

World History

The high school world history course provides students with a comprehensive, intensive study of major events and themes in world history. Students begin with a study of the earliest civilizations worldwide and continue to examine major developments and themes in all regions of the world. The course culminates in a study of change and continuity and globalization at the beginning of the 21st century.

SSWH1 The student will analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of complex societies in the ancient Eastern Mediterranean from 3500 BCE to 500 BCE.

- a. Describe the development of Mesopotamian societies; include the religious, cultural, economic, and political facets of society, with attention to Hammurabi's law code.
- b. Describe the relationship of religion and political authority in Ancient Egypt.
- c. Explain the development of monotheism; include the concepts developed by the ancient Hebrews, and Zoroastrianism.
- d. Describe early trading networks in the Eastern Mediterranean; include the impact Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean World.
- e. Explain the development and importance of writing; include cuneiform, hieroglyphics, and the Phoenician alphabet.

SSWH2 The student will identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies from 1100 BCE to 500 CE.

- a. Describe the development of Indian civilization; include the rise and fall of the Maurya Empire, the "Golden Age" under Gupta, and the emperor Ashoka.
- b. Explain the development and impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India and subsequent diffusion of Buddhism.
- c. Describe the development of Chinese civilization under the Zhou and Qin.
- d. Explain the impact of Confucianism on Chinese culture; include the examination system, the Mandate of Heaven, the status of peasants, the status of merchants, and the patriarchal family, and explain diffusion to Southeast Asia, Japan, and Korea.
- e. Explain how the geography of the Indian Subcontinent contributed to the movement of people and ideas.

SSWH3 The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE.

- a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.
- b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals; include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle and describe the diffusion of Greek culture by Aristotle's pupil Alexander the Great and the impact of Julius and Augustus Caesar.
- c. Analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture; include law, gender, and science.
- d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world.
- e. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

SSWH4 The student will analyze the importance of the Byzantine and Mongol empires between 450 CE and 1500 CE.

- a. Analyze the importance of Justinian, include the influence of the Empress Theodora, Justinian's Code, and Justinian's efforts to recapture the west.
- b. Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires; include the impact Byzantium had on Moscow and the Russian Empire, the effect of Byzantine culture on Tsar Ivan III and Kiev, and the rise of Constantinople as a center for law, religion, and the arts.
- c. Explain the Great Schism of 1054 CE.
- d. Analyze the spread of the Mongol Empire; include the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the empire, the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China and the West, the development of trade, and European observations through the writings of Marco Polo.
- e. Explain the Ottoman Empire's role in the decline of Byzantium and the capture of Constantinople in 1453 CE.

SSWH5 The student will trace the origins and expansion of the Islamic World between 600 CE and 1300 CE.

- a. Explain the origins of Islam and the growth of the Islamic Empire.
- b. Identify the Muslim trade routes to India, China, Europe, and Africa and assess the economic impact of this trade.
- c. Explain the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shia Muslims.
- d. Identify the contributions of Islamic scholars in medicine (Ibn Sina) and geography (Ibn Battuta).
- e. Describe the impact of the Crusades on both the Islamic World and Europe.
- f. Analyze the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

SSWH6 The student will describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies before 1800 CE.

- a. Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture.
- b. Describe the development and decline of the Sudanic kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); include the roles of Sundiata, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca.
- c. Describe the trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves; include the Swahili trading cities.
- d. Analyze the process of religious syncretism as a blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity.
- e. Analyze the role of geography and the distribution of resources played in the development of trans-Saharan trading networks.

SSWH7 The student will analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics.

- a. Explain the manorial system and feudalism; include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne.
- b. Describe the political impact of Christianity; include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor).
- c. Explain the role of the church in medieval society.
- d. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities.

SSWH8 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the development of societies in Central and South America.

- a. Explain the rise and fall of the Olmec, Mayan, Aztec, and Inca empires.
- b. Compare the culture of the Americas; include government, economy, religion, and the arts of the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas.

SSWH9 The student will analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.

- a. Explain the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence and the ideas of Machiavelli.
- b. Identify artistic and scientific achievements of Leonardo da Vinci, the “Renaissance man,” and Michelangelo.
- c. Explain the main characteristics of humanism; include the ideas of Petrarch, Dante, and Erasmus.
- d. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation; include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.
- e. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.
- f. Describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.
- g. Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.

SSWH10 The student will analyze the impact of the age of discovery and expansion into the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

- a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook, and Samuel de Champlain.
- b. Define the Columbian Exchange and its global economic and cultural impact.
- c. Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.

SSWH11 Students will investigate political and social changes in Japan and in China from the seventeenth century CE to mid-nineteenth century CE.

- a. Describe the policies of the Tokugawa and Qing rules; include how Oda Nobunaga laid the ground work for the subsequent Tokugawa rulers and how Kangxi came to rule for such a long period in China.
- b. Analyze the impact of population growth and its impact on the social structure of Japan and China.

SSWH12 The student will examine the origins and contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires.

- a. Describe the geographical extent of the Ottoman Empire during the rule of Suleyman the Magnificent, the Safavid Empire during the reign of Shah Abbas I, and the Mughal Empire during the reigns of Babur and Akbar.
- b. Explain the ways in which these Muslim empires influenced religion, law, and the arts in their parts of the world.

SSWH13 The student will examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans.

- a. Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European world view.

- b. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.

SSWH14 The student will analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.

- a. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu.
- b. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).
- c. Explain Napoleon's rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France's defeat for Europe.
- d. Examine the interaction of China and Japan with westerners; include the Opium War, the Taiping Rebellion, and Commodore Perry.

SSWH15 The student will be able to describe the impact of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, and the major characteristics of worldwide imperialism.

- a. Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in England, Germany, and Japan, movements for political reform, the writings of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and urbanization and its affect on women.
- b. Compare and contrast the rise of the nation state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and Japan under Emperor Meiji.
- c. Describe the reaction to foreign domination; include the Russo-Japanese War and Young Turks, and the Boxer Rebellion.
- d. Describe imperialism in Africa and Asia by comparing British policies in Africa, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia; include the influence of geography and natural resources.

SSWH16 The student will demonstrate an understanding of long-term causes of World War I and its global impact.

- a. Identify the causes of the war; include Balkan nationalism, entangling alliances, and militarism.
- b. Describe conditions on the war front for soldiers; include the Battle of Verdun.
- c. Explain the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty; include German reparations and the mandate system that replaced Ottoman control.
- d. Analyze the destabilization of Europe in the collapse of the great empires; include the Romanov and Hapsburg dynasties.

SSWH17 The student will be able to identify the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II.

- a. Examine the influence of Albert Einstein on science, Sigmund Freud on social thinking and Pablo Picasso on art.
- b. Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin's first Five Year Plan.
- c. Describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan.
- d. Analyze the rise of nationalism as seen in the ideas of Sun Yat Sen, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, and Mohandas Gandhi.
- e. Describe the nature of totalitarianism and the police state that existed in Russia, Germany, and Italy and how they differ from authoritarian governments.

- f. Explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia; include the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the Rape of Nanjing in China, and the German annexation of the Sudetenland.

SSWH18 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic, and social impact of World War II.

- a. Describe the major conflicts and outcomes; include Pearl Harbor, El-Alamein, Stalingrad, D-Day, Guadalcanal, the Philippines, and the end of the war in Europe and Asia.
- b. Identify Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences that led to the Holocaust.
- c. Explain the military and diplomatic negotiations between the leaders of Great Britain (Churchill), the Soviet Union (Stalin), and the United States (Roosevelt/Truman) from Teheran to Yalta and Potsdam and the impact on the nations of Eastern Europe.
- d. Explain allied Post-World War II policies; include formation of the United Nations, the Marshall Plan for Europe, and MacArthur's plan for Japan.

SSWH19 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global social, economic, and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989.

- a. Analyze the revolutionary movements in India (Gandhi, Nehru), China (Mao Zedong, Chiang Kai-shek), and Ghana (Kwame Nkrumah).
- b. Describe the formation of the state of Israel and the importance of geography in its development.
- c. Explain the arms race; include development of the hydrogen bomb (1954) and SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, 1972).
- d. Compare and contrast the reforms of Khrushchev and Gorbachev.
- e. Analyze efforts in the pursuit of freedom; include anti-apartheid, Tiananmen Square, and the fall of the Berlin Wall.

SSWH20 The student will examine change and continuity in the world since the 1960s.

- a. Identify ethnic conflicts and new nationalisms; include pan-Africanism, pan-Arabism, and the conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda.
- b. Describe the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 that produced independent countries; include Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the Baltic States.
- c. Analyze terrorism as a form of warfare in the 20th century; include Shining Path, Red Brigade, Hamas, and Al Qaeda; and analyze the impact of terrorism on daily life; include travel, world energy supplies, and financial markets.
- d. Examine the rise of women as major world leaders; include Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, and Margaret Thatcher.

SSWH21 The student will analyze globalization in the contemporary world.

- a. Describe the cultural and intellectual integration of countries into the world economy through the development of television, satellites, and computers.
- b. Analyze global economic and political connections; include multinational corporations, the United Nations, OPEC, and the World Trade Organization.
- c. Explain how governments cooperate through treaties and organizations, to minimize the negative effects of human actions on the environment

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 No. 10</i>).
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.