

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	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>WH.16.A locate places and regions of historical significance directly related to major eras and turning points in world history</p> <p>WH.23.B identify examples of religious influence on various events referenced in the major eras of world history</p> <p>WH.24.A describe the changing roles of women, children, and families during major eras of world history</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.25.A summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Eastern civilizations that originated in China and India</p> <p>WH.25.B summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Western civilizations that originated in Greece and Rome</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.25.D explain how Islam influences law and government in the Muslim world</p> <p>WH.26.A identify significant examples of art and architecture that demonstrate an artistic ideal or visual principle from selected cultures</p> <p>WH.26.B analyze examples of how art, architecture, literature, music, and drama reflect the history of the cultures in which they are produced</p>
			<p>WH.19.B identify the characteristics of the following political systems: theocracy, absolute monarchy, democracy, republic, oligarchy, limited monarchy, and totalitarianism</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.21.B describe the rights and responsibilities of citizens and noncitizens in civic participation throughout history</p>	<p>WH.19.A identify the characteristics of monarchies and theocracies as forms of government in early civilizations</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.20.D explain the significance of the League of Nations and the United Nations</p> <p>WH.21.A describe how people have participated in supporting or changing their governments</p> <p>WH.21.C identify examples of key persons who were successful in shifting political thought, including William Wilberforce</p> <p>WH.22.A summarize the development of the rule of law from ancient to modern times</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.22.C identify examples of politically motivated mass murders in Cambodia, China, Latin America, the Soviet Union, and Armenia</p> <p>WH.22.D identify examples of genocide, including the Holocaust and genocide in the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur</p> <p>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</p>
4 Government and Citizenship	10	Not Yet Published	<p>WH.17.A identify important changes in human life caused by the Neolithic Revolution and the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.18.B identify the historical origins and characteristics of communism, including the influences of Karl Marx</p> <p>WH.18.C identify the historical origins and characteristics of socialism</p> <p>WH.18.D identify the historical origins and characteristics of fascism</p>	<p>WH.17.B summarize the role of economics in driving political changes as related to the Neolithic Revolution and the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>WH.17.C summarize the economic and social impact of 20th century globalization</p> <p>WH.18.E explain why communist command economies collapsed in competition with free market economies at the end of the 20th century</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.27.B summarize the major ideas in astronomy, mathematics, and architectural engineering that developed in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec civilizations</p> <p>WH.27.C explain the impact of the printing press on the Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe</p> <p>WH.27.D describe the origins of the Scientific Revolution in 16th century Europe and explain its impact on scientific thinking worldwide</p> <p>WH.27.E identify the contributions of significant scientists such as Archimedes, Copernicus, Eratosthenes, Galileo, Pythagoras, Isaac Newton, and Robert Boyle</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.28.B explain the roles of military technology, transportation technology, communication technology, and medical advancements in initiating and advancing 19th century imperialism</p> <p>WH.28.C explain the effects of major new military technologies on World War I, World War II, and the Cold War</p> <p>WH.28.D explain the role of telecommunication technology, computer technology, transportation technology, and medical advancements in developing the modern global economy and society</p> <p>WH.28.E identify the contributions of significant scientists and inventors such as Marie Curie, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Louis Pasteur, and James Watt</p>
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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
<p>≥ 30% of items will be dual coded</p> <p>≈ 21 items will be dual coded</p>	<p>≥ 24% of items will be dual coded</p> <p>≈ ___ items will be dual coded</p>	<p>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</p> <p>WH.15.B analyze and compare geographic distributions and patterns in world history shown on maps, graphs, charts, and models</p> <p>WH.16.C interpret maps, charts, and graphs to explain how geography has influenced people and events in the past</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>WH.29.H use appropriate reading and mathematical skills to interpret social studies information such as maps and graphs</p> <p>WH.30.A use social studies terminology correctly</p> <p>WH.30.C interpret and create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information</p>