

**Proposed Revisions to 19 TAC Chapter 113,
Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Social Studies,
Subchapter C, High School**

United States History Studies Since 1877

**with amendments made by
the State Board of Education in January 2010**

KEY TO COLOR CODING

<u>green underscore</u>	language added by TEKS review committee
red strikethrough	language deleted by TEKS review committee
<u>blue underscore</u>	language added by SBOE amendment
blue strikethrough	original language deleted by SBOE amendment
blue, no underscore	SBOE amendment reverted to original language
<u>blue underscore and strikethrough</u>	language added by TEKS review committee and subsequently deleted by SBOE amendment

**Proposed Revisions to 19 TAC Chapter 113,
Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Social Studies,
Subchapter C, High School**

§113.32 41. United States History Studies Since 1877 Reconstruction (One Credit), Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.

- (a) General requirements. Students shall be awarded one unit of credit for successful completion of this course.
- (b) Introduction.
- (1) In ~~this course~~ United States History Studies Since 1877, which is the second part of a two-year study ~~of U.S. history~~ that begins in Grade 8, students study the history of the United States ~~since from Reconstruction 1877~~ to the present. The course content is based on the founding documents of the U.S. government, which provide a framework for its heritage. Historical content focuses on the political, economic, and social events and issues related to industrialization and urbanization, major wars, domestic and foreign policies ~~of the Cold War and post-Cold War eras~~, and reform movements, including civil rights. Students examine the impact of geographic factors on major events and eras and analyze their causes and effects ~~of the Great Depression~~. Students examine the impact of constitutional issues on American society, evaluate the dynamic relationship of the three branches of the federal government, and analyze efforts to expand the democratic process. Students describe the relationship between the arts and popular culture and the times during which they were created. Students analyze the impact of technological innovations on ~~the~~ American life labor movement. Students use critical-thinking skills and a variety of primary and secondary source material to explain and apply different methods that historians use to understand and interpret the past, including multiple points of view and historical context.
- (2) To support the teaching of the essential knowledge and skills, the use of a variety of rich primary and secondary source material such as biographies, and autobiographies, ; landmark cases of the U.S. Supreme Court, ; novels, ; speeches, letters, diaries, ; and poetry, songs, and artworks is encouraged. ~~Selections may include a biography of Dwight Eisenhower, Upton Sinclair's The Jungle, and Martin Luther King's letter from the Birmingham City Jail.~~ Motivating resources are also available from museums, historical sites, presidential libraries, and local and state preservation societies.
- (3) The eight strands of the essential knowledge and skills for social studies are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes ~~with the history and geography strands establishing a sense of time and a sense of place~~. Skills listed in the geography and social studies skills strands in subsection (c) of this section should be incorporated into the teaching of all essential knowledge and skills for social studies. A greater depth of understanding of complex content material can be attained when integrated social studies content from the various disciplines and critical-thinking skills are taught together. Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(4) Throughout social studies in Kindergarten-Grade 12, students build a foundation in history; geography; economics; government; citizenship; culture; science, technology, and society; and social studies skills. The content, as appropriate for the grade level or course, enables students to understand the importance of patriotism, function in a free enterprise society, and appreciate the basic democratic values of our state and nation as referenced in the Texas Education Code (TEC), §28.002(h).

(5) State and federal laws mandate a variety of celebrations and observances including Celebrate Freedom Week.

(A) Each social studies class shall include, during Celebrate Freedom Week as provided under the TEC, §29.907, or during another full school week as determined by the board of trustees of a school district, appropriate instruction concerning the intent, meaning, and importance of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, in their historical contexts. The study of the Declaration of Independence must include the study of the relationship of the ideas expressed in that document to subsequent American history, including the relationship of its ideas to the rich diversity of our people as a nation of immigrants, the American Revolution, the formulation of the U.S. Constitution, and the abolitionist movement, which led to the Emancipation Proclamation and the women's suffrage movement.

(B) Each school district shall require that, during Celebrate Freedom Week or other week of instruction prescribed under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, students in Grades 3-12 study and recite the following text: "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness--That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed."

(c) Knowledge and skills.

(1) History. The student understands the principles included in the Celebrate Freedom Week program. The student is expected to:

(A) identify and analyze the text, intent, meaning, and importance of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights and the full text of the first three paragraphs of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence; and

(B) identify and analyze the application of these founding principles to historical events in U.S. history.

~~(1)~~(2) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in U.S. history from 1877 to the present. The student is expected to:

(A) identify the major characteristics that define an historical era;

~~(A)~~(B) identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics;

~~(B)~~(C) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods; and

- ~~(C)~~(D) explain the significance of the following ~~dates~~ years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), ~~1939~~1941-1945 and (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).
- ~~(2)~~(3) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the United States from 1877 to 1898. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, ~~and~~ civil service reform; and the beginnings of Populism;
 - (B) analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, and the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and big business; and
 - (C) analyze social issues ~~such as the treatment of~~ affecting women, minorities, children, ~~labor, growth of cities, and problems of~~ immigrants, urbanization, and analyze the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists.
- ~~(3)~~(4) History. The student understands the emergence of the United States as a world power between 1898 and 1920. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain why significant events, policies, and individuals, ~~including such as~~ the Spanish-American War, U.S. expansionism imperialism, Henry Cabot Lodge, Alfred Thayer Mahan, ~~and~~ Theodore Roosevelt, Samuel Dole, and missionaries moved the United States into the position of a world power;
 - (B) evaluate American expansionism imperialism, including near- and long-term responses from the United States, and acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico, and the United States;
 - ~~(B)~~(C) identify the causes of World War I and reasons for U.S. entry involvement in World War I, including propaganda (information disseminated by an organization or government to promote a policy, idea, or cause) and unrestricted submarine warfare;
 - (D) understand the contributions of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing;
 - (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; and
 - ~~(D)~~(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; and
 - ~~(C)~~(G) analyze significant events such as the Battle of Argonne Forest, ~~and the impact of significant individuals including John J. Pershing during World War I; and~~
- ~~(4)~~(5) History. The student understands the effects of reform and third-party movements in the early 20th century on American society. The student is expected to:

- (A) evaluate the impact of Progressive Era reforms, including initiative, referendum, recall, and the passage of the 16th, ~~and~~ 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments;
 - (B) evaluate the impact of muckrakers and reform leaders such as Upton Sinclair, Susan B. Anthony, Ida B. Wells, and W. E. B. DuBois; ~~and Robert LaFollette~~ on American society; and
 - (C) evaluate the impact of third parties, including the Populist and Progressive parties ~~and their candidates such as Eugene Debs, H. Ross Perot, and George Wallace.~~
- ~~(5)~~(6) History. The student understands significant individuals, events, ~~and~~ social issues, and individuals of the 1920s. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze causes and effects of ~~significant issues~~ events and social issues ; including such as immigration, Social Darwinism, race relations, nativism, the Red Scare, Prohibition, and the changing role of women; and
 - (B) analyze the impact of significant individuals such as Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford, Glenn Curtiss, Marcus Garvey, and Charles A. Lindbergh.
- ~~(6)~~(7) History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of ~~significant national and international decisions and conflicts from~~ U.S. participation in World War II ~~and the Cold War to the present on the United States~~. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify reasons for U.S. involvement in World War II, including the growth of dictatorships and the attack on Pearl Harbor;
 - (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 mobilization for the war effort;
 - ~~(B)~~(C) analyze major issues of World War II, ~~such as fighting the war on multiple fronts, including the Holocaust~~, the internment of Japanese-Americans, the regulation of some foreign nationals, ~~the Holocaust, the battle of Midway, the invasion of Normandy~~, and the development of ~~and Harry Truman's decision to use the atomic bomb~~ weapons;
 - ~~(D) describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Berlin airlift.~~
 - (D) 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, and fighting the war on multiple fronts;
 - ~~(E) analyze the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam and describe their domestic and international effects;~~
 - ~~(C)~~(E) evaluate the ~~explain the roles played by significant~~ military contributions of leaders during World War II, including Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Oveta Culp Hobby, Benjamin O. Davis, Chester A. Nimitz, George Marshall, and George Patton; and
 - ~~(F) describe the impact of the GI Bill, the election of 1948, McCarthyism, and Sputnik I;~~

(F) explain the home front and how American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel volunteerism and military enlistment , including high levels of military enlistment; volunteerism; American Indian Code Talkers; purchase of war bonds; Victory Gardens; ; the bravery and contributions of the Tuskegee airmen, the Flying Tigers, and the Navajo Code Talkers; the Double V campaign; and opportunities and obstacles for women and ethnic minorities.

~~(G) analyze reasons for the Western victory in the Cold War and the challenges of changing relationships among nations; and~~

~~(H) identify the origins of major domestic and foreign policy issues currently facing the United States.~~

(7)(8) History. The student understands the impact of significant national and international decisions and conflicts in the Cold War on the United States. The student is expected to:

~~(6)(D)~~(A) describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression expansion after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Berlin airlift, and John F. Kennedy's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis;

(B) describe how McCarthyism, the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), the arms race, and the space race increased Cold War tensions and how the later release of the Venona Papers confirmed suspicions of communist infiltration in U.S. government ;

(C) explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean Conflict and its relationship to the containment policy;

(D) explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam Conflict;

(E) analyze the major issues and events of the Vietnam Conflict such as the Tet Offensive, the escalation of forces, Vietnamization, and the fall of Saigon; and

(F) describe the responses to the Vietnam Conflict such as the draft, the 26th Amendment, the role of the media, the credibility gap, the Silent Majority, and the anti-war movement.

(7)(8)(9) History. The student understands the impact of the American civil rights movement. The student is expected to:

(A) trace the historical development of the civil rights movement in the ~~18th~~, 19th, ~~and~~ 20th, and 21st centuries, including the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th amendments;

(B) describe the role of political organizations that promoted civil rights, including ones from African American, Chicano, American Indian, women's, and other civil rights movements;

(C) describe the role of groups that sought to maintain the status quo;

~~(B)~~(D) identify the roles of significant leaders who supported or opposed of the civil rights movement, including Martin Luther King, Jr., Cesar Chavez, Betty Friedan, George Wallace, and others;

~~(E)~~(E) describe presidential and bipartisan congressional ~~evaluate government~~ efforts, ~~including the Civil Rights Act of 1964~~, to achieve equality in the United States, including desegregation of the armed forces, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

~~(D)~~(F) ~~evaluate~~ ~~identify~~ changes in the United States that have resulted from the civil rights movement such as increased participation of minorities in the political process.

~~(9)~~(10) History. The student understands the impact of political, economic, and social factors in the U.S. role in the world from the 1970s through 1990. The student is expected to:

(A) describe Richard M. Nixon's leadership role in the normalization of relations with China and the policy of détente;

(B) describe Ronald Reagan's leadership in domestic and international policies , including such as Reaganomics and Peace Through Strength;

(C) compare the impact of energy on the American way of life over time;

(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; ~~and~~

(E) describe the causes, 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; and

~~(E)~~(F) describe significant societal issues of this time period.

~~(10)~~(11) History. The student understands the emerging political, economic, and social issues of the United States from the 1990s into the 21st century. The student is expected to:

(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;

(B) identify significant social and political advocacy organizations and leaders across the political spectrum;

~~(C)~~ analyze the impact ~~discuss the role~~ of third-party parties ~~candidates such as~~ Ross Perot and Ralph Nader on presidential elections ;

(D) discuss the historical significance of the 2008 presidential election; and

(E) describe significant societal issues of this time period.

~~(9)~~~~(11)~~(12) Geography. The student understands the impact of geographic factors on major events. The student is expected to:

(A) analyze the ~~effects~~ impact of physical and human geographic factors on ~~major events including the building of~~ the Panama Canal, the Dust Bowl, the levy failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, and the settlement of the Great Plains; and

(B) identify and explain reasons for changes in political boundaries such as those resulting from statehood and international conflicts.

~~(10)~~~~(12)~~(13) Geography. The student understands the causes and effects of migration and immigration on American society. The student is expected to:

- (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; and
- (B) analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from legal and illegal immigration to the United States.

~~(11)~~~~(13)~~(14) Geography. The student understands the relationship between population growth and modernization on the physical environment. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify the effects of population growth and distribution ~~and predict future effects~~ on the physical environment; ~~and~~
- (B) ~~trace the development of the conservation of natural resources, including~~ 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 ~~and efforts of private nonprofit organizations;~~ ~~and~~
- (C) understand the effects of governmental actions on individuals, industries, and communities , including the impact of Fifth Amendment property rights.

~~(12)~~~~(14)~~(15) Economics. The student understands domestic and foreign issues related to U.S. economic growth from the 1870s to 1920. The student is expected to:

- ~~(A) — analyze the relationship between private property rights and the settlement of the Great Plains~~
- (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;
- (B) describe ~~compare the purpose of~~ the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the cost and benefit of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Commission Act, with its performance over time ~~and the Pure Food and Drug Act;~~
- ~~(C) — describe the impact of the Sherman Antitrust Act on businesses;~~
- ~~(D)~~(C) explain how foreign policies affected ~~analyze the effects of~~ economic policies including issues such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the Open Door Policy, and Dollar Diplomacy, and immigration quotas on U.S. diplomacy; ~~and~~
- ~~(E)~~(D) describe the economic effects of international military conflicts, including the Spanish-American War and World War I, on the United States: ; ~~and~~
- (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.

~~(13)~~~~(15)~~(16) Economics. The student understands significant economic developments between World War I and World War II. The student is expected to:

- (A) analyze causes of economic growth and prosperity in the 1920s;

- (B) identify ~~analyze~~ the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on the decline in worldwide trade, buying stock on margin, the stock market speculation ~~erash~~, and bank failures, and actions the flawed monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System;
- (C) analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society ~~government~~, such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage and others;
- (D) compare the New Deal policies and its opponents' Herbert Hoover's and Franklin Roosevelt's approaches to resolving the economic effects of ~~evaluate the effectiveness of New Deal measures in ending~~ the Great Depression; and
- (E) describe ~~analyze~~ how various New Deal agencies and programs continue to affect the lives of U.S. citizens, including ~~such as~~ the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Social Security Administration ~~continue to affect the lives of U.S. citizens~~.

~~(14)~~~~(16)~~~~(17)~~ Economics. The student understands the economic effects of World War II; and the Cold War ~~and increased worldwide competition on contemporary society~~. The student is expected to:

- (A) describe the economic effects of World War II on the home front; such as the end of the Great Depression, rationing, and female women and minority employment;
- (B) identify the causes ~~and effects~~ 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;
- (C) describe the economic impact of defense spending ~~the Cold War~~ on the business cycle and education priorities from 1945 to the 1990s ~~and defense spending~~;
- (D) identify actions of government and the private sector such as the Great Society, affirmative action, and Title IX to ~~expand~~ create economic opportunities ~~to all~~ for citizens; and
- (E) describe the dynamic relationship between U.S. international trade policies and the U.S. free enterprise (capitalist, free market) 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).

~~(17)~~~~(18)~~ Economics. The student understands the economic effects of increased worldwide interdependence as the United States enters the 21st century. The student is expected to:

- (A) discuss the role of American entrepreneurs such as Bill Gates, Sam Walton, and Mary Kay Ash in affecting the global economy; and
- (B) identify the impact of international events, multinational corporations, government policies, and individuals on the 21st century economy.

~~(15)~~~~(18)~~~~(19)~~ Government. The student understands changes over time in the role of government ~~over time~~. The student is expected to:

- (A) evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal governments;

~~(A)~~(B) explain ~~the impact of significant international events such as~~ how the role of the federal government changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11 ~~on~~ changes in the role of the federal government;

~~(B)~~(C) describe ~~evaluate~~ the effects of political ~~incidents~~ scandals, including such as Teapot Dome, ~~and~~ Watergate, and Bill Clinton's impeachment, on the views of U.S. citizens concerning ~~the role of the trust in~~ the federal government and its leaders; and

~~(C)~~(D) discuss ~~predict~~ the ~~effects~~ role of contemporary government legislation ~~on the roles of state and federal governments~~ in the private and public sectors such as the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; and

~~(D)~~(E) evaluate the pros and cons of U.S. ~~understand that the United States participates~~ participation in international organizations and treaties.

~~(16)~~~~(19)~~(20) Government. The student understands the changing relationships among the three branches of the federal government. The student is expected to:

(A) describe ~~evaluate~~ the impact of events, ~~including such as~~ the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the War Powers Act, on the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government; and

(B) evaluate the impact of ~~events~~ 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 ~~on the relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.~~

~~(17)~~~~(20)~~(21) Government. The student understands the impact of constitutional issues on American society ~~in the 20th century~~. The student is expected to:

(A) analyze the effects of ~~20th-century~~ landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, ~~such as~~ including Plessy v. Ferguson, Hernandez v. Texas, Brown v. Board of Education and other U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson, Hernandez v. Texas, Delgado v. Bastrop ISD, Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, and Tinker v. Des Moines and Reynolds v. Sims; and

(B) discuss historical ~~analyze~~ reasons ~~for the adoption of 20th-century constitutional amendments~~ why to amend the constitution; has been amended; and

~~(C)~~ evaluate constitutional change in terms of strict construction versus judicial interpretation.

~~(18)~~~~(21)~~(22) Citizenship. The student understands efforts to expand the democratic process. The student is expected to:

(A) identify and analyze methods of expanding the right to participate in the democratic process, including lobbying, non-violent protesting, ~~court decisions~~ litigation, and amendments to the U.S. Constitution;

(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; and

- (C) explain how participation in the democratic process reflects our national identity ethos, patriotism, and civic responsibility as well as our progress to build a “more perfect union.”

~~(19)~~~~(22)~~~~(23)~~ Citizenship. The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a democratic society. The student is expected to:

- (A) describe qualities of effective leadership; and
- (B) evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, ~~Shirley Chisholm~~, Hector P. Garcia, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Phyllis Schlafly, and Hillary Clinton. ~~and Franklin D. Roosevelt;~~

~~(C) — identify the contributions of Texans who have been President of the United States.~~

~~(20)~~~~(23)~~~~(24)~~ Culture. The student understands the relationship between the arts and the times during which they were created. The student is expected to:

- (A) describe how the characteristics and issues ~~of various eras~~ in U.S. history have been reflected in various genres works of art, music, film, and literature ~~such as the paintings of Georgia O’Keeffe, rock and roll, and John Steinbeck’s The Grapes of Wrath;~~
- (B) describe the impact 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 hip hop , and country and western music on American society; ~~including;~~

~~(C) — identify examples of American art, music, and literature that transcend American culture and convey universal themes;~~

~~(E)~~~~(C)~~ identify the impact of popular American culture on the rest of the world- over time; and

- (D) analyze the ~~relationship between culture and the economy and identify examples such as the impact of~~ global diffusion of American culture through the entertainment industry via various media. ~~on the U.S. economy; and~~

~~(21)~~~~(24)~~~~(25)~~ Culture. The student understands how people from various groups, ~~including racial, ethnic, and religious groups, adapt to life in the United States and~~ contribute to our national identity. The student is expected to:

- (A) explain actions taken ~~by people from racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups~~ to expand economic opportunities and political rights in American society;
- (B) discuss ~~explain efforts of~~ the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture;
- (C) explain ~~analyze~~ how the contributions of people of various racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups ~~have helped to~~ shape ~~the national identity~~ American culture; ~~and~~
- (D) identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women, including Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, and Oprah Winfrey, to American society: ; and

(E) discuss the meaning and historical significance of the mottoes “E Pluribus Unum” and “In God We Trust.”

~~(22)~~~~(25)~~~~(26)~~ Science, technology, and society. The student understands the impact of science and technology on the economic development of the United States. The student is expected to:

- (A) explain the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations such as electric power, ~~the telegraph and~~ telephone and satellite communications, petroleum-based products, steel production, ~~medical vaccinations~~, and computers on the economic development of the United States;
- (B) explain how specific needs result in scientific discoveries and technological innovations ~~such as those~~ in agriculture, the military, and medicine, including vaccines resulted from specific needs; and
- (C) understand analyze the impact of technological innovations ~~on the nature of work, in the workplace and the response by business on~~ the American labor movement ~~and businesses~~.

~~(23)~~~~(26)~~~~(27)~~ Science, technology, and society. The student understands the influence of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on ~~daily life~~ the standard of living in the United States. The student is expected to:

- (A) analyze how scientific discoveries and technological innovations, including those in transportation and communication, ~~have changed~~ the standard of living in the United States; and
- (B) explain how ~~technological innovations in areas such as~~ space technology and exploration ~~have led to other innovations that affect daily life and the standard of living~~ impact the quality of life.

~~(24)~~~~(27)~~~~(28)~~ Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology. The student is expected to:

- (A) use a variety of both ~~locate and use~~ primary and secondary valid sources ~~such as computer software, databases, media and news services, biographies, interviews, and artifacts~~ to acquire information and to analyze and answer historical questions about the United States;
- (B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing and contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations, ~~and~~ making predictions, drawing inferences, and drawing conclusions;
- (C) understand explain and apply different methods that how historians ~~use to~~ interpret the past (historiography) ~~including the use of primary and secondary sources, points of view, frames of reference, and historical context~~ and how their interpretations of history may change over time;
- (D) use the process of historical inquiry to research, interpret, and use multiple types of sources of evidence;
- (E) evaluate the validity of a source based on language, corroboration with other sources, and information about the author, including points of view, frames of reference, and historical context;

- (F) identify bias in written, oral, and visual material;
- (G) identify and support with historical evidence a point of view on a social studies issue or event; and
- (H) use appropriate ~~mathematical~~ skills to analyze and interpret social studies information such as maps, ~~and~~ graphs, and political cartoons.

~~(25)(28)(29)~~ Social studies skills. The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms. The student is expected to:

- ~~(D)~~(A) create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information;
- ~~(B) — use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation;~~
- ~~(A)~~(B) use correct social studies terminology to explain historical concepts ~~correctly~~; and
- (C) use different forms of media to convey ~~transfer~~ information ~~from one medium to another~~, including written to visual and statistical to written or visual, using available computer software as appropriate.; ~~and~~

~~(8)(29)(30)~~ Social studies skills. Geography. The student uses geographic tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data. The student is expected to:

- (A) create thematic maps, graphs, and charts, ~~and models, and databases~~ representing various aspects of the United States; and
- (B) pose and answer questions about geographic distributions and patterns shown on maps, graphs, charts, ~~models~~, and available databases.

~~(26)(30)(31)~~ Social studies skills. The student uses problem-solving and decision-making skills, working independently and with others, in a variety of settings. The student is expected to:

- (A) use a problem-solving process to identify a problem, gather information, list and consider options, consider advantages and disadvantages, choose and implement a solution, and evaluate the effectiveness of the solution; and
- (B) use a decision-making process to identify a situation that requires a decision, gather information, identify options, predict consequences, and take action to implement a decision.