurgence of the 1980s and 1990s, including Phyllis Schlafly, the Contract with America, the Heritage Foundation, the Moral Majority, and the National Rifle Association		
	US.10(F) describe significant societal issues of this time period		
	US.11(B) identify significant social and political advocacy organizations, leaders, and issues across the political spectrum		
	US.11(D) analyze the impact of third parties on presidential elections		
	US.11(E) discuss the historical significance of the 2008 presidential election		

Knowledge and Skills Statements

- US.12 Geography.** The student understands the impact of geographic factors on major events.
- US.13 Geography.** The student understands the causes and effects of migration and immigration on American society.
- US.14 Geography.** The student understands the relationship between population growth and modernization on the physical environment.
- US.25 Culture.** The student understands the relationship between the arts and the times during which they were created.
- US.26 Culture.** The student understands how people from various groups contribute to our national identity.

Rptg Cat	STAAR	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards
2 Geography and Culture	12	<p>US.12(A)^ analyze the impact of physical and human geographic factors on the settlement of the Great Plains, the Klondike Gold Rush, the Panama Canal, the Dust Bowl, and the levee failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina</p> <p>US.13(A)^ analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt</p> <p>US.13(B)^ analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from legal and illegal immigration to the United States</p> <p>US.14(A)^ identify the effects of population growth and distribution on the physical environment</p> <p>US.25(B) describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society</p> <p>US.26(A)^ explain actions taken by people to expand economic opportunities and political rights, including those for racial, ethnic, and religious minorities as well as women, in American society</p> <p>US.26(C)^ explain how the contributions of people of various racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups shape American culture</p>	<p>US.12(B)^ identify and explain reasons for changes in political boundaries such as those resulting from statehood and international conflicts</p> <p>US.14(B) identify the roles of governmental entities and private citizens in managing the environment such as the establishment of the National Park System, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Endangered Species Act</p> <p>US.14(C)^ understand the effects of governmental actions on individuals, industries, and communities, including the impact on Fifth Amendment property rights</p> <p>US.25(A)^ describe how the characteristics and issues in U.S. history have been reflected in various genres of art, music, film, and literature</p> <p>US.25(C) identify the impact of popular American culture on the rest of the world over time</p> <p>US.25(D) analyze the global diffusion of American culture through the entertainment industry via various media</p> <p>US.26(B) discuss the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture</p> <p>US.26(D)^ identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society</p> <p>US.26(E) discuss the meaning and historical significance of the mottos “E Pluribus Unum” and “In God We Trust”</p> <p>US.26(F) discuss the importance of Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, including individuals of all races and genders such as Vernon J. Baker, Alvin York, and Roy Benavidez</p>

Knowledge and Skills Statements

- US.19 Government.** The student understands changes over time in the role of government.
- US.20 Government.** The student understands the changing relationships among the three branches of the federal government.
- US.21 Government.** The student understands the impact of constitutional issues on American society.
- US.22 Citizenship.** The student understands the concept of American exceptionalism.
- US.23 Citizenship.** The student understands efforts to expand the democratic process.
- US.24 Citizenship.** The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a constitutional republic.

Rptg Cat	STAAR	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards
3 Government and Citizenship	10	US.19(A) evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal government US.19(B)^ explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11 US.20(B) evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt’s attempt to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices and the presidential election of 2000 US.21(A) analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, including <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , and other U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , <i>Hernandez v. Texas</i> , <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> , <i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i> , and <i>White v. Regester</i> US.23(A)^ identify and analyze methods of expanding the right to participate in the democratic process, including lobbying, non-violent protesting, litigation, and amendments to the U.S. Constitution	US.19(C) describe the effects of political scandals, including Teapot Dome, Watergate, and Bill Clinton’s impeachment, on the views of U.S. citizens concerning trust in the federal government and its leaders US.19(D) discuss the role of contemporary government legislation in the private and public sectors such as the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 US.19(E)^ evaluate the pros and cons of U.S. participation in international organizations and treaties US.20(A) describe the impact of events such as the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the War Powers Act on the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government US.21(B)^ discuss historical reasons why the constitution has been amended US.22(A) discuss Alexis de Tocqueville’s five values crucial to America’s success as a constitutional republic: liberty, egalitarianism, individualism, populism, and laissez-faire US.23(B) evaluate various means of achieving equality of political rights, including the 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments and congressional acts such as the American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 US.23(C)^ explain how participation in the demographic process reflects our national ethos, patriotism, and civic responsibility as well as our progress to build a “more perfect union” US.24(B) evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Sandra Day O’Connor, and Hillary Clinton

Knowledge and Skills Statements

- US.15 Economics.** The student understands domestic and foreign issues related to U.S. economic growth from the 1870s to 1920.
- US.16 Economics.** The student understands significant economic developments between World War I and World War II.
- US.17 Economics.** The student understands the economic effects of World War II and the Cold War.
- US.18 Economics.** The student understands the economic effects of increased worldwide interdependence as the United States enters the 21st century.
- US.27 Science, technology, and society.** The student understands the impact of science, technology, and the free enterprise system on the economic development of the United States.
- US.28 Science, technology, and society.** The student understands the influence of scientific discoveries, technological innovations, and the free enterprise system on the standard of living in the United States.

Rptg Cat	STAAR	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards
4 Economics, Science, Technology, and Society	16	US.15(B) describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act	US.15(A) describe how the economic impact of the Transcontinental Railroad and the Homestead Act contributed to the close of the frontier in the late 19th century
		US.15(D) describe the economic effects of international military conflicts, including the Spanish-American War and World War I, on the United States	US.15(C) explain how foreign policies affected economic issues such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the Open Door Policy, Dollar Diplomacy, and immigration quotas
		US.16(B) identify the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on world trade, stock market speculation, bank failures, and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System	US.15(E) describe the emergence of monetary policy in the United States, including the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and the shifting trend from a gold standard to fiat money
		US.16(C) analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage and others	US.16(A) analyze causes of economic growth and prosperity in the 1920s, including Warren Harding’s Return to Normalcy, reduced taxes, and increased production efficiencies
		US.17(A) describe the economic effects of World War II on the home front such as the end of the Great Depression, rationing, and increased opportunity for women and minority employment	US.16(D) compare the New Deal policies and its opponents’ approaches to resolving the economic effects of the Great Depression
		US.17(B) identify the causes of prosperity in the 1950s, including the Baby Boom and the impact of the GI Bill (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944), and the effects of prosperity in the 1950s such as increased consumption and the growth of agriculture and business	US.16(E) describe how various New Deal agencies and programs, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Social Security Administration, continue to affect the lives of U.S. citizens
		US.17(E) describe the dynamic relationship between U.S. international trade policies and the U.S. free enterprise system such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil embargo, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	US.17(C) describe the economic impact of defense spending on the business cycle and education priorities from 1945 to the 1990s
		US.27(A)^ explain the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations such as electric power, telephone and satellite communications, petroleum-based products, steel production, and computers on the economic development of the United States	US.17(D) identify actions of government and the private sector such as the Great Society, affirmative action, and Title IX to create economic opportunities for citizens and analyze the unintended consequences of each
		US.27(C) understand the impact of technological and management innovations and their applications in the workplace and the resulting productivity enhancements for business and labor such as assembly line manufacturing, time-study analysis, robotics, computer management, and just-in-time inventory management	US.18(A) discuss the role of American entrepreneurs such as Bill Gates, Sam Walton, Estée Lauder, Robert Johnson, Lionel Sosa, and millions of small business entrepreneurs who achieved the American dream
		US.28(A)^ analyze how scientific discoveries, technological innovations, and the application of these by the free enterprise system, including those in transportation and communication, improve the standard of living in the United States	US.18(B) identify the impact of international events, multinational corporations, government policies, and individuals on the 21st century economy
# Items	68	41-44 questions from Readiness Standards	24-27 questions from Supporting Standards

NOTE: The classification of standards on this TEKS Snapshot represents the reviewed and synthesized input of a sample of Texas Social Studies educators. This TEKS Snapshot DOES NOT represent a publication of the Texas Education Agency. District curriculum materials may reflect other classifications.

Source: Texas Education Agency STAAR Resources

REV May 2015

^ = Spiral Standards: content standards included in many/most units of instruction to add perspective and depth to content across chronology of the course.



STAAR
STANDARDS
— WORLD GEO —

Rptg Cat	STAAR	STAAR Modified	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards
1 History, Government and Citizenship	14	11	<p>WG.1.A analyze the effects of physical and human geographic patterns and processes on the past and describe their impact on the present, including significant physical features and environmental conditions that influenced migration patterns and shaped the distribution of culture groups today</p> <p>WG.1.B trace the spatial diffusion of phenomena such as the Columbian Exchange or the diffusion of American popular culture and describe the effects on regions of contact</p> <p>WG.2.A describe the human and physical characteristics of the same regions at different periods of time to evaluate relationships between past events and current conditions</p> <p>WG.14.C analyze the human and physical factors that influence the power to control territory and resources, create conflict/war, and impact international political relations of sovereign nations such as China, the United States, Japan, and Russia and organized nation groups such as the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU)</p>	<p>WG.2.B explain how changes in societies have led to diverse uses of physical features</p> <p>WG.13.B compare maps of voting patterns or political boundaries to make inferences about the distribution of political power</p> <p>WG.14.B compare how democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, republic, theocracy, and totalitarian systems operate in specific countries</p> <p>WG.15.A identify and give examples of different points of view that influence the development of public policies and decision-making processes on local, state, national, and international levels</p> <p>WG.15.B explain how citizenship practices, public policies, and decision making may be influenced by cultural beliefs, including nationalism and patriotism</p>
2 Geography	26	21	<p>WG.3.B describe the physical processes that affect the environments of regions, including weather, tectonic forces, erosion, and soil-building processes</p> <p>WG.4.A explain how elevation, latitude, wind systems, ocean currents, position on a continent, and mountain barriers influence temperature, precipitation, and distribution of climate regions</p> <p>WG.5.A analyze how the character of a place is related to its political, economic, social, and cultural elements</p> <p>WG.6.B explain the processes that have caused changes in settlement patterns, including urbanization, transportation, access to and availability of resources, and economic activities</p> <p>WG.7.B explain how political, economic, social, and environmental push and pull factors and physical geography affect the routes and flows of human migration</p> <p>WG.7.C describe trends in world population growth and distribution</p> <p>WG.8.A compare ways that humans depend on, adapt to, and modify the physical environment, including the influences of culture and technology</p> <p>WG.8.B describe the interaction between humans and the physical environment and analyze the consequences of extreme weather and other natural disasters such as El Niño, floods, tsunamis, and volcanoes</p> <p>WG.9.A identify physical and/or human factors such as climate, vegetation, language, trade networks, political units, river systems, and religion that constitute a region</p>	<p>WG.3.A explain weather conditions and climate in relation to annual changes in Earth-Sun relationships</p> <p>WG.3.C examine the physical processes that affect the lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere</p> <p>WG.4.B describe different landforms and the physical processes that cause their development</p> <p>WG.4.C explain the influence of climate on the distribution of biomes in different regions</p> <p>WG.5.B interpret political, economic, social, and demographic indicators (gross domestic product per capita, life expectancy, literacy, and infant mortality) to determine the level of development and standard of living in nations using the terms Human Development Index, less developed, newly industrialized, and more developed</p> <p>WG.6.A locate and describe human and physical features that influence the size and distribution of settlements</p> <p>WG.7.A construct and analyze population pyramids and use other data, graphics, and maps to describe the population characteristics of different societies and to predict future population trends</p> <p>WG.7.D examine benefits and challenges of globalization, including connectivity, standard of living, pandemics, and loss of local culture</p> <p>WG.8.C evaluate the economic and political relationships between settlements and the environment, including sustainable development and renewable/non-renewable resources</p> <p>WG.9.B describe different types of regions, including formal, functional, and perceptual regions</p>
3 Culture	14	11	<p>WG.16.B describe elements of culture, including language, religion, beliefs and customs, institutions, and technologies</p> <p>WG.17.A describe and compare patterns of culture such as language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive</p> <p>WG.18.A analyze cultural changes in specific regions caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion</p>	<p>WG.16.A describe distinctive cultural patterns and landscapes associated with different places in Texas, the United States, and other regions of the world and how these patterns influenced the processes of innovation and diffusion</p> <p>WG.16.C explain ways various groups of people perceive the characteristics of their own and other cultures, places, and regions differently</p> <p>WG.16.D compare life in a variety of urban and rural areas in the world to evaluate political, economic, social, and environmental changes</p> <p>WG.17.B describe major world religions, including animism, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, and Sikhism, and their spatial distribution</p> <p>WG.17.C compare economic, political, or social opportunities in different cultures for women, ethnic and religious minorities, and other underrepresented populations</p> <p>WG.17.D evaluate the experiences and contributions of diverse groups to multicultural societies</p> <p>WG.18.B assess causes, effects, and perceptions of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism</p> <p>WG.18.C identify examples of cultures that maintain traditional ways, including traditional economies</p> <p>WG.18.D evaluate the spread of cultural traits to find examples of cultural convergence and divergence such as the spread of democratic ideas, U.S.-based fast-food franchises, the English language, technology, or global sports</p>

Rptg Cat	STAAR	STAAR Modified	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards
4 Economics, Science, Technology and Society	14	11	WG.10.C compare the ways people satisfy their basic needs through the production of goods and services such as subsistence agriculture versus commercial agriculture or cottage industries versus commercial industries	WG.10.A describe the forces that determine the distribution of goods and services in free enterprise, socialist, and communist economic systems
			WG.11.C assess how changes in climate, resources, and infrastructure (technology, transportation, and communication) affect the location and patterns of economic activities	WG.10.B classify where specific countries fall along the economic spectrum between free enterprise and communism
			WG.12.A analyze how the creation, distribution, and management of key natural resources affects the location and patterns of movement of products, money, and people	WG.10.D compare global trade patterns over time and examine the implications of globalization, including outsourcing and free trade zones
			WG.19.A evaluate the significance of major technological innovations in the areas of transportation and energy that have been used to modify the physical environment	WG.11.A understand the connections between levels of development and economic activities (primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary)
			WG.19.C examine the environmental, economic, and social impacts of advances in technology on agriculture and natural resources.	WG.11.B identify the factors affecting the location of different types of economic activities, including subsistence and commercial agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries
				WG.12.B evaluate the geographic and economic impact of policies related to the development, use, and scarcity of natural resources such as regulations of water
				WG.19.B analyze ways technological innovations such as air conditioning and desalinization have allowed humans to adapt to places
				WG.20.A describe the impact of new information technologies such as the Internet, Global Positioning System (GPS), or Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
				WG.20.B examine the economic, environmental, and social effects of technology such as medical advancements or changing trade patterns on societies at different levels of development
STAAR	68		41-44 questions from Readiness Standards	24-27 questions from Supporting Standards
STAAR Modified		54	32-35 questions from Readiness Standards	19-22 questions from Readiness Standards

Social Studies Skills

STAAR	STAAR Modified	
≥ 30% of items will be dual coded	≥ 24% of items will be dual coded	WG.13.A interpret maps to explain the division of land, including man-made and natural borders, into separate political units such as cities, states, or countries
≈ 21 items will be dual coded	≈ 13 items will be dual coded	WG.21.A analyze and evaluate the validity, and utility of multiple sources of geographic information such as primary and secondary sources, aerial photographs, and maps
		WG.21.B locate places of contemporary geopolitical significance on a map
		WG.21.C create and interpret different types of maps to answer geographic questions, infer relationships, and analyze change
		WG.22.C use geographic terminology correctly
		WG.23.B use case studies and GIS to identify contemporary challenges and to answer real-world questions.



STAAR
STANDARDS
— WORLD HISTORY —

Rptg Cat	STAAR	STAAR Modified	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards			
1 History 8000 BC to AD 1750	18	Not Yet Published	WH.3.A describe the major political, religious/philosophical, and cultural influences of Persia, India, China, Israel, Greece, and Rome, including the development of monotheism, Judaism, and Christianity	WH.1.A identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following events from 8000 BC to 500 BC: the development of agriculture and the development of the river valley civilizations			
			WH.4.A explain the development of Christianity as a unifying social and political factor in medieval Europe and the Byzantine Empire	WH.1.B identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following events from 500 BC to AD 600: the development of the classical civilizations of Greece, Rome, Persia, India (Maurya and Gupta), China (Zhou, Qin, and Han), and the development of major world religions			
			WH.4.C describe the major characteristics of and the factors contributing to the development of the political/social system of feudalism and the economic system of manorialism	WH.1.C identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 600 to 1450: the spread of Christianity, the decline of Rome and the formation of medieval Europe; the development of Islamic caliphates and their impact on Asia, Africa, and Europe; the Mongol invasions and their impact on Europe, China, India, and Southwest Asia			
			WH.4.D explain the political, economic, and social impact of Islam on Europe, Asia, and Africa	WH.1.D identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1450 to 1750: the rise of the Ottoman Empire, the influence of the Ming dynasty on world trade, European exploration and the Columbian Exchange, European expansion, and the Renaissance and the Reformation			
			WH.4.G explain how the Crusades, the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and the Great Schism contributed to the end of medieval Europe	WH.2.A summarize the impact of the development of farming (Neolithic Revolution) on the creation of river valley civilizations			
			WH.4.H summarize the major political, economic, and cultural developments in Tang and Song China and their impact on Eastern Asia	WH.2.B identify the characteristics of civilization			
			WH.4.J analyze how the Silk Road and the African gold-salt trade facilitated the spread of ideas and trade	WH.2.C explain how major river valley civilizations influenced the development of the classical civilizations			
			WH.4.K summarize the changes resulting from the Mongol invasions of Russia, China, and the Islamic world	WH.3.B explain the impact of the fall of Rome on Western Europe			
			WH.5.A explain the political, intellectual, artistic, economic, and religious impact of the Renaissance	WH.3.C compare the factors that led to the collapse of Rome and Han China			
			WH.5.B explain the political, intellectual, artistic, economic, and religious impact of the Reformation	WH.4.B explain the characteristics of Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy			
			WH.6.A compare the major political, economic, social, and cultural developments of the Maya, Inca, and Aztec civilizations and explain how prior civilizations influenced their development	WH.4.E describe the interactions among Muslim, Christian, and Jewish societies in Europe, Asia, and North Africa			
			WH.7.A analyze the causes of European expansion from 1450 to 1750	WH.4.F describe the interactions between Muslim and Hindu societies in South Asia			
			WH.7.B explain the impact of the Columbian Exchange on the Americas and Europe	WH.4.I explain the development of the slave trade			
			WH.7.C explain the impact of the Atlantic slave trade on West Africa and the Americas	WH.6.B explain how the Inca and Aztec empires were impacted by European exploration/colonization			
			WH.7.D explain the impact of the Ottoman Empire on Eastern Europe and global trade				
			WH.7.E explain Ming China's impact on global trade				
			WH.7.F explain new economic factors and principles that contributed to the success of Europe's Commercial Revolution				
			2 History 1750 to the Present	20	Not Yet Published	WH.8.A explain how 17th and 18th century European scientific advancements led to the Industrial Revolution	WH.1.E identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1750 to 1914: the Scientific Revolution, the Industrial Revolution and its impact on the development of modern economic systems, European imperialism, and the Enlightenment's impact on political revolutions
						WH.8.C identify the major political, economic, and social motivations that influenced European imperialism	WH.1.F identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: the world wars and their impact on political, economic, and social systems; communist revolutions and their impact on the Cold War; independence movements; and globalization
WH.8.D explain the major characteristics and impact of European imperialism	WH.8.B explain how the Industrial Revolution led to political, economic, and social changes in Europe						
WH.9.A compare the causes, characteristics, and consequences of the American and French revolutions, emphasizing the role of the Enlightenment, the Glorious Revolution, and religion	WH.8.E explain the effects of free enterprise in the Industrial Revolution						
WH.10.A identify the importance of imperialism, nationalism, militarism, and the alliance system in causing World War I	WH.9.B explain the impact of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Napoleonic Wars on Europe and Latin America						
WH.10.C explain the political impact of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points and the political and economic impact of the Treaty of Versailles, including changes in boundaries and the mandate system	WH.9.C trace the influence of the American and French revolutions on Latin America, including the role of Simón Bolívar						
WH.10.D identify the causes of the February (March) and October revolutions of 1917 in Russia, their effects on the outcome of World War I, and the Bolshevik establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	WH.9.D identify the influence of ideas such as separation of powers, checks and balances, liberty, equality, democracy, popular sovereignty, human rights, constitutionalism, and nationalism on political revolutions						
WH.11.A summarize the international, political, and economic causes of the global depression	WH.10.B identify major characteristics of World War I, including total war, trench warfare, modern military technology, and high casualty rates						
WH.12.A describe the emergence and characteristics of totalitarianism	WH.11.B explain the responses of governments in the United States, Germany, and the Soviet Union to the global depression						
WH.12.C explain the major causes and events of World War II, including the German invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union, the Holocaust, Japanese imperialism, the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Normandy landings, and the dropping of the atomic bombs	WH.12.B explain the roles of various world leaders, including Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill, prior to and during World War II						
WH.13.A summarize how the outcome of World War II contributed to the development of the Cold War	WH.13.D explain the roles of modern world leaders, including Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Lech Walesa, and Pope John Paul II, in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union						
WH.13.B summarize the factors that contributed to communism in China, including Mao Zedong's role in its rise, and how it differed from Soviet communism	WH.13.F explain how Arab rejection of the State of Israel has led to ongoing conflict						
WH.13.C identify the following major events of the Cold War, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the arms race	WH.14.A summarize the development and impact of radical Islamic fundamentalism on events in the second half of the 20th century, including Palestinian terrorism and the growth of al Qaeda						
WH.13.E summarize the rise of independence movements in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia and reasons for ongoing conflicts	WH.14.B explain the U.S. response to terrorism from September 11, 2001, to the present						

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3 Geography and Culture	10	Not Yet Published	WH.16.B analyze the influence of human and physical geographic factors on major events in world history, including the development of river valley civilizations, trade in the Indian Ocean, and the opening of the Panama and Suez canals	WH.16.A locate places and regions of historical significance directly related to major eras and turning points in world history
			WH.23.A describe the historical origins, central ideas, and spread of major religious and philosophical traditions, including Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism, and the development of monotheism	WH.23.B identify examples of religious influence on various events referenced in the major eras of world history WH.24.A describe the changing roles of women, children, and families during major eras of world history WH.24.B describe the major influences of women such as Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria, Mother Teresa, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Golda Meir during major eras of world history WH.25.A summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Eastern civilizations that originated in China and India WH.25.B summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Western civilizations that originated in Greece and Rome WH.25.C explain the relationship among Christianity, individualism, and growing secularism that began with the Renaissance and how the relationship influenced subsequent political developments WH.25.D explain how Islam influences law and government in the Muslim world WH.26.A identify significant examples of art and architecture that demonstrate an artistic ideal or visual principle from selected cultures WH.26.B analyze examples of how art, architecture, literature, music, and drama reflect the history of the cultures in which they are produced
4 Government and Citizenship	10	Not Yet Published	WH.19.B identify the characteristics of the following political systems: theocracy, absolute monarchy, democracy, republic, oligarchy, limited monarchy, and totalitarianism	WH.19.A identify the characteristics of monarchies and theocracies as forms of government in early civilizations WH.20.B identify the impact of political and legal ideas contained in the following documents: Hammurabi's Code, the Jewish Ten Commandments, Justinian's Code of Laws, Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
			WH.20.A explain the development of democratic-republican government from its beginnings in the Judeo-Christian legal tradition and classical Greece and Rome through the English Civil War and the Enlightenment	WH.20.C explain the political philosophies of individuals such as John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Voltaire, Charles de Montesquieu, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Aquinas, John Calvin, Thomas Jefferson, and William Blackstone WH.20.D explain the significance of the League of Nations and the United Nations WH.21.A describe how people have participated in supporting or changing their governments WH.21.C identify examples of key persons who were successful in shifting political thought, including William Wilberforce WH.22.A summarize the development of the rule of law from ancient to modern times WH.22.B identify the influence of ideas regarding the right to a "trial by a jury of your peers" and the concepts of "innocent until proven guilty" and "equality before the law" that originated from the Judeo-Christian legal tradition and in Greece and Rome WH.22.C identify examples of politically motivated mass murders in Cambodia, China, Latin America, the Soviet Union, and Armenia WH.22.D identify examples of genocide, including the Holocaust and genocide in the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur WH.22.E identify examples of individuals who led resistance to political oppression such as Nelson Mandela, Mohandas Gandhi, Oscar Romero, Natan Sharansky, Las Madres de la Plaza de Mayo, and Chinese student protestors in Tiananmen Square
5 Economics, Science, Technology, and Society	10	Not Yet Published	WH.17.A identify important changes in human life caused by the Neolithic Revolution and the Industrial Revolution	WH.17.B summarize the role of economics in driving political changes as related to the Neolithic Revolution and the Industrial Revolution
			WH.18.A identify the historical origins and characteristics of the free enterprise system, including the contributions of Adam Smith, especially the influence of his ideas found in The Wealth of Nations	WH.17.C summarize the economic and social impact of 20th century globalization WH.18.E explain why communist command economies collapsed in competition with free market economies at the end of the 20th century WH.27.A identify the origin and diffusion of major ideas in mathematics, science, and technology that occurred in river valley civilizations, classical Greece and Rome, classical India, and the Islamic caliphates between 700 and 1200 and in China from the Tang to Ming dynasties WH.27.B summarize the major ideas in astronomy, mathematics, and architectural engineering that developed in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec civilizations WH.27.C explain the impact of the printing press on the Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe WH.27.D describe the origins of the Scientific Revolution in 16th century Europe and explain its impact on scientific thinking worldwide WH.27.E identify the contributions of significant scientists such as Archimedes, Copernicus, Eratosthenes, Galileo, Pythagoras, Isaac Newton, and Robert Boyle WH.28.A explain the role of textile manufacturing and steam technology in initiating the Industrial Revolution and the role of the factory system and transportation technology in advancing the Industrial Revolution WH.28.B explain the roles of military technology, transportation technology, communication technology, and medical advancements in initiating and advancing 19th century imperialism WH.28.C explain the effects of major new military technologies on World War I, World War II, and the Cold War WH.28.D explain the role of telecommunication technology, computer technology, transportation technology, and medical advancements in developing the modern global economy and society WH.28.E identify the contributions of significant scientists and inventors such as Marie Curie, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Louis Pasteur, and James Watt
STAAR	68		41-44 questions from Readiness Standards	24-27 questions from Supporting Standards
STAAR Modified			Not Yet Published	Not Yet Published

Social Studies Skills

STAAR	STAAR Modified	Readiness Standards
≥ 30% of items will be dual coded	≥ 24% of items will be dual coded	WH.15.A create and interpret thematic maps, graphs, and charts to demonstrate the relationship between geography and the historical development of a region or nation WH.15.B analyze and compare geographic distributions and patterns in world history shown on maps, graphs, charts, and models WH.16.C interpret maps, charts, and graphs to explain how geography has influenced people and events in the past WH.29.C explain the differences between primary and secondary sources and examine those sources to analyze frame of reference, historical context, and point of view WH.29.F analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, drawing inferences and conclusions, and developing connections between historical events over time
≈ 21 items will be dual coded	≈ __ items will be dual coded	WH.29.H use appropriate reading and mathematical skills to interpret social studies information such as maps and graphs WH.30.A use social studies terminology correctly WH.30.C interpret and create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information