

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

**Approved for second reading  
and final adoption**

**KEY TO COLOR CODING**

<u>green underscore</u>	language added by TEKS review committee
<del>red strikethrough</del>	language deleted by TEKS review committee
blue, no underscore	SBOE amendment reverted to language of original TEKS
<u>blue underscore</u>	language added by SBOE amendment at first reading
<del>blue strikethrough</del>	original language deleted by SBOE amendment at first reading
<u>blue underscore</u> <del>and strikethrough</del>	language added by TEKS review committee and subsequently deleted by SBOE amendment at first reading
<u>blue double underscore</u>	language added by SBOE amendment at second reading
<del>blue double strikethrough</del>	language deleted by SBOE amendment at second reading

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**§113.2218. Social Studies, Grade 6, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.**

(a) Introduction.

- (1) In Grade 6, students study people, ~~and~~ places, and societies of the contemporary world. Societies ~~selected~~ for study are ~~chosen~~ from the following regions of the world: Europe, Russia and the Eurasian republics, North America, ~~Middle America~~ Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Southwest Asia-North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific realm. Students describe the influence of individuals and groups on historical and contemporary events in those societies and identify the locations and geographic characteristics of ~~selected~~ various societies. Students identify different ways of organizing economic and governmental systems. The concepts of limited and unlimited government are introduced, and students describe the nature of citizenship in various societies. Students compare institutions common to all societies such as government, education, and religious institutions. Students explain how the level of technology affects the development of the ~~selected~~ various societies and identify different points of view about ~~selected~~ events. The concept of frame of reference is introduced as an influence on an individual's point of view.
- (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, ~~;~~ novels, ~~;~~ speeches, ~~and~~ letters, ~~;~~ ~~and~~ poetry, songs, and artworks is encouraged. ~~Selections may include Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes.~~ Motivating resources are ~~also~~ available from museums, art galleries, and historical sites.
- (3) The eight strands of the essential knowledge and skills for social studies are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes. Skills listed in the ~~geography and~~ social studies skills strands in subsection (b) 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) Students identify the role of the U.S. free enterprise system within the parameters of this course and understand that this system may also be referenced as capitalism or the free market system.
- ~~(4)~~(5) 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).

(6) Students understand that a constitutional republic is a representative form of government whose representatives derive their authority from the consent of the governed, serve for an established tenure, and are sworn to uphold the constitution.

(5)(6)(7) 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.”

(8) Students identify and discuss how the actions of U.S. citizens and the local, state, and federal governments have either met or failed to meet the ideals espoused in the founding documents.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) History. The student understands that historical events influence contemporary events. The student is expected to:

(A) trace ~~describe~~ characteristics of ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies in regions ~~such as Bosnia and Northern Ireland~~ that resulted from historical events or factors such as invasion, conquests, colonization, immigration, and trade; and

(B) analyze the historical background of ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies to evaluate relationships between past conflicts and current conditions.

(2) History. The student understands the influences ~~contributions~~ of individuals and groups from various cultures ~~to selected~~ on various historical and contemporary societies. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify and describe ~~explain~~ the ~~significance~~ influence of individuals or groups ~~achievements from selected societies, past and present~~ on various historical or contemporary societies such as the classical Greeks on government and the American Revolution on the French Revolution; and
- (B) evaluate the social, political, economic, and cultural contributions ~~describe the influence~~ of individuals and groups ~~achievement on~~ from ~~selected~~ various historical or contemporary societies, past and present.
- (3) Geography. The student uses ~~maps, globes, graphs, charts, models, and databases~~ geographic tools to answer geographic questions. The student is expected to:
- (A) pose and answer geographic questions, including: Where is it located? Why is it there? What is significant about its location? How is its location related to the location of other people, places, and environments?;
- (B) pose and answer questions about geographic distributions and patterns for ~~selected~~ various world regions and countries shown on maps, graphs, charts, models, and databases; ~~and~~
- (C) compare ~~selected~~ various world regions and countries using data from geographic tools, including maps, graphs, charts, databases, and models; ~~;~~ ~~and~~
- ~~(A)~~(D) create thematic maps, graphs, charts, models, and databases depicting ~~various~~ aspects such as population, disease, and economic activities of various world regions and countries; ~~;~~ ~~.~~
- (4) Geography. The student understands ~~the characteristics and relative locations of major historical and contemporary societies~~ the factors that influence the locations and characteristics of locations of various contemporary societies on maps and globes and uses latitude and longitude to determine absolute location. The student is expected to:
- (A) locate various ~~major historical and~~ contemporary societies on maps and globes using latitude and longitude to determine absolute location;
- (B) identify and explain the geographic factors responsible for patterns of population in places and regions;
- (C) explain ways in which human migration influences the character of places and regions; ~~and~~
- (D) identify and ~~explain the~~ locate major physical and human geographic features such as landforms, water bodies, and urban centers of various ~~factors responsible for the location of economic activities in~~ places and regions; ~~;~~ ~~and~~
- (E) draw sketch maps that illustrate various places and regions; ~~;~~ ~~and~~
- (F) identify the location of major world countries such as Canada, Mexico, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Russia, South

Africa, Nigeria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Israel, Iran, India, Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Japan, North and South Korea, Indonesia, and Australia.

- (5) Geography. The student understands how geographic factors influence the economic development, political relationships, and policies of societies. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and explain the geographic factors responsible for the location of economic activities in places and regions;
  - (B) identify geographic factors such as location, physical features, transportation corridors and barriers, and distribution of natural resources that influence a society's ability to control territory ~~and that shape the domestic and foreign policies of the society. ; and~~
  - ~~(A)(C)~~ explain the impact of geographic factors ~~such as location, physical features, transportation corridors and barriers, and distribution of natural resources that influence the on~~ economic development and the domestic and foreign policies of societies. ~~;~~ ~~and~~
- (6) Geography. The student understands ~~the impact of physical processes on patterns in the environment~~ that geographical patterns result from physical environmental processes. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe and explain ~~how physical processes~~ the effects of physical environmental processes such as erosion, ocean ~~circulation~~ currents, and earthquakes ~~have resulted in physical patterns~~ on Earth's surface;
  - (B) identify the location of ~~describe and explain the physical processes that produce~~ renewable and nonrenewable natural resources such as fresh water, fossil fuels, fertile soils, and timber; and
  - (C) analyze the effects of the interaction of physical processes and the ~~physical~~ environment on humans.
- (7) Geography. The student understands the impact of interactions between people and the physical environment on the development and conditions of places and regions. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and analyze ways people have adapted to the physical environment in ~~selected~~ various places and regions;
  - (B) identify and analyze ways people have modified the physical environment such as mining, irrigation, and transportation infrastructure; and
  - (C) describe ways in which technology influences human ~~capacity to modify the physical environment~~ interactions with the environment such as humans building dams for flood control.

- ~~(9)~~(8) Economics. The student understands the ~~role~~ factors of production ~~play~~ in a society's economy. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe ways in which the factors of production (natural resources, labor, capital, and entrepreneurs) influence the economies of ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies; ~~and~~
  - (B) identify problems and issues that may arise when one or more of the factors of production is in relatively short supply; ~~;~~ and
  - (C) explain the impact of relative scarcity of resources on international trade and economic interdependence among and within societies.
- ~~(8)~~(9) Economics. The student understands the various ways in which people organize economic systems. The student is expected to:
- (A) compare ways in which various societies organize the production and distribution of goods and services; and
  - (B) compare and contrast ~~identify and differentiate among~~ ~~traditional, market, and command~~ free enterprise (capitalist, free market), socialist, and communist economies in ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies, including the benefits of the U.S. free enterprise system; ~~;~~ and
  - ~~(C) explain the impact of scarcity on international trade and economic interdependence among societies.~~
  - (C) understand the importance of morality and ethics in maintaining a functional free enterprise system; and
  - (D) examine the ~~understand the poor~~ record of ~~collectivist~~ collective, non-free market economic systems to deliver improved economic development over numerous in contemporary and historical world societies.
- (10) Economics. The student understands categories of economic activities and the ~~means~~ data used to measure a society's economic level. The student is expected to:
- (A) define and give examples of ~~primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary~~ agricultural, wholesale, retail, manufacturing (goods), and service industries; ~~and~~
  - (B) describe ~~and measure~~ levels of economic development of various societies using ~~various~~ indicators such as ~~individual purchasing power,~~ life expectancy, gross domestic product (GDP), GDP per capita, and literacy; ~~;~~ and
  - (C) identify and describe the effects of ~~increasing~~ government regulation and taxation on economic development and business planning.
- (11) Government. The student understands the concepts of limited, ~~such as constitutional and democratic governments,~~ and unlimited ~~governments, such as totalitarian and nondemocratic~~ governments. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify and describe characteristics examples of limited and unlimited governments such as constitutional (limited) and totalitarian (unlimited); and
- ~~(B) — identify examples of limited and unlimited governments;~~
- ~~(D)(B) compare the characteristics of~~ limited and unlimited governments; -
- (C) identify reasons for limiting the power of government; and
- (D) review the record of human rights abuses of limited or unlimited governments such as the oppression of Christians in Sudan.
- (12) Government. The student understands ~~alternative~~ various ways ~~of in which people~~ organizing organize governments. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify ~~alternative ways and give examples~~ of organizing governments ~~such as with~~ rule by one, few, or many;
- ~~(B) — identify examples of governments with rule by one, few, or many;~~
- (B) compare ways in which various societies such as China, Germany, India, and Russia organize government and how they function ; and
- (C) identify historical origins of democratic forms of government such as Ancient Greece. ;and
- ~~(D) — compare how governments function in selected world societies such as China, Germany, India, and Russia.~~
- (13) Citizenship. The student understands that the nature of citizenship varies among societies. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe roles and responsibilities of citizens in ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies, including the United States;
- (B) explain how opportunities for citizens to participate in and influence the political process vary among ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies; and
- (C) compare the role of citizens in the United States with the role of citizens from ~~selected various democratic and nondemocratic contemporary~~ societies with representative and nonrepresentative governments.
- (14) Citizenship. The student understands the relationship among individual rights, responsibilities, duties, and freedoms in ~~democratic~~ societies with representative governments. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and explain the duty importance of ~~voluntary~~ civic participation in ~~democratic~~ societies with representative governments; and
- (B) explain relationships among rights, ~~and~~ responsibilities, and duties in ~~democratic~~ societies with representative governments. ;and
- ~~(C) — identify reasons for limiting the power of government in a democratic society.~~

- (15) Culture. The student understands the similarities and differences within and among cultures in ~~different~~ various world societies. The student is expected to:
- (A) define ~~the concepts of~~ culture and the common traits that unify a culture region;
  - (B) identify and describe common ~~some~~ traits that define cultures;
  - (C) define a multicultural society and consider both the positive and negative qualities of multiculturalism;
  - (D) analyze the experiences and evaluate the contributions of diverse groups to multicultural societies;
  - ~~(E)~~ (E) analyze the similarities and differences among ~~selected~~ various world societies; and
  - ~~(D)~~ (F) identify and explain examples of conflict and cooperation between and among cultures ~~within selected societies such as Belgium, Canada, and Rwanda.~~
- (16) Culture. The student understands that ~~certain institutions are basic to~~ all societies have basic institutions in common even though the, ~~but~~ characteristics of these institutions may differ ~~vary from one society to another~~. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify institutions basic to all societies, including government, economic, educational, and religious institutions; ~~and~~
  - (B) compare characteristics of institutions in ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies; ~~and~~
  - (C) analyze the efforts and activities institutions use to sustain themselves over time such as the development of an informed citizenry through compulsory education and the use of monumental architecture by religious institutions.
- (17) Culture. The student understands relationships that exist among world cultures. The student is expected to:
- ~~(A) explain aspects that link or separate cultures and societies;~~
  - (A) identify and describe how culture traits such as trade, travel, and war spread;
  - ~~(B) explain the impact of political boundaries that cut across culture regions~~
  - (B) identify and describe factors that influence cultural change such as improved communication, transportation, and economic development;
  - ~~(C) analyze how culture traits spread;~~
  - (C) evaluate the impact of improved communication technology among cultures;
  - ~~(D) explain why cultures borrow from each other;~~

- (D) identify and define the impact of cultural diffusion on individuals and world societies; and
- ~~(E) — evaluate how cultural borrowing affects world cultures;~~
- (E) identify examples of positive and negative effects of cultural diffusion.
- ~~(F) — evaluate the consequences of improved communication among cultures.~~
- (18) Culture. The student understands the relationship that exists between ~~artistic, creative, and literary expressions and the societies that produce them~~ the arts and the societies in which they are produced. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain the relationships that exist between societies and their architecture, art, music, and literature;
- (B) relate ways in which contemporary expressions of culture have been influenced by the past;
- (C) describe ways in which ~~societal~~ contemporary issues influence creative expressions; and
- (D) identify examples of art, music, and literature that have transcended the boundaries of societies and convey universal themes such as religion, justice, and the passage of time.
- (19) Culture. The student understands the relationships among religion, philosophy, and culture. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain the relationship among religious ideas, philosophical ideas, and cultures; and
- (B) explain the significance of religious holidays and observances such as Christmas, ~~and~~ Easter, Ramadan, the annual hajj, ~~and~~ Yom Kippur, ~~and~~ Rosh Hashanah, Diwali, and Vaisakhi in ~~selected~~ various contemporary societies.
- (20) Science, technology, and society. The student understands ~~the relationships among the influences of~~ science and technology ~~and political, economic, and social issues and events~~ on contemporary societies. The student is expected to:
- (A) give examples of scientific discoveries and technological innovations, including the roles of scientists and inventors, that have transcended the boundaries of societies and have shaped the world that have influenced contemporary societies;
- (B) explain how resources, belief systems, economic factors, and political decisions have affected the use of technology ~~from place to place, culture to culture, and society to society;~~ and
- (C) make predictions about future social, political, economic, cultural, and environmental ~~consequences~~ impacts that may result from future scientific discoveries and technological innovations.

- (21) Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired through established research methodologies from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology. The student is expected to:
- (A) differentiate between, locate, and use valid primary and secondary sources such as computer software; interviews; biographies; oral, print, and visual material; and artifacts to acquire information about ~~selected~~ various world cultures;
  - (B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions;
  - (C) organize and interpret information from outlines, reports, databases, and visuals, including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps;
  - (D) identify different points of view about an issue or current topic;
  - (E) identify the elements of frame of reference that influenced participants in an event; and
  - (F) use appropriate mathematical skills to interpret social studies information such as maps and graphs.
- (22) Social studies skills. The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms. The student is expected to:
- (A) use social studies terminology correctly;
  - (B) incorporate main and supporting ideas in verbal and written communication based on research;
  - (C) express ideas orally based on research and experiences;
  - (D) create written and visual material such as journal entries, reports, graphic organizers, outlines, and bibliographies based on research; ~~and~~
  - (E) use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation; and
  - (F) use proper citations to avoid plagiarism.
- (23) 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.

§113.2319. Social Studies, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.

(a) Introduction.

- (1) In Grade 7, students study the history of Texas from early times to the present. Content is presented with more depth and breadth than in Grade 4. Students examine the full scope of Texas history, including ~~the cultures of Native Americans living in Texas prior to European exploration and the eras of mission building, colonization, revolution, republic, and statehood~~ Natural Texas and its People; Age of Contact; Spanish Colonial; Mexican National; Revolution and Republic; Early Statehood; Texas in the Civil War and Reconstruction; Cotton, Cattle and Railroads; Age of Oil; Texas in the Great Depression and World War II; Civil Rights and Conservatism; and Contemporary Texas eras. The focus in each era is on key individuals, events, and issues and their impact. Students identify regions of Texas and the distribution of population within and among the regions and explain the factors that caused Texas to change from an agrarian to an urban society. Students describe the structure and functions of municipal, county, and state governments, explain the influence of the U.S. Constitution on the Texas Constitution, and examine the rights and responsibilities of Texas citizens. Students use primary and secondary sources to examine the rich and diverse cultural background of Texas as they identify the different racial and ethnic groups that settled in Texas to build a republic and then a state. Students analyze the impact of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the development of Texas in various industries such as agricultural, energy, medical, computer, and aerospace ~~barbed wire and the oil and gas industries on the development of Texas~~. Students use primary and secondary sources to acquire information about Texas.
- (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, ~~;~~ novels, ~~;~~ speeches, letters, ~~and~~ diaries, ~~;~~ ~~and~~ poetry, songs, and artworks images is encouraged. ~~Various selections may be used may include such as Cabeza de Vaca's written account, Spanish census records, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla's speech on independence, a biography of Barbara Jordan or Lorenzo de Zavala, and William B. Travis' letter "To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World," Mary Maverick's letters, Texas Civil War images, artwork by Elizabet Ney, 19th century railroad maps, Spindletop photos, World War II oral histories, a biography of Barbara Jordan, and political cartoons.~~ 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 (b) 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.

(5) Students identify the role of the U.S. free enterprise system within the parameters of this course and understand that this system may also be referenced as capitalism or the free market system.

~~(4)~~(5) 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).

(6) Students understand that a constitutional republic is a representative form of government whose representatives derive their authority from the consent of the governed, serve for an established tenure, and are sworn to uphold the constitution.

~~(5)~~~~(6)~~(7) 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 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.”

(8) Students identify and discuss how the actions of U.S. citizens and the local, state, and federal governments have either met or failed to meet the ideals espoused in the founding documents.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history. The student is expected to:

(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, ~~and~~ describe their defining characteristics, and explain why historians divide the past into eras, including Natural Texas and its People; Age of Contact; Spanish Colonial; Mexican National; Revolution and Republic; Early Statehood; Texas in the Civil War and Reconstruction; Cotton, Cattle and Railroads; Age of Oil; Texas in the Great Depression and World War II; Civil Rights and Conservatism; and Contemporary Texas;

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

(C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement; 1718, founding of San Antonio; 1821, independence from Spain; 1836, Texas independence; 1845, annexation; ~~and~~ 1861, Civil War begins; 1876, adoption of current state constitution; and 1901, discovery of oil at Spindletop.

(2) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues ~~prior to the Texas Revolution~~ through the Mexican National Era shaped the history of Texas. The student is expected to:

(A) compare the cultures of ~~Native Americans~~ Indians in Texas prior to European colonization, such as Gulf, Plains, Puebloan, and Southeastern;

(B) identify important individuals, events, and issues related to European exploration ~~and colonization~~ of Texas, ~~including the establishment of Catholic missions~~ such as Alonso Álvarez de Pineda, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and his writings, the search for gold, and the conflicting territorial claims between France and Spain;

(C) identify important events and issues related to European colonization of Texas, including the establishment of Catholic missions, towns, and ranches, and individuals such as Fray Damián Massanet, José de Escandón, Antonio Margil de Jesús, and Francisco Hidalgo;

(D) identify the ~~impact of the Mexican federal Constitution of 1824 on events in individuals, issues,~~ and events related to Mexico becoming an independent nation and its impact on Texas, including such as Texas involvement in the fight for independence, José Gutiérrez de Lara, the Battle of Medina, the

Mexican ~~F~~<sup>F</sup>ederal Constitution of 1824, the merger of Texas and Coahuila as a state, the State Colonization Law of 1825, and slavery;

- ~~(C)~~<sup>(E)</sup> identify the contributions of significant individuals, including Moses Austin, Stephen F. Austin, ~~and Juan Erasmo Seguín, José Gutiérrez de Lara, Martín De Leon, and Green DeWitt,~~ during the Mexican settlement ~~colonization~~ of Texas; and
  - ~~(E)~~ —~~trace the development of events that led to the Texas Revolution, including the Law of April 6, 1830, the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, and the arrest of Stephen F. Austin; and~~
  - (F) contrast Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo purposes for and methods of settlement in Texas.
- (3) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues related to the Texas Revolution shaped the history of Texas. The student is expected to:
- ~~(2)~~<sup>(E)</sup>~~(A)~~ trace the development of events that led to the Texas Revolution, including the Fredonian Rebellion, the Mier y Terán Report, the Law of April 6, 1830, the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, and the arrest of Stephen F. Austin;
  - ~~(A)~~<sup>(B)</sup> explain the roles played by significant individuals during the Texas Revolution, including George Childress, Lorenzo de Zavala, James Fannin, Sam Houston, Antonio López de Santa Anna, Juan N. Seguín, and William B. Travis; and
  - ~~(B)~~<sup>(C)</sup> explain the issues surrounding significant events of the Texas Revolution, including the ~~B~~<sup>B</sup>attle of Gonzales, William B. Travis’s letter “To the people of Texas and All Americans in the World,” the siege of the Alamo and the 189 ~~heroes~~ all the heroic defenders who gave their lives there, the Constitutional ~~C~~<sup>C</sup>onvention of 1836, Fannin's surrender at Goliad, and the ~~B~~<sup>B</sup>attle of San Jacinto; and
  - ~~(D)~~ explain how the establishment of the Republic of Texas ~~victory at the Battle of San Jacinto~~ brought civil, political, and religious freedom to Texas.
- (4) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of the Republic of Texas and early Texas statehood. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify individuals, events, and issues during the administrations of Republic of Texas Presidents Houston, Lamar, and Jones , including the Texas Navy, ~~such as~~ ~~and early Texas statehood, including annexation, Sam Houston, Anson Jones, Mirabeau B. Lamar, problems of the Republic of Texas,~~ the Texas Rangers, Edwin W. Moore, Jack Coffee Hays, Chief Bowles, William Goyens, Mary Maverick, José Antonio Navarro, the Cordova Rebellion, the Council House Fight, the Santa Fe Expedition, ~~the Texas Navy,~~ public debt,

and the roles of racial and ethnic groups; ~~the Mexican War, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo;~~ and

~~(B)~~ describe the development and history of the Texas Navy;

~~(B)(C)~~ analyze the causes of and events leading to Texas ~~statehood.~~ annexation; and

~~(C)(D)~~ identify individuals, events, and issues during early Texas statehood, including the U.S.-Mexican War, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, population growth, and the Compromise of 1850.

- (5) History. The student understands how events and issues shaped the history of Texas during the Civil War and Reconstruction. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain reasons for the involvement of Texas in the Civil War such as states' rights, slavery, sectionalism, and tariffs; and
  - (B) analyze the political, economic, and social effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction in Texas; and
  - ~~(C)~~ identify significant individuals and events concerning Texas and the Civil War such as John Bell Hood, John Reagan, Francis Lubbock, Thomas Green, John Magruder, and the Battle of Galveston, the Battle of Sabine Pass, and the Battle of Palmito Ranch.
- (6) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of Texas from Reconstruction through the beginning of the 20th century. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify significant individuals, events, and issues from Reconstruction through the beginning of the 20th century, including the factors leading to the expansion of the Texas frontier, the effects of westward expansion on ~~Native Americans~~ Indians, ~~the development of the cattle industry from its Spanish beginnings, the myth and realities of the cowboy way of life, the effects of the growth of railroads;~~ the buffalo soldiers, ~~James Hogg, Cynthia~~ and Quanah Parker; ~~and Spindletop;~~ and
  - ~~(B)~~ identify significant individuals, events, and issues from Reconstruction through the beginning of the 20th century, including the development of the cattle industry from its Spanish beginnings, and the myths and realities of the cowboy way of life;
  - ~~(C)~~ identify significant individuals, events, and issues from Reconstruction through the beginning of the 20th century, including the effects of the growth of railroads and the contributions of James Hogg; and
  - ~~(B)(D)~~ explain the political, economic, and social impact of the ~~cattle and oil~~ industries agricultural industry and the development of West Texas resulting from the close of the frontier.

- (7) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of Texas during the 20th ~~century~~ and early 21st centuries. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain the political, economic, and social impact of the oil industry on the industrialization of Texas;
  - ~~(A)~~(B) define and trace the impact of “~~boom and bust~~” ~~and trace the~~ “boom-and-bust” cycles of leading Texas industries throughout the 20th ~~century~~; and early 21st centuries including such as farming, oil and gas production, cotton, ~~cattle~~ ranching, real estate, ~~and~~ banking, and computer technology;
  - ~~(B)~~(C) describe and compare the impact of ~~evaluate~~ the Progressive and other reform movements in Texas in the 19th and 20th centuries such as the Populists, women’s suffrage, agrarian groups, labor unions, and the evangelical movement of the late 20th century;
  - ~~(C)~~(D) describe and compare ~~trace~~ the civil rights and equal rights movements of various groups in Texas in the 20th century and identify key leaders in these movements, including James L. Farmer Jr., Hector P. Garcia, Oveta Culp Hobby, ~~and~~ Lyndon B. Johnson, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Jane McCallum, and Lulu Belle Madison White;
  - ~~(D)~~(E) analyze the political, economic, and social impact of major ~~wars~~ events, including World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, on the history of Texas; and
  - ~~(E)~~(F) analyze the political, economic, and social impact of major events in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as major conflicts, the emergence of a two-party system, political and economic controversies, immigration, and migration ~~trace the emergence of the two-party system in Texas during the second half of the 20th century.~~
- (8) Geography. The student uses geographic tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data. The student is expected to:
- (A) create and interpret thematic maps, graphs, charts, models, and databases representing various aspects of Texas during the 19th, ~~and~~ 20th, and 21st centuries; and
  - (B) analyze and interpret ~~pose and answer questions about~~ geographic distributions and patterns in Texas during the 19th, ~~and~~ 20th, and 21st centuries.
- (9) Geography. The student understands the location and characteristics of places and regions of Texas. The student is expected to:
- (A) locate the Mountains and Basins, Great Plains, North Central Plains, and Coastal Plains ~~places and~~ regions and places of importance in Texas during

- the 19th, ~~and~~ 20th, and 21st centuries such as major cities, rivers, natural and historic landmarks, political and cultural regions, and local points of interest;
- (B) compare places and regions of Texas in terms of physical and human characteristics; and
  - (C) analyze the effects of physical and human factors such as climate, weather, landforms, irrigation, transportation, and communication on major events in Texas.
- (10) Geography. The student understands the effects of the interaction between humans and the environment in Texas during the 19th, ~~and~~ 20th, and 21st centuries. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify ways in which Texans have adapted to and modified the environment and analyze the ~~benefits and~~ positive and negative consequences of the modifications; and
  - (B) explain ways in which geographic factors such as the Galveston Hurricane of 1900, the Dust Bowl, limited water resources, and alternative energy sources have affected the political, economic, and social development of Texas.
- (11) Geography. The student understands the characteristics, distribution, and migration of population in Texas in the 19th, ~~and~~ 20th, and 21st centuries. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze why immigrant groups came to Texas and where they settled;
  - (B) analyze how immigration and migration to Texas in the 19th, ~~and~~ 20th, and 21st centuries have influenced Texas;
  - (C) analyze the effects of the changing population distribution and growth in Texas during the 20th and 21st centuries and the additional need for education, health care, and transportation; and
  - (D) describe the structure of the population of Texas using demographic concepts such as growth rate and age distribution.
- (12) Economics. The student understands the factors that caused Texas to change from an agrarian to an urban society. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain economic factors that led to the urbanization of Texas;
  - (B) trace the development of major industries that contributed to the urbanization of Texas such as transportation, oil and gas, and manufacturing; and
  - (C) explain the changes in the types of jobs and occupations that have resulted from the urbanization of Texas.
- (13) Economics. The student understands the interdependence of the Texas economy with the United States and the world. The student is expected to:

- (A) analyze the impact of national and international markets and events on the production of goods and services in Texas such as agriculture, oil and gas, and computer technology;
  - (B) analyze the impact of economic ~~phenomena~~ concepts within the free enterprise ~~(capitalist, free market)~~ system such as supply and demand, profit, government regulation, and world competition on the economy of Texas; and
  - (C) analyze the impact of significant industries in Texas such as oil and gas, aerospace, ~~and~~ medical, and computer technologies on local, national, and international markets.
- (14) Government. The student understands the basic principles reflected in the Texas Constitution. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify how the Texas Constitution reflects the principles of limited government, republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights; and
  - (B) compare the principles and concepts of the Texas Constitution to the U.S. Constitution, including the Texas and U.S. Bill of Rights ~~identify the influence of ideas from the U.S. Constitution on the Texas Constitution.~~
- (15) Government. The student understands the structure and functions of government created by the Texas Constitution. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe the structure and functions of government at municipal, county, and state levels;
  - (B) identify major sources of revenue for state and local governments such as property tax, sales tax, and fees; and
  - (C) describe the structure, funding, and governance of Texas public education, including local property taxes, bond issues, and state and federal funding supported by state and federal taxpayers.
- (16) Citizenship. The student understands the rights and responsibilities of Texas citizens in a democratic society. The student is expected to:
- ~~(B)~~(A) identify ~~civic responsibilities~~ rights of Texas citizens; and
  - ~~(A)~~(B) explain and analyze civic responsibilities of Texas citizens and the importance of civic participation. ~~summarize the rights guaranteed in the Texas Bill of Rights; and~~
- (17) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of the expression of different points of view in a democratic society. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify different points of view of political parties and interest groups on important Texas issues, past and present;

- (B) describe the importance of free speech and press in a democratic society; and
  - (C) express and defend a point of view on an issue of historical or contemporary interest in Texas.
- (18) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a democratic society. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify the leadership qualities of elected and appointed leaders of Texas, past and present, including Texans who have been ~~P~~resident of the United States; and
  - (B) identify ~~analyze~~ the contributions of Texas leaders, including such as Lawrence Sullivan “Sul” Ross, John Nance Garner (“Cactus Jack”), James A. Baker III, Henry B. González, ~~Phil Gramm~~ Kay Bailey Hutchison, Barbara Jordan, Raymond L. Telles, ~~and~~ Sam Rayburn, and Raul A. Gonzalez Jr.
- (19) Culture. The student understands the concept of diversity within unity in Texas. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain how the diversity of Texas is reflected in a variety of cultural activities, celebrations, and performances;
  - (B) describe how people from ~~selected~~ various racial, ethnic, and religious groups attempt to maintain their cultural heritage while adapting to the larger Texas culture; ~~and~~
  - (C) identify examples of Spanish influence and the influence of other cultures on Texas such as place names, vocabulary, religion, architecture, food, and the arts ~~place names such as Amarillo and Río Grande and on vocabulary in Texas, including words that originated from the Spanish cattle industry; and~~
  - (D) identify contributions to the arts by Texans such as Roy Bedichek, Diane Gonzales Bertrand, Sandra Cisneros, J. Frank Dobie, Scott Joplin, Elizabet Ney, Amado Peña Jr., and Walter Prescott Webb, and Horton Foote, and Santa Barraza Tex Avery .
- (20) Science, technology, and society. The student understands the impact of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the political, economic, and social development of Texas. The student is expected to:
- (A) compare types and uses of technology, past and present;
  - (B) identify Texas leaders in science and technology such as ~~Roy Bedichek,~~ Walter Cunningham, Michael DeBakey, Denton Cooley, Benjy Brooks, Michael Dell, and C.M. “Dad” Joiner Howard Hughes Sr.;
  - (C) analyze the effects of various scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the development of Texas; such as advancements in the agricultural, energy, medical, computer, and barbed wire, the windmill, and oil, gas, and aerospace industries, on the developments of Texas;

- (D) evaluate the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the use of resources such as fossil fuels, water, and land; and
  - (E) analyze how scientific discoveries and technological innovations have resulted in an interdependence among Texas, the United States, and the world; ~~and~~
  - ~~(F) —make predictions about economic, social, and environmental consequences that may result from future scientific discoveries and technological innovations.~~
- (21) Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired through established research methodologies from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology. The student is expected to:
- (A) differentiate between, locate, and use primary and secondary sources such as computer software, databases, media and news services, biographies, interviews, and artifacts to acquire information about Texas;
  - (B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions;
  - (C) organize and interpret information from outlines, reports, databases, and visuals, including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps;
  - (D) identify points of view from the historical context surrounding an event and the frame of reference that influenced the participants;
  - (E) support a point of view on a social studies issue or event;
  - (F) identify bias in written, oral, and visual material;
  - (G) evaluate the validity of a source based on language, corroboration with other sources, and information about the author; and
  - (H) use appropriate mathematical skills to interpret social studies information such as maps and graphs.
- (22) Social studies skills. The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms. The student is expected to:
- (A) use social studies terminology correctly;
  - (B) use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, ~~and~~ punctuation, and proper citation of sources;
  - (C) transfer information from one medium to another, including written to visual and statistical to written or visual, using computer software as appropriate; and
  - (D) create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information.

- (23) 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.

**§113.2420. Social Studies, Grade 8, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.**

(a) Introduction.

- (1) In Grade 8, students study the history of the United States from the early colonial period through Reconstruction. The knowledge and skills in subsection (b) of this section comprise the first part of a two-year study of U.S. history. The second part, comprising U.S. history from Reconstruction to the present, is provided in §113.3241 of this title (relating to United States History Studies Since ~~Reconstruction~~ 1877). The content in Grade 8 builds upon that from Grade 5 but provides more depth and breadth. Historical content focuses on the political, economic, religious, and social events and issues related to the colonial and revolutionary eras, the creation and ratification of the U.S. Constitution, challenges of the early republic, the Age of Jackson, westward expansion, sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction. Students describe the physical characteristics of the United States and their impact on population distribution and settlement patterns in the past and present. Students analyze the various economic factors that influenced the development of colonial America and the early years of the Republic and identify the origins of the free enterprise system. Students examine the American beliefs and principles, including limited government, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, and individual rights, reflected in the U.S. Constitution and other historical documents. Students evaluate the impact of Supreme Court cases and major reform movements of the 19th century and examine the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the United States as well as the importance of effective leadership in a constitutional democratic republic. Students evaluate the impact of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the development of the United States. Students use critical-thinking skills, including the identification of bias in written, oral, and visual material.
- (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 the complete text of the U.S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence,; landmark cases of the U.S. Supreme Court,; biographies, and autobiographies,; novels,; speeches, letters, and diaries, and poetry, songs, and artworks is encouraged. ~~Selections may include excerpts from the letters of John and Abigail Adams, an excerpt from the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions, and poems of the Civil War era.~~ 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 (b) 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) Students identify the role of the U.S. free enterprise system within the parameters of this course and understand that this system may also be referenced as capitalism or the free market system.

~~(4)~~(5) 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).

(6) Students understand that a constitutional republic is a representative form of government whose representatives derive their authority from the consent of the governed, serve for an established tenure, and are sworn to uphold the constitution.

~~(5)(6)~~(7) 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.”

(8) Students identify and discuss how the actions of U.S. citizens and the local, state, and federal governments have either met or failed to meet the ideals espoused in the founding documents.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

- (1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in U.S. history through 1877. The student is expected to:
  - (A) identify the major eras and events in U.S. history through 1877, including colonization, revolution, drafting of the Declaration of Independence, creation and ratification of the Constitution, religious revivals, including the Second Great Awakening, early republic, the Age of Jackson, westward expansion, reform movements, sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction, and describe their defining characteristics causes and effects;
  - (B) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods; and
  - (C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1607, founding of Jamestown; 1620, arrival of the Pilgrims and signing of the Mayflower Compact; 1776, adoption of the Declaration of Independence; 1787, writing of the U.S. Constitution; 1803, Louisiana Purchase; and 1861-1865, Civil War.
- (2) History. The student understands the causes of exploration and colonization eras. The student is expected to:
  - (A) identify reasons for European exploration and colonization of North America; and
  - (B) compare political, economic, religious, and social reasons for the establishment of the 13 English colonies.
- (3) History. The student understands the foundations of representative government in the United States. The student is expected to:
  - (A) explain the reasons for the growth of representative government and institutions during the colonial period;
  - (B) analyze evaluate the importance of the Mayflower Compact, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, and the Virginia House of Burgesses to the growth of representative government; and
  - (C) describe how religion and virtue contributed to the growth of representative government in the American colonies.
- (4) History. The student understands significant political and economic issues of the revolutionary era. The student is expected to:
  - (A) analyze causes of the American Revolution, including the Proclamation of 1763, the Intolerable Acts, the Stamp Act, mercantilism, lack of representation in Parliament, and British economic policies following the French and Indian War;
  - (B) explain the roles played by significant individuals during the American Revolution, including Abigail Adams, John Adams, Wentworth Cheswell, Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, James Armistead, Benjamin Franklin,

Bernardo de Gálvez, Crispus Attucks, King George III, Haym Salomon, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, the Marquis de Lafayette, Thomas Paine, and George Washington;

- (C) explain the issues surrounding important events of the American Revolution, including declaring independence; writing the Articles of Confederation; fighting the battles of Lexington, Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown; enduring the winter at Valley Forge; and signing the Treaty of Paris of 1783; ~~and~~
  - (D) analyze the issues of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787, including ~~major compromises~~ the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise; and ~~arguments for and against ratification~~.
  - (E) analyze the arguments for and against ratification.
- (5) History. The student understands the challenges confronted by the government and its leaders in the early years of the republic and the Age of Jackson. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe major domestic problems faced by the leaders of the new republic such as maintaining national security, building a military, creating a stable economic system, setting up the court system, and defining the authority of the central government;
  - (B) summarize arguments regarding protective tariffs, taxation, and the banking system;
  - (C) explain the origin and development of American political parties;
  - (D) explain the causes, ~~of and issues surrounding~~ important events, and effects of the War of 1812;
  - (E) identify ~~trace~~ the foreign policies of presidents Washington through Monroe and explain the impact of Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine;
  - (F) explain the impact of the election of Andrew Jackson, including expanded suffrage ~~the beginning of the modern Democratic Party~~; and
  - (G) analyze ~~federal and state Indian policies and~~ the reasons for the removal and resettlement of Cherokee Indians during the Jacksonian era, including the Indian Removal Act, Worcester v. Georgia, and the Trail of Tears.
- (6) History. The student understands westward expansion and its effects on the political, economic, and social development of the nation. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain how the Northwest Ordinance established principles and procedures for orderly expansion of the United States;
  - (B) explain the political, economic, and social roots of Manifest Destiny;
  - (C) analyze the relationship between the concept of Manifest Destiny and the westward growth of the nation;

- (D) explain the causes and effects ~~major issues and events~~ of the U.S.-Mexican War and their impact on the United States; and
  - (E) identify areas that were acquired to form the United States, including the Louisiana Purchase.
- (7) History. The student understands how political, economic, and social factors led to the growth of sectionalism and the Civil War. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze the impact of tariff policies on sections of the United States before the Civil War;
  - (B) compare the effects of political, economic, and social factors on slaves and free blacks;
  - (C) analyze the impact of slavery on different sections of the United States; and
  - (D) identify ~~compare~~ the provisions and compare the effects of congressional conflicts and compromises prior to the Civil War, including the roles of John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster.
- (8) History. The student understands individuals, issues, and events of the Civil War. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain the roles played by significant individuals ~~and heroes~~ during the Civil War, including Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Abraham Lincoln, and heroes such as congressional Medal of Honor recipients William Carney and Philip Bazaar;
  - (B) explain the ~~issues surrounding~~ causes of the Civil War, including sectionalism, states' rights, and slavery, and significant events of the Civil War, including the firing on Fort Sumter; ~~;~~ the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg; ~~;~~ the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation; ~~;~~ ~~the assassination of Lincoln, and~~ Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House; and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln; and
  - (C) analyze ~~the ideas contained in Jefferson Davis's inaugural address and~~ Abraham Lincoln's ideas about liberty, equality, union, and government as contained in his first and second inaugural addresses and the Gettysburg Address and contrast them with the ideas contained in Jefferson Davis's inaugural address.
- (9) History. The student understands the effects of Reconstruction on the political, economic, and social life of the nation. The student is expected to:
- (A) evaluate legislative reform programs of the Radical Reconstruction Congress and reconstructed state governments;
  - (B) evaluate the impact of the election of Hiram Rhodes Revels;

~~(B)~~ describe the economic difficulties faced by the United States during Reconstruction;

~~(C)~~~~(B)~~ explain the economic, political, and social problems that faced the South during Reconstruction and evaluate their impact on different groups; and

~~(D)~~~~(C)~~ identify the effects of legislative acts such as the Homestead Act, the Dawes Act, and the Morrill Act.

~~(10)~~ Geography. The student uses geographic tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data. The student is expected to:

~~(A)~~ create thematic maps, graphs, charts, 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 databases.

~~(11)~~~~(10)~~ Geography. The student understands the location and characteristics of places and regions of the United States, past and present. The student is expected to:

(A) locate places and regions of importance in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries;

(B) compare places and regions of the United States in terms of physical and human characteristics; and

(C) analyze the effects of physical and human geographic factors on major historical and contemporary events in the United States.

~~(12)~~~~(11)~~ Geography. The student understands the physical characteristics of the United States North America during the 18th and 19th centuries and how humans adapted to and modified the environment through the mid-19th century. The student is expected to:

(A) analyze how physical characteristics of the environment influenced population distribution, settlement patterns, and economic activities in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries;

(B) describe the ~~benefits and~~ positive and negative consequences of human modification of the physical environment of the United States; and

(C) describe how different immigrant groups interacted with the environment in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

~~(13)~~~~(12)~~ Economics. The student understands why various sections of the United States developed different patterns of economic activity. The student is expected to:

(A) identify economic differences among different regions of the United States;

(B) explain reasons for the development of the plantation system, the transatlantic slave Atlantic triangular growth of the slave trade, and the spread of slavery; and

(C) explain the reasons for the increase in factories and urbanization; and

~~(C)~~(D) analyze the causes and effects of economic differences among different regions of the United States at selected times in U.S. history.

~~(14)~~(13) Economics. The student understands how various economic forces resulted in the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century. The student is expected to:

- (A) analyze the War of 1812 as a cause of economic changes in the nation; and
- (B) identify the economic factors that brought about rapid industrialization and urbanization.

~~(15)~~(14) Economics. The student understands the origins and development of the free enterprise (capitalist, free market) system in the United States. The student is expected to:

- (A) explain why a free enterprise (capitalist, free market) system of economics developed in the new nation, including minimal government intrusion, taxation, and property rights; and
- (B) describe the characteristics and the benefits of the U.S. free enterprise (capitalist, free market) system during the 18th and 19th centuries.

~~(16)~~(15) Government. The student understands the American beliefs and principles reflected in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and other important historic documents. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify the influence of ideas from historic documents, including the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, The Wealth of Nations, the Declaration of Independence, the Federalist Papers, and selected anti-federalist writings, on the U.S. system of government;
- (B) summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation;
- (C) identify colonial grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence and explain how those grievances were addressed in the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights; and
- (D) analyze how the U.S. Constitution reflects the principles of limited government, republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights.

~~(17)~~(16) Government. The student understands the process of changing the U.S. Constitution and the impact of amendments on American society. The student is expected to:

- (A) summarize the purposes for and processes of amending ~~changing~~ the U.S. Constitution; and
- (B) describe the impact of 19th-century amendments, including the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, on life in the United States; ~~and~~.

~~(C)~~ identify the origin of judicial review and analyze examples of congressional and presidential responses.

~~(18)~~(17) Government. The student understands the dynamic nature of the powers of the national government and state governments in a federal system. The student is expected to:

- (A) analyze the arguments of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists, including those of Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, James Madison, and George Mason; and
- (B) explain constitutional issues ~~describe historical conflicts~~ arising over the issue of states' rights, including the Nullification Crisis and the Civil War.

~~(19)~~(18) Government. The student understands the impact of landmark Supreme Court cases. The student is expected to:

(A) identify the origin of judicial review and analyze examples of congressional and presidential responses;

~~(A)~~(B) summarize the issues, decisions, and significance of landmark Supreme Court cases, including Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland, and Gibbons v. Ogden; and

~~(B)~~(C) evaluate the impact of selected landmark Supreme Court decisions, including Dred Scott v. Sandford, on life in the United States.

~~(20)~~(19) Citizenship. The student understands the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the United States. The student is expected to:

- (A) define and give examples of unalienable rights;
- (B) summarize rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights;
- (C) explain the importance of personal responsibilities, including such as accepting responsibility for one's behavior and supporting one's family;
- (D) identify examples of responsible citizenship, including obeying rules and laws, staying informed on public issues, voting, and serving on juries;
- (E) summarize the criteria and explain the process for becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States; and
- (F) explain how the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizens reflect our national identity.

~~(21)~~(20) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of voluntary individual participation in the democratic process. The student is expected to:

- (A) explain the role of significant individuals such as including Thomas Hooker, Charles de Montesquieu, John Locke, William Blackstone, and William Penn; in the development of self-government in colonial America;
- (B) evaluate the contributions of the Founding Fathers as models of civic virtue; and

- (C) analyze ~~identify~~ reasons for and the impact of selected examples of civil disobedience in U.S. history such as the Boston Tea Party and Henry David Thoreau's refusal to pay a tax.

~~(22)~~(21) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of the expression of different points of view in a constitutional democratic society republic. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify different points of view of political parties and interest groups on important historical and contemporary issues;
- (B) describe the importance of free speech and press in a constitutional democratic society republic; and
- (C) summarize a historical event in which compromise resulted in a peaceful resolution.

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

- (A) analyze the leadership qualities of elected and appointed leaders of the United States such as ~~Abraham Lincoln, John Marshall, and~~ George Washington, John Marshall, and Abraham Lincoln; and
- (B) describe the contributions of significant political, social, and military leaders of the United States such as Frederick Douglass, John Paul Jones, James Monroe, Stonewall Jackson, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

~~(24)~~(23) Culture. The student understands the relationships between and among people from various groups, including racial, ethnic, and religious groups, during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify selected racial, ethnic, and religious groups that settled in the United States and explain their reasons for immigration;
- (B) explain the relationship between urbanization and conflicts resulting from differences in religion, social class, and political beliefs;
- (C) identify ways conflicts between people from various racial, ethnic, and religious groups were resolved;
- (D) analyze the contributions of people of various racial, ethnic, and religious groups to our national identity; and
- (E) identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women to American society.

~~(25)~~(24) Culture. The student understands the major reform movements of the 19th century. The student is expected to:

- (A) describe the historical development of the abolitionist movement; and

- (B) evaluate the impact of reform movements, including public educational reform, temperance, the women's rights movement, prison reform, abolition, the labor reform movement, and care of the disabled.

~~(26)~~(25) Culture. The student understands the impact of religion on the American way of life. The student is expected to:

- (A) trace the development of religious freedom in the United States;
- (B) describe religious ~~influences on~~ motivation for immigration and influence on social movements, including the impact of the first and second Great Awakenings; and
- (C) analyze the impact of the First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom on the American way of life.

~~(27)~~(26) Culture. The student understands the relationship between the arts and the times during which they were created. The student is expected to:

- (A) describe developments in art, music, and literature, ~~drama that are unique to American culture, such as the Hudson River School artists, John James Audubon, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," transcendentalism~~, and other cultural activities in the history of the United States;
- ~~(C)~~(B) identify examples of American art, music, and literature that reflect society in different eras; and ~~transcend American culture and convey universal themes.~~
- ~~(B)~~(C) analyze the relationship between fine arts and continuity and change in the American way of life.

~~(28)~~(27) 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 technological and scientific innovations such as the steamboat, the cotton gin, and ~~the Bessemer steel process~~ interchangeable parts;
- (B) analyze the impact of transportation and communication systems on the growth, development, and urbanization of the United States;
- (C) analyze how technological innovations changed the way goods were manufactured and marketed, nationally and internationally; and
- (D) explain how technological innovations ~~led~~ brought about economic growth such as how the factory system contributed to rapid industrialization and the Transcontinental Railroad led to the opening of the west.

~~(29)~~(28) Science, technology, and society. The student understands the impact of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on daily life in the United States. The student is expected to:

- (A) compare the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations that have influenced daily life in different periods in U.S. history; and

~~(B)~~—describe how scientific ideas influenced technological developments during different periods in U.S. history; and

~~(C)~~(B) identify examples of how industrialization changed life in the United States.

~~(30)~~(29) Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired through established research methodologies from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology. The student is expected to:

- (A) differentiate between, locate, and use primary and secondary sources such as computer software, databases, media and news services, biographies, interviews, and artifacts to acquire information about the United States;
- (B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions;
- (C) organize and interpret information from outlines, reports, databases, and visuals, including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps;
- (D) identify points of view from the historical context surrounding an event and the frame of reference which influenced the participants;
- (E) support a point of view on a social studies issue or event;
- (F) identify bias in written, oral, and visual material;
- (G) evaluate the validity of a source based on language, corroboration with other sources, and information about the author; ~~and~~
- (H) use appropriate mathematical skills to interpret social studies information such as maps and graphs; -
- (I) create thematic maps, graphs, charts, models, and databases representing various aspects of the United States; and
- (J) pose and answer questions about geographic distributions and patterns shown on maps, graphs, charts, models, and databases.

~~(31)~~(30) Social studies skills. The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms. The student is expected to:

- (A) use social studies terminology correctly;
- (B) use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, ~~and~~ punctuation, and proper citation of sources;
- (C) transfer information from one medium to another, including written to visual and statistical to written or visual, using computer software as appropriate; and
- (D) create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information.

~~(32)~~(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.