

United States History

The high school United States history course provides students with a comprehensive, intensive study of major events and themes in United States history. Beginning with early European colonization, the course examines major events and themes throughout United States history. The course concludes with significant developments in the early 21st century.

SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.

- a. Explain Virginia's development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon's Rebellion, and the development of slavery.
- b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip's War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.
- c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.
- d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.
- e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

SSUSH2 The student will trace the ways that the economy and society of British North America developed.

- a. Explain the development of mercantilism and the trans-Atlantic trade.
- b. Describe the Middle Passage, growth of the African population, and African-American culture.
- c. Identify Benjamin Franklin as a symbol of social mobility and individualism.
- d. Explain the significance of the Great Awakening.

SSUSH3 The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.

- a. Explain how the end of Anglo-French imperial competition as seen in the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution.
- b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.
- c. Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense to the movement for independence.

SSUSH4 The student will identify the ideological, military, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.

- a. Explain the language, organization, and intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence; include the writing of John Locke and the role of Thomas Jefferson.
- b. Explain the reason for and significance of the French alliance and foreign assistance and the roles of Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de Lafayette.
- c. Analyze George Washington as a military leader; include the creation of a professional military and the life of a common soldier, and describe the significance of the crossing of the Delaware River and Valley Forge.

- d. Explain the role of geography at the Battle of Yorktown, the role of Lord Cornwallis, and the Treaty of Paris, 1783.

SSUSH5 The student will explain specific events and key ideas that brought about the adoption and implementation of the United States Constitution.

- a. Explain how weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation and Daniel Shays' Rebellion led to a call for a stronger central government.
- b. Evaluate the major arguments of the anti-Federalists and Federalists during the debate on ratification of the Constitution as put forth in *The Federalist* concerning form of government, factions, checks and balances, and the power of the executive, including the roles of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison.
- c. Explain the key features of the Constitution, specifically the Great Compromise, separation of powers (influence of Montesquieu), limited government, and the issue of slavery.
- d. Analyze how the Bill of Rights serves as a protector of individual and states' rights.
- e. Explain the importance of the Presidencies of George Washington and John Adams; include the Whiskey Rebellion, non-intervention in Europe, and the development of political parties (Alexander Hamilton).

SSUSH6 The student will analyze the impact of territorial expansion and population growth and the impact of this growth in the early decades of the new nation.

- a. Explain the Northwest Ordinance's importance in the westward migration of Americans, and on slavery, public education, and the addition of new states.
- b. Describe Jefferson's diplomacy in obtaining the Louisiana Purchase from France and the territory's exploration by Lewis and Clark.
- c. Explain major reasons for the War of 1812 and the war's significance on the development of a national identity.
- d. Describe the construction of the Erie Canal, the rise of New York City, and the development of the nation's infrastructure.
- e. Describe the reasons for and importance of the Monroe Doctrine.

SSUSH7 Students will explain the process of economic growth, its regional and national impact in the first half of the 19th century, and the different responses to it.

- a. Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution as seen in Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin and his development of interchangeable parts for muskets.
- b. Describe the westward growth of the United States; include the emerging concept of Manifest Destiny.
- c. Describe reform movements, specifically temperance, abolitionism, and public school.
- d. Explain women's efforts to gain suffrage; include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Seneca Falls Conference.
- e. Explain Jacksonian Democracy, expanding suffrage, the rise of popular political culture, and the development of American nationalism.

SSUSH8 The student will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions and westward expansion.

- a. Explain how slavery became a significant issue in American politics; include the slave rebellion of Nat Turner and the rise of abolitionism (William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and the Grimke sisters).

- b. Explain the Missouri Compromise and the issue of slavery in western states and territories.
- c. Describe the Nullification Crisis and the emergence of states' rights ideology; include the role of John C. Calhoun and development of sectionalism.
- d. Describe the war with Mexico and the Wilmot Proviso.
- e. Explain how the Compromise of 1850 arose out of territorial expansion and population growth.

SSUSH9 The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.

- a. Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown's Raid.
- b. Describe President Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union as seen in his second inaugural address and the Gettysburg speech and in his use of emergency powers, such as his decision to suspend habeas corpus.
- c. Describe the roles of Ulysses Grant, Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.
- d. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the Battle for Atlanta and the impact of geography on these battles.
- e. Describe the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- f. Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.

SSUSH10 The student will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

- a. Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Radical Republican Reconstruction.
- b. Explain efforts to redistribute land in the South among the former slaves and provide advanced education (Morehouse College) and describe the role of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- c. Describe the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.
- d. Explain Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.
- e. Explain the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in relationship to Reconstruction.
- f. Analyze how the presidential election of 1876 and the subsequent compromise of 1877 marked the end of Reconstruction.

SSUSH11 The student will describe the economic, social, and geographic impact of the growth of big business and technological innovations after Reconstruction.

- a. Explain the impact of the railroads on other industries, such as steel, and on the organization of big business.
- b. Describe the impact of the railroads in the development of the West; include the transcontinental railroad, and the use of Chinese labor.
- c. Identify John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company and the rise of trusts and monopolies
- d. Describe the inventions of Thomas Edison; include the electric light bulb, motion pictures, and the phonograph, and their impact on American life

SSUSH12 The student will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth.

- a. Describe Ellis Island, the change in immigrants' origins to southern and eastern Europe and the impact of this change on urban America.
- b. Identify the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers.

- c. Describe the growth of the western population and its impact on Native Americans with reference to Sitting Bull and Wounded Knee.
- d. Describe the 1894 Pullman strike as an example of industrial unrest.

SSUSH13 The student will identify major efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.

- a. Explain Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and federal oversight of the meatpacking industry.
- b. Identify Jane Addams and Hull House and describe the role of women in reform movements.
- c. Describe the rise of Jim Crow, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, and the emergence of the NAACP.
- d. Explain Ida Tarbell's role as a muckraker.
- e. Describe the significance of progressive reforms such as the initiative, recall, and referendum; direct election of senators; reform of labor laws; and efforts to improve living conditions for the poor in cities.
- f. Describe the conservation movement and the development of national parks and forests; include the role of Theodore Roosevelt.

SSUSH14 The student will explain America's evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.

- a. Explain the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and anti-Asian immigration sentiment on the west coast.
- b. Describe the Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines, and the debate over American expansionism.
- c. Explain U.S. involvement in Latin America, as reflected by the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and the creation of the Panama Canal.

SSUSH15 The student will analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I.

- a. Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, with reference to unrestricted submarine warfare.
- b. Explain the domestic impact of World War I, as reflected by the origins of the Great Migration, the Espionage Act, and socialist Eugene Debs.
- c. Explain Wilson's Fourteen Points and the proposed League of Nations.
- d. Describe passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, establishing Prohibition, and the Nineteenth Amendment, establishing woman suffrage.

SSUSH16 The student will identify key developments in the aftermath of WW I.

- a. Explain how rising communism and socialism in the United States led to the Red Scare and immigrant restriction.
- b. Identify Henry Ford, mass production, and the automobile.
- c. Describe the impact of radio and the movies.
- d. Describe modern forms of cultural expression; include Louis Armstrong and the origins of jazz, Langston Hughes and the Harlem Renaissance, Irving Berlin, and Tin Pan Alley.

SSUSH17 The student will analyze the causes and consequences of the Great Depression.

- a. Describe the causes, including overproduction, underconsumption, and stock market speculation that led to the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression.
- b. Explain factors (include over-farming and climate) that led to the Dust Bowl and the resulting movement and migration west.

- c. Explain the social and political impact of widespread unemployment that resulted in developments such as Hoovervilles.

SSUSH18 The student will describe Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the depression and compare the ways governmental programs aided those in need.

- a. Describe the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority as a works program and as an effort to control the environment.
- b. Explain the Wagner Act and the rise of industrial unionism.
- c. Explain the passage of the Social Security Act as a part of the second New Deal.
- d. Identify Eleanor Roosevelt as a symbol of social progress and women’s activism.
- e. Identify the political challenges to Roosevelt’s domestic and international leadership; include the role of Huey Long, the “court packing bill,” and the Neutrality Act.

SSUSH19 The student will identify the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, especially the growth of the federal government.

- a. Explain A. Philip Randolph’s proposed march on Washington, D.C., and President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s response.
- b. Explain the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the internment of Japanese- Americans, German-Americans, and Italian-Americans.
- c. Explain major events; include the lend-lease program, the Battle of Midway, D-Day, and the fall of Berlin.
- d. Describe war mobilization, as indicated by rationing, war-time conversion, and the role of women in war industries.
- e. Describe the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos and the scientific, economic, and military implications of developing the atomic bomb.
- f. Compare the geographic locations of the European Theater and the Pacific Theater and the difficulties the U.S. faced in delivering weapons, food, and medical supplies to troops.

SSUSH20 The student will analyze the domestic and international impact of the Cold War on the United States.

- a. Describe the creation of the Marshall Plan, U.S. commitment to Europe, the Truman Doctrine, and the origins and implications of the containment policy.
- b. Explain the impact of the new communist regime in China and the outbreak of the Korean War and how these events contributed to the rise of Senator Joseph McCarthy.
- c. Describe the Cuban Revolution, the Bay of Pigs, and the Cuban missile crisis.
- d. Describe the Vietnam War, the Tet Offensive, and growing opposition to the war.
- e. Explain the role of geography on the U.S. containment policy, the Korean War, the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban missile crisis, and the Vietnam War.

SSUSH21 The student will explain the impact of technological development and economic growth on the United States, 1945-1975.

- a. Describe the baby boom and its impact as shown by Levittown and the Interstate Highway Act.
- b. Describe the impact television has had on American culture; include the presidential debates (Kennedy/Nixon, 1960) and news coverage of the Civil Rights Movement.
- c. Analyze the impact of technology on American life; include the development of the personal computer and the expanded use of air conditioning.

- d. Describe the impact of competition with the USSR as evidenced by the launch of Sputnik I and President Eisenhower's actions.

SSUSH22 The student will identify dimensions of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1970.

- a. Explain the importance of President Truman's order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government.
- b. Identify Jackie Robinson and the integration of baseball.
- c. Explain *Brown v. Board of Education* and efforts to resist the decision.
- d. Describe the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Letter from a Birmingham Jail and his I Have a Dream Speech.
- e. Describe the causes and consequences of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

SSUSH23 The student will describe and assess the impact of political developments between 1945 and 1970.

- a. Describe the Warren Court and the expansion of individual rights as seen in the Miranda decision.
- b. Describe the political impact of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; include the impact on civil rights legislation.
- c. Explain Lyndon Johnson's Great Society; include the establishment of Medicare.
- d. Describe the social and political turmoil of 1968; include the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, and the events surrounding the Democratic National Convention.

SSUSH24 The student will analyze the impact of social change movements and organizations of the 1960s.

- a. Compare and contrast the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) tactics; include sit-ins, freedom rides, and changing composition.
- b. Describe the National Organization of Women and the origins and goals of the modern women's movement.
- c. Analyze the anti-Vietnam War movement.
- d. Analyze Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers' movement.
- e. Explain the importance of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* and the resulting developments; include Earth Day, the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the modern environmental movement.
- f. Describe the rise of the conservative movement as seen in the presidential candidacy of Barry Goldwater (1964) and the election of Richard M. Nixon (1968).

SSUSH25 The student will describe changes in national politics since 1968.

- a. Describe President Richard M. Nixon's opening of China, his resignation due to the Watergate scandal, changing attitudes toward government, and the Presidency of Gerald Ford.
- b. Explain the impact of Supreme Court decisions on ideas about civil liberties and civil rights; include such decisions as *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and the Bakke decision on affirmative action.
- c. Explain the Carter administration's efforts in the Middle East; include the Camp David Accords, his response to the 1979 Iranian Revolution, and the Iranian hostage crisis.

- d. Describe domestic and international events of Ronald Reagan’s presidency; include Reaganomics, the Iran-contra scandal, and the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- e. Explain the relationship between Congress and President Bill Clinton; include the North American Free Trade Agreement and his impeachment and acquittal.
- f. Analyze the 2000 presidential election and its outcome, emphasizing the role of the electoral college.
- g. Analyze the response of President George W. Bush to the attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States, the war against terrorism, and the subsequent American interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Social Studies Skills Matrices

MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

GOAL: The student will use maps to retrieve social studies information.

I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content

D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content

M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use the skill in all situations

A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Map and Globe Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. Use cardinal directions	I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. Use intermediate directions		I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. Use a letter/number grid system to determine location			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
4. Compare and contrast the categories of natural, cultural, and political features found on maps			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. Use inch to inch map scale to determine distance on map			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
6. Use map key/legend to acquire information from, historical, physical, political, resource, product and economic maps			I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. Use a map to explain impact of geography on historical and current events			I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
8. Draw conclusions and make generalizations based on information from maps				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
9. Use latitude and longitude to determine location				I	D	D	D	M	A	A
10. Use graphic scales to determine distances on a map					I	M	A	A	A	A
11. Compare maps of the same place at different points in time and from different perspectives to determine changes, identify trends, and generalize about human activities					I	M	A	A	A	A
12. Compare maps with data sets (charts, tables, graphs) and /or readings to draw conclusions and make generalizations					I	M	A	A	A	A

INFORMATION PROCESSING SKILLS

GOAL: The student will be able to locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to social studies topics and apply this information to solve problems/make decisions.

I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content

D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content

M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use

the skill in all situations

A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Information Processing Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. Compare similarities and differences	I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. Organize items chronologically	I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. Identify issues and/or problems and alternative solutions	I	D	D	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
4. Distinguish between fact and opinion		I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. Identify main idea, detail, sequence of events, and cause and effect in a social studies context		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
6. Identify and use primary and secondary sources		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. Interpret timelines		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
8. Identify social studies reference resources to use for a specific purpose			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
9. Construct charts and tables			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
10. Analyze artifacts			I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
11. Draw conclusions and make generalizations				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
12. Analyze graphs and diagrams				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
13. Translate dates into centuries, eras, or ages				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
14. Formulate appropriate research questions					I	M	A	A	A	A
15. Determine adequacy and/or relevancy of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
16. Check for consistency of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
17. Interpret political cartoons					I	D	D	D	M	A

Clarification:

Grades 9-10 social studies courses incorporate the grades 9-10 Reading/Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies.

Grades 11-12 social studies courses incorporate the grades 11-12 Reading/Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies.

READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES (RH) GRADE 9-10
➤ Key Ideas and Details
ELACC9-10RH1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
ELACC9-10RH2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
ELACC9-10RH3: Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
➤ Craft and Structure
ELACC9-10RH4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
ELACC9-10RH5: Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis
ELACC9-10RH6: Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
➤ Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
ELACC9-10RH7: Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
ELACC9-10RH8: Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author’s claims.
ELACC9-10RH9: Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
➤ Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity
ELACC9-10RH10: By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

WRITING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE, AND TECHNICAL SUBJECTS GRADES 9-10 (WHST)

➤ **Text Types and Purposes**

ELACC9-10WHST1: Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific content*.

a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.

c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.

d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

ELACC9-10WHST2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.

c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.

d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.

e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

ELACC9-10WHST3: (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)

➤ **Production and Distribution of Writing**

ELACC9-10WHST4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

ELACC9-10WHST5: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

ELACC9-10WHST6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

➤ **Research to Build and Present Knowledge**

ELACC9-10WHST7: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

ELACC9-10WHST8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

ELACC9-10WHST9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

➤ **Range of Writing**

ELACC9-10WHST10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES (RH) GRADE 11-12
➤ Key Ideas and Details
ELACC11-12RH1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
ELACC11-12RH2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
ELACC11-12RH3: Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
➤ Craft and Structure
ELACC11-12RH4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
ELACC11-12RH5: Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
ELACC11-12RH6: Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
➤ Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
ELACC11-12RH7: Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
ELACC11-12RH8: Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information
ELACC11-12RH9: Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
➤ Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity
ELACC11-12RH10: By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently

WRITING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE, AND TECHNICAL SUBJECTS GRADES 11-12 (WHST)
➤ Text Types and Purposes
ELACC11-12WHST1: Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
ELACC11-12WHST2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.
c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
ELACC11-12WHST3: (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)
➤ Production and Distribution of Writing
ELACC11-12WHST4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
ELACC11-12WHST5: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
ELACC11-12WHST6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
➤ Research to Build and Present Knowledge
ELACC11-12WHST7: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
ELACC11-12WHST8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
ELACC11-12WHST9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
➤ Range of Writing
ELACC11-12WHST10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.