

Rptg Cat	STAAR	STAAR Modified	Readiness Standards	Supporting Standards
1 History	30	Not Yet Published	USH.2.B identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics	USH.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
			USH.3.A analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism	USH.1.B analyze and evaluate the application of these founding principles to historical events in U.S. history
			USH.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	USH.1.C explain the contributions of the Founding Fathers such as Benjamin Rush, John Hancock, John Jay, John Witherspoon, John Peter Muhlenberg, Charles Carroll, and Jonathan Trumbull Sr.
			USH.3.C analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists	USH.2.A identify the major characteristics that define an historical era
			USH.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	USH.2.C apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods
			USH.4.C identify the causes of World War I and reasons for U.S. entry	USH.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)
			USH.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	USH.3.D describe the optimism of the many immigrants who sought a better life in America
			USH.5.A evaluate the impact of Progressive Era reforms, including initiative, referendum, recall, and the passage of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments	USH.4.B evaluate American expansionism, including acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico
			USH.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	USH.4.D understand the contributions of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing
			USH.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	USH.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
			USH.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	USH.4.G analyze significant events such as the Battle of Argonne Forest
			USH.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	USH.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
			USH.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	USH.5.C evaluate the impact of third parties, including the Populist and Progressive parties
			USH.8.C explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean War and its relationship to the containment policy	USH.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
			USH.8.D explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War	USH.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
			USH.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	USH.7.C analyze the function of the U.S. Office of War Information
			USH.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	USH.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
			USH.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	USH.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
			USH.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	USH.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
			USH.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	USH.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
USH.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	USH.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			
	USH.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			
	USH.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.			
	USH.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			
	USH.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			
	USH.9.I describe how litigation such as the landmark cases of <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , <i>Mendez v. Westminster</i> , <i>Hernandez v. Texas</i> , <i>Delgado v. Bastrop I.S.D.</i> , <i>Edgewood I.S.D. v. Kirby</i> , and <i>Sweatt v. Painter</i> played a role in protecting the rights of the minority during the civil rights movement			
	USH.10.A describe Richard M. Nixon’s leadership in the normalization of relations with China and the policy of détente			
	USH.10.B describe Ronald Reagan’s leadership in domestic and international policies, including Reaganomics and Peace Through Strength			
	USH.10.C compare the impact of energy on the American way of life over time			
	USH.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			
	USH.10.F describe significant societal issues of this time period			
	USH.11.B identify significant social and political advocacy organizations, leaders, and issues across the political spectrum			
	USH.11.D analyze the impact of third parties on presidential elections			
	USH.11.E discuss the historical significance of the 2008 presidential election			

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2 Geography and Culture	12	Not Yet Published	<p>USH.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>USH.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>USH.13.B analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from legal and illegal immigration to the United States</p> <p>USH.14.A identify the effects of population growth and distribution on the physical environment</p> <p>USH.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>USH.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>USH.26.C explain how the contributions of people of various racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups shape American culture</p>	<p>USH.12.B identify and explain reasons for changes in political boundaries such as those resulting from statehood and international conflicts</p> <p>USH.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>USH.14.C understand the effects of governmental actions on individuals, industries, and communities, including the impact on Fifth Amendment property rights</p> <p>USH.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>USH.25.C identify the impact of popular American culture on the rest of the world over time</p> <p>USH.25.D analyze the global diffusion of American culture through the entertainment industry via various media</p> <p>USH.26.B discuss the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture</p> <p>USH.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>USH.26.E discuss the meaning and historical significance of the mottos "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust"</p> <p>USH.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>
3 Government and Citizenship	10	Not Yet Published	<p>USH.19.A evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal government</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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></p> <p>USH.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</p>	<p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.19.E evaluate the pros and cons of U.S. participation in international organizations and treaties</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.21.B discuss historical reasons why the constitution has been amended</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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"</p> <p>USH.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</p>

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4 Economics, Science, Technology, and Society	16	Not Yet Published	<p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.15.D describe the economic effects of international military conflicts, including the Spanish-American War and World War I, on the United States</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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)</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p>	<p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.16.D compare the New Deal policies and its opponents' approaches to resolving the economic effects of the Great Depression</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.17.C describe the economic impact of defense spending on the business cycle and education priorities from 1945 to the 1990s</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.18.B identify the impact of international events, multinational corporations, government policies, and individuals on the 21st century economy</p> <p>USH.27.B explain how specific needs result in scientific discoveries and technological innovations in agriculture, the military, and medicine, including vaccines</p> <p>USH.28.B explain how space technology and exploration improve the quality of life</p> <p>USH.28.C understand how the free enterprise system drives technological innovation and its application in the marketplace such as cell phones, inexpensive personal computers, and global positioning products</p>
	STAAR	68		41-44 questions from Readiness Standards
STAAR Modified			Not Yet Published	Not Yet Published

## Social Studies Skills

STAAR	STAAR Modified	
≥ 30% of items will be dual coded	≥ 24% of items will be dual coded	<p>USH.29.A use a variety of both primary and secondary valid sources to acquire information and to analyze and answer historical questions</p> <p>USH.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</p> <p>USH.29.D use the process of historical inquiry to research, interpret, and use multiple types of sources of evidence</p> <p>USH.29.G identify and support with historical evidence a point of view on a social studies issue or event</p> <p>USH.29.H use appropriate skills to analyze and interpret social studies information such as maps, graphs, presentations, speeches, lectures, and political cartoons</p> <p>USH.30.B use correct social studies terminology to explain historical concepts</p> <p>USH.31.B pose and answer questions about geographic distributions and patterns shown on maps, graphs, charts, and available databases</p>
≈ 21 items will be dual coded	≈ __ items will be dual coded	