

Matrix indicating assessment focus on historical and geographical thinking across the content in WHG Eras 4-8.

Standard	Era 4			Era 5			Era 6			Era 7			Era 8		
	G 4.1	C 4.2	R 4.3	G 5.1	C 5.2	R 5.3	G 6.1	C 6.2	R 6.3	G	C	R 7.3	G	C	CGI
Every Year	4.1.2 World Religions	4.2.3 The Plague	M	5.1.2 World Religions	5.2.1 Exploration	M	6.1.3 Global Interconnections 6.1.5 Interpreting Europe's Increasing Global Power	6.2.3 Industrialization 6.2.4 Imperialism	M	7.1.2 Comp Global Power 7.1.3 20 th C Genocide	7.2.1 WWI 7.2.3 WWII	M	8.1.1 Cold War 8.1.4 Mapping 20 th C	8.2.1 Imperialism 8.2.3 Democratization	
H1 Historical Thinking															
1.1 Temporal Thinking								6.2.3							
1.2 Historical Analysis										7.1.3	7.2.3 (e)				
1.3 Historical Inquiry				5.1.2			6.1.5								
1.4 Historical Understanding							6.1.3				7.2.1 (a)				
1.5 Historical Issues Analysis and Decision Making								6.2.4						8.2.1	
G1 The World in Spatial Terms: Geographical Habits of Mind		4.2.3			5.2.1 (b)									8.2.3	
G2 Places and Regions										7.1.2			8.1.4		3
G3 Physical Systems															2
G4 Human Systems	4.1.2														1,3,4
	4.1.3														
G5 Environment and Society															2
G6 Global Issues Past and Present													8.1.1		1

CC – Common Core – Standards assessed on every test form – 8 Common WHG items – same on all forms 8 CE represent 8 MME items

Cc – Common (Limited Matrix) -- Standards assessed every year, but not on every form – 9 CE represent 3 MME items

M – Standards Matrixed across forms and years – assessed on matrix sample 24 (+3 partial) CE represent 5 MME items

Note: National Geography Standards G3 and G5 are addressed in Current Global Issues, which are coded as “C” to be assessed at the Classroom and District levels, but not at the State level.



Matrix indicating assessment focus on historical and geographical thinking across the content in USHG Eras 6-9

Standard	Era 6			Era 7		Era 8			Era 9		
	6.1 Growth of an Industrial and Urban America	6.2 Becoming a World Power	6.3 Progressivism and Reform	7.1 Growing Crisis of Industrial Capitalism and Responses	7.2 World War II	8.1 Cold War and the United States	8.2 Domestic Changes and Policies	8.3 Civil Rights in the Post WWII Era	9.1 Impact of Globalization on the United States	9.2 Changes in America's Role in the World	9.3 Policy Debates
H1 Historical Thinking											
H1.1 Temporal Thinking							8.2.4				
H1.2 Historical Analysis		6.2.3						8.3.3			
H1.3 Historical Inquiry			6.3.3		7.2.1					9.2.1	
H1.4 Historical Understanding						8.1.2(d)					
H1.5 Historical Issues Analysis and Decision Making					7.2.3				9.1.2(a)		
G1 The World in Spatial Terms: Geographical Habits of Mind	6.1.4										
G2 Places and Regions		6.2.1									
G3 Physical Systems				7.1.2(a,b)							
G4 Human Systems								8.3.1(b,c)		9.2.2	
G5 Environment and Society				7.1.3(a,c)							
G6 Global Issues Past and Present		6.2.2				8.1.1(c)					

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 Cc – Common (Limited Matrix) -- Standards assessed every year, but not on every form – 9 CE represent 3 MME items
 M – Standards Matrixed across forms and years – assessed on matrix sample 13 (+6 partial) CE represent 5 MME items



Contents of Historical Thinking Standards for Grades 5-12 – National History Standards

http://nchs.ucla.edu/standards/thinking5-12_toc.html

Standard H1.1 Chronological Thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Distinguish between past, present, and future time.B. Identify the temporal structure of a historical narrative or story.C. Establish temporal order in constructing historical narratives of their own.D. Measure and calculate calendar time.E. Interpret data presented in time lines and create time lines.F. Reconstruct patterns of historical succession and duration; explain historical continuity and change.G. Compare alternative models for periodization.
Standard H1.2 Historical Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Identify the author or source of the historical document or narrative and assess its credibility.B. Reconstruct the literal meaning of a historical passage.C. Identify the central question(s) the historical narrative addresses.D. Differentiate between historical facts and historical interpretations.E. Read historical narratives imaginatively.F. Appreciate historical perspectives.G. Draw upon data in historical maps.H. Utilize visual, mathematical, and quantitative data.
Standard H1.3 Historical Analysis and Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Compare and contrast differing sets of ideas.B. Consider multiple perspectives.C. Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including the importance of the individual, the influence of ideas.D. Draw comparisons across eras and regions in order to define enduring issues.E. Distinguish between unsupported expressions of opinion and informed hypotheses grounded in historical evidence.F. Compare competing historical narratives.G. Challenge arguments of historical inevitability.H. Hold interpretations of history as tentative.I. Evaluate major debates among historians.J. Hypothesize the influence of the past.
Standard H1.4 Historical Research Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Formulate historical questions.B. Obtain historical data from a variety of sources.C. Interrogate historical data.D. Identify the gaps in the available records, marshal contextual knowledge and perspectives of the time and place.E. Employ quantitative analysis.F. Support interpretations with historical evidence.
Standard H1.5 Historical Issues Analysis and Decision-Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Identify issues and problems in the past.B. Marshal evidence of antecedent circumstances.C. Identify relevant historical antecedents.D. Evaluate alternative courses of action.E. Formulate a position or course of action on an issue.F. Evaluate the implementation of a decision.

G1 - THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS

Geography studies relationships between people, places, and environments by mapping information about them into a spatial context.

1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technologies to acquire, process and report information from a spatial perspective.
2. How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context.
3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

G2 - PLACES AND REGIONS

The identities and lives of individuals and peoples are rooted in particular places in those human constructs called regions.

4. The physical and human characteristics of places.
5. That people create regions to interpret earth's complexity.
6. How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions

G3 - PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

Phys. processes shape Earth's surface and interact with plant and animal life to create, sustain, and modify ecosystems.

7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.
8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems on Earth's surface.

G4 - HUMAN SYSTEMS

People are central to geography in that human activities help shape Earth's surface, human settlements and structures are part of Earth's surface, and humans compete for control of Earth's surface.

9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human population on Earth's surface.
10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.
11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.
12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.
13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence human control of Earth's surface.

G5 - ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

The physical environment is modified by human activities, largely as a consequence of the ways in which human societies value and use Earth's natural resources, and human activities are also influenced by Earth's physical features and processes.

14. How human actions modify the physical environment.
15. How physical systems affect human systems.
16. The changes that occur in meaning, use, distribution and importance or resources.

G6 - THE USES OF GEOGRAPHY

Knowledge of geography enables people to develop an understanding of the relationships between people, places, and environments over time – that is, of Earth as it was, is, and might be.

17. How to apply geography to interpret the past.
18. How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future.