

Correlation of Social Studies Standards, World History

To support social studies instruction in Tennessee and in response to concerns from the field over the differences between the current (2014) and revised (2019) Tennessee Academic Standards for Social Studies, the department has created a series of correlation documents. These documents show the links between the current (2014) and revised (2019) social studies standards. They are intended to serve as a model for educators to reference as they design units and become more familiar with the revised standards.

To prepare to use this document, teachers should thoroughly review it in its entirety. **The bolded portions of the revised (2019) standards show specific areas of new content.** This delineation within the standards will allow teachers to use a targeted approach when preparing materials and lessons. Teachers should focus on acquiring materials and lessons for the parts of the standard that are bolded as they may need further preparation to teach these topics; materials aligned to the un-bolded portions of the standards may only need refinement. In addition to thoughtful preparation using this document, there are additional components for which educators will need to plan and prepare. Districts (and teachers) should use their own judgment as to how best to use this document when preparing instruction.

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
W.01	Describe the concept of the divine right of kings as well as the features, strengths, and weaknesses of European absolutism, including: Louis XIV, Versailles, and Peter the Great.	C, H, P	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.02	Compare documents that establish limits on government in response to absolute monarchy (e.g., the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights).	H, P	W.02	Analyze the principles of the Magna Carta (1215), the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789) citing textual evidence. (H, P)
W.03	Compare the major ideas of philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment , such as Charles-Louis de Montesquieu, Thomas Hobbes , John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.	C, E, H, P	W.01	Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America including John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, and Thomas Jefferson. (C, H, P)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
W.04	Examine the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.	C, G, H, P	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.05	Identify the major causes of the French Revolution, including the impact of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The American Revolution • Conflicting social classes • Economic factors • Enlightenment political thought • Government corruption and weakness 	C, E, G, H, P	W.03	Conduct a short research project summarizing the important causes and events of the French Revolution including Enlightenment political thought, comparison to the American Revolution, economic troubles, rising middle class, government corruption and incompetence, Estates General, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, the Terror, and the rise and fall of Napoléon. (C, E, H, P)
W.06	Summarize the major events of the French Revolution (e.g., storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, reign of terror), and trace the evolution of France’s government from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic Empire.	C, E, G, H, P	W.04	Draw evidence from informational texts to explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to evolve from a constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic Empire. (C, H, P)
			W.03	Conduct a short research project summarizing the important causes and events of the French Revolution including Enlightenment political thought, comparison to the American Revolution, economic troubles, rising middle class, government corruption and incompetence, Estates General, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, the Terror, and the rise and fall of Napoléon. (C, E, H, P)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
W.07	Analyze the geographic, political, and social factors that contributed to the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte’s empire.	C, G, H, P	W.03	Conduct a short research project summarizing the important causes and events of the French Revolution including Enlightenment political thought, comparison to the American Revolution, economic troubles, rising middle class, government corruption and incompetence, Estates General, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, the Terror, and the rise and fall of Napoléon. (C, E, H, P)
W.08	Identify how the ideas of the Enlightenment inspired Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence , and compare the American Revolution with the French Revolution.	C, G, H, P	W.03	Conduct a short research project summarizing the important causes and events of the French Revolution including Enlightenment political thought, comparison to the American Revolution, economic troubles, rising middle class, government corruption and incompetence, Estates General, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, the Terror, and the rise and fall of Napoléon. (C, E, H, P)
W.09	Explain the effects of the French Revolution on Europe and the world, including the influence of: the Napoleonic Code , Concert of Europe, and Haitian Revolution .	C, G, H, P	W.03	Conduct a short research project summarizing the important causes and events of the French Revolution including Enlightenment political thought, comparison to the American Revolution, economic troubles, rising middle class, government corruption and incompetence, Estates General, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, the Terror, and the rise and fall of Napoléon. (C, E, H, P)
			W.05	Describe how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoléon then repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848. (C, H, P)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
W.10	Explain how the Agricultural Revolution, mechanization, and the “enclosure movement” led to rapid population growth, rural to urban migration, and the growth of major cities in Europe and North America .	C, E, G, H, P	W.06	Describe the growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities. (C, E, G)
W.11	Explain the geographic and economic reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in England, including: natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and access to capital.	E, G, H	W.07	Explain the connections among natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy including the reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in England. (E, G, H)
W.12	Analyze how geographic and cultural features were an advantage or disadvantage to the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution.	C, G, H	W.07	Explain the connections among natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy including the reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in England. (E, G, H)
W.13	Describe the geographic scale, trade routes, and conditions of the forced migration of Africans to the Western Hemisphere, including connections between slave labor and the growth of industrial economies.	C, E, G, H, P	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.14	Explain how scientific and technological innovations (e.g., the steam engine, new textile technology, steel processing, medical advances, electricity, and new methods of transportation) led to massive social, economic, cultural, and demographic changes.	C, E, G, H, P	W.10	Explain how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural demographic changes including the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, and Thomas Edison. (C, E, G, H)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
W.15	Evaluate the industrialization of Europe in terms of: • Social benefits (e.g., increases in productivity and life expectancy) • Social costs (e.g., harsh working and living conditions, pollution, child labor, and income inequality) • Attempts to address these costs (e.g., political reform, urban planning, philanthropy, labor unionism, education reform, and public health and sanitation)	C, E, G, H, P	W.12	Participate effectively in collaborative discussions explaining the vast increases in productivity and wealth, growth of a middle class, and general rise in the standard of living and life span. (C, E)
W.16	Compare and contrast the rise of the following economic theories as a result of industrialization: capitalism, communism, and socialism.	C, E, H, P	W.08	Write an informative piece analyzing the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism and Communism, Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx. (C, E, H, P)
W.17	Define nationalism , and explain how nationalism, cultural geography, and physical geography contributed to the unification of nations, such as Germany and Italy.	C, G, H, P	W.13	Summarize the causes, course, and consequences of unification in Italy and Germany including the role of Giuseppe Garibaldi and Otto von Bismarck. (G, H, P)
W.18	Describe the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe during this time period.	C, G, H, P	W.50	Write an opinion piece on the impact of the Holocaust on the Jewish populations in Europe and Israel. (C, G, P)
W.19	Define imperialism, and analyze reasons for 19 th century imperialism, including: competition between empires, cultural justifications , and the search for natural resources and new markets in response to rapid industrialization.	C, E, G, H, P	W.14	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of the causes of 19th century European imperialism, the role of Social Darwinism, the desire for increased political power, and the search for natural resources and new markets as prelude to the Berlin Conference. (C, E, G, H, P)
W.20	Describe the natural resources and geographic features of Africa, their role in attracting European economic interests, and their impact on global trade.	C, E, G, H, P	W.67	Identify Africa’s climate, physical processes, geographical features, resources, human modifications, and population patterns and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
W.21	Analyze the outcomes of the Berlin Conference and the impact of superimposed boundaries on African indigenous populations, and compare the geographic progression of imperialistic claims on the African continent by European empires.	C, E, G, H, P	W.15	Describe the Berlin Conference and the rise of modern colonialism in the 19th century and describe the impact of colonization on indigenous populations by such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States. (C, G, H, P)
			W.67	Identify Africa's climate, physical processes, geographical features, resources, human modifications, and population patterns and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)
W.22	Describe successful (e.g., Ethiopia) and unsuccessful (e.g., Zulu Wars and Ashanti Wars) examples of African resistance to European imperialism.	C, G, H, P	W.18	Students describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world including imperialism in Africa (Zulu Wars, Ashanti Wars, and Ethiopia's struggle to remain independent). (H, P)
W.23	Describe the importance of India to the British Empire, the Suez Canal as a connection between Great Britain and India , and India's reaction to British rule.	C, E, G, H, P	W.20	Explain the transfer in 1858 of government to Great Britain on the Indian Subcontinent following the Sepoy Rebellion. (G, H, P)
W.24	Explain the growing influence of western powers on China from the Opium Wars through the Boxer Rebellion.	C, E, G, H, P	W.19	Explain the growing influence of the West in China, the Boxer Rebellion, Sun Yat-sen, and the Xinhai Revolution. (G, H)
W.25	Explain cultural diffusion, and describe the diffusion of cultures between Europe, Africa, and Asia as a result of European imperialism.	C, G, H, P	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.26	Analyze Japan's abandonment of isolationism , its embrace of technological and political changes, and its consequent rise as an imperial power in the late 19 th century.	C, E, G, H, P	W.16	Analyze the political, social, and industrial revolution in Japan (Meiji Restoration) and its growing role in international affairs. (C, E, H, P)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
W.27	Describe the natural resources and geographic features of Central and South America, their role in attracting American and European economic interests, and their impact on global trade.	C, E, G, H, P	W.84	Analyze the climate, physical processes, geographical features, human modifications, and population patterns of Central America, and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)
W.28	Compare and contrast the impact of economic imperialism on Central and South America with the impact of imperialism on other parts of the world.	C, E, G, H, P	W.22	Cite evidence from text to describe the movements led by Emiliano Zapata, Francisco Madero, Pancho Villa, and Venustiano Carranza in Mexico stemming from the desire for land reform and democratic participation. (G, H, P)
W.29	Explain how tensions between nations and states contributed to regional conflicts of the era.	C, E, G, H, P	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.30	Explain how the rise of militarism, alliances , imperialistic rivalries, and growing nationalism led to the outbreak of World War I.	C, E, G, H, P	W.23	Evaluate primary source documents while analyzing the role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent, disorder, propaganda, and nationalism in mobilizing the civilian population in leading to the outbreak of World War I. (C, E, P)
W.31	Describe how trench warfare, the resulting stalemate, war of attrition, and advances in weaponry (e.g., chemical weapons, machine guns, submarines, tanks) affected the course and outcome of World War I.	C, E, G, H, P	W.29	Trace advances in weaponry, the belief that the “Great War” would end war, and disarmament movements. (H)
W.32	Analyze the importance of geographic factors in military decision-making , and determine the principal theaters and significance of major battles in World War I (e.g., Battles of the Marne, Verdun, the Somme, etc.).	G, H, P	W.24	Trace the principal theaters of battle, major battles, and major turning points of World War I. (G, H, P)

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W.33	Explain how the entrance of the United States and the exit of Russia affected the course and outcome of World War I.	C, G, H, P	W.26	Explain how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States into the conflict affected the course and outcome of the war. (H, P)
W.34	Define total war, and describe its effect on European civilian populations, including: • Food shortages • Industrial production of war materials • Naval/submarine blockades • Women as war workers	C, E, G, H, P	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.35	Describe the effects of World War I , including the significance of: • Armenian Genocide • Collapse of major empires • Economic losses • Environmental changes • Loss of human life • Movement of populations • Spread of disease	C, E, G, H, P	W.27	Argue human rights violations and genocide, including the Armenian genocide in Turkey, through collaborative discussions. (C, P)
			W.28	Explain the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including unprecedented loss of life from prolonged trench warfare. (C, E, H, P)
			W.30	Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, environmental changes resulting from trench warfare, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East. (E, G, H, P)
W.36	Compare the goals of leading nations (i.e., U.S., France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan) at the Paris Peace Conference with the outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany.	C, E, G, H, P	W.31	Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, including Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States' rejection of the League of Nations on world politics. (H, P)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
			W.32	Compare the conflicting aims and aspirations of the conferees at Versailles and the Treaty of Versailles' economic and moral effects on Germany. (C, E, G, H, P)
W.37	Analyze the shifts in geopolitical boundaries post-World War I resulting from the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations mandate system.	E, G, H, P	W.20	Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, environmental changes resulting from trench warfare, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East. (E, G, H, P)
			W.31	Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, including Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States' rejection of the League of Nations on world politics. (H, P)
			W.32	Compare the conflicting aims and aspirations of the conferees at Versailles and the Treaty of Versailles' economic and moral effects on Germany. (C, E, G, H, P)
W.38	Determine the causes and consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War.	C, E, G, H, P	W.41	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts determining the causes and consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and Civil War in Russia, including Lenin's use of totalitarian means to seize and maintain control including the Gulag. (H, P)
W.39	Analyze the cultural, economic , and intellectual trends of the 1920s.	C, E, H, T	W.35	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media explaining the influence of World War I on literature, art, and intellectual life, including Pablo Picasso, the "Lost Generation," and the rise of Jazz music. (C, H)

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W.40	Describe the collapse of international economies in 1929 that led to the Great Depression, including the significance of: • Overproduction • Unemployment • Inflation • Restrictive trade policies • Post-war economic relationships between the U.S. and Europe	E, G, H, P, T	W.36	Compare the impact of restrictive monetary and trade policies. (E)
			W.37	Describe the collapse of international economies in 1929 that led to the Great Depression, including the relationships that had been forged between the United States and European economies after World War I. (E, H)
			W.38	Gather information from multiple sources describing issues of overproduction, unemployment, and inflation. (E, P)
W.41	Explain how economic instability, nationalism, and political disillusionment in Germany and Japan led to the rise of totalitarian regimes.	C, E, G, H, P	W.39	Use technology to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing projects describing how economic instability led to political instability in many parts of the world and helped to give rise to dictatorial regimes such as Adolf Hitler's in Germany and the military's in Japan. (E, H, P)
W.42	Compare and contrast the rise to power, goals, and characteristics of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Joseph Stalin's totalitarian regimes.	C, E, G, H, P	W.39	Use technology to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing projects describing how economic instability led to political instability in many parts of the world and helped to give rise to dictatorial regimes such as Adolf Hitler's in Germany and the military's in Japan. (E, H, P)
			W.42	Compare the connection between economic and political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights during Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union. (E, H, P)

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			W.43	Analyze the assumption of power by Adolf Hitler in Germany and the resulting acts of oppression and aggression of the Nazi regime. (C, H, P)
			W.44	Trace Mussolini's rise to power in Italy and his creation of a fascist state through the use of state terror and propaganda. (H, P)
W.43	Analyze the role of geographic features and natural resources in increasing tensions prior to and during World War II.	E, G, H, P	W.71	Identify the climate, physical processes, geographical features, human modifications, and population patterns of Asia, and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)
W.44	Compare the Italian, German, and Japanese efforts to expand their empires in the 1930s, including: the invasion of Ethiopia, German militarism, and atrocities in China.	C, E, G, H, P	W.45	Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives to expand their empires in the 1930s, including atrocities in China, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, German militarism, and the Stalin- Hitler Pact of 1939. (C, G, H, P)
W.45	Explain the role of military alliances , appeasement, isolationism, and the domestic distractions in Europe and the U.S. prior to the outbreak of World War II.	C, E, G, H, P	W.46	Explain the role of appeasement, isolationism, and the domestic distractions in Europe and the United States prior to the outbreak of World War II. (H, P)
W.46	Describe how geography and technology (e.g., airplanes, advanced medicine, propaganda, radar) influenced wartime strategies, including: blitzkrieg, "island hopping", kamikaze, and strategic bombing.	E, G, H, P	W.47	Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers and explain the major battles of the Pacific and European theaters of war including the blitzkrieg, Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, Stalingrad, Normandy, Midway, Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and island hopping. (G, H, P)
			W.48	Analyze the major turning points of the war, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors. (G, H, P)

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W.47	Describe the geography and outcomes of major battles and turning points of World War II in both the European and Pacific theaters, including: • Battle of Britain • Battle of Midway • Battle of Stalingrad • Battle of Normandy • Battle of the Bulge	G, H, P	W.47	Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers and explain the major battles of the Pacific and European theaters of war including the blitzkrieg, Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, Stalingrad, Normandy, Midway, Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and island hopping. (G, H, P)
			W.48	Analyze the major turning points of the war, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors. (G, H, P)
W.48	Describe the roles of leaders during World War II, including the significance of: • Winston Churchill • Adolf Hitler • Benito Mussolini • President Franklin D. Roosevelt • Joseph Stalin • Hideki Tojo • President Harry S. Truman	H, P	W.49	Utilize primary and secondary sources to describe the contributions and roles of leaders during the war, including Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Hideki Tōjō, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Harry Truman, Douglas MacArthur, and Dwight Eisenhower. (H, P)
W.49	Describe the persecution of Jews and other targeted groups in Europe leading up to World War II, and explain why many people were unable to leave and their efforts to resist persecution.	C, E, G, H, P	W.50	Write an opinion piece on the impact of the Holocaust on the Jewish populations in Europe and Israel. (C, G, P)
W.50	Explain the state-sponsored mass murder of the Jews in Nazi-controlled lands, and describe the varied experiences of Holocaust survivors and victims.	C, G, H, P	W.50	Write an opinion piece on the impact of the Holocaust on the Jewish populations in Europe and Israel. (C, G, P)

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W.51	Explain the decisions made in the Atlantic Charter and at the Tehran , Yalta, and Potsdam Conferences.	G, H, P, T	W.53	Evaluate the goals, leadership, and postwar plans of the principal allied leaders: the Atlantic Conference, Yalta, and the Potsdam Conference using text evidence. (H, P)
W.52	Describe the development of atomic bombs, and evaluate both the decisions to use them and the impact of their use.	C, G, H, P, T	W.51	Analyze the decision to use nuclear weapons to end World War II. (H, P)
W.53	Describe the cultural, economic, geographic, and political effects of World War II, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casualties of the war (military and civilian) • Changes to geopolitical boundaries • Creation of the United Nations • Destruction of cultural heritage • Division of Germany • Impact of the Nuremberg trials • Refugees and displaced populations 	C, E, G, H, P, T	W.52	Describe the casualties of the war, with particular attention to the civilian and military losses in Russia, Germany, Britain, the United States, China, and Japan. (C, H, P)
			W.54	Summarize the reasons for the establishment of the United Nations and the main ideas of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and their impact on the globalization of diplomacy and conflict and the balance of power. (C, H, P)
			W.55	Describe the nature of reconstruction in Europe after 1945, including the purpose of the Marshall Plan, creation of NATO, and division of Germany. (E, G, H, P)
W.54	Summarize the nature of reconstruction in Europe after 1945, including both the economic and political purposes of the Marshall Plan.	C, E, G, H, P	W.55	Describe the nature of reconstruction in Europe after 1945, including the purpose of the Marshall Plan, creation of NATO, and division of Germany. (E, G, H, P)
			W.54	Summarize the reasons for the establishment of the United Nations and the main ideas of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and their impact on the globalization of diplomacy and conflict and the balance of power. (C, H, P)

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W.55	Explain the origins and significance of the establishment of the State of Israel, and describe the reactions by surrounding Arab countries to the United Nations’ decision to establish Israel.	C, G, H, P	W.56	Explain the origins, significance, and effect of the establishment of the State of Israel. (G, H, P)
W.56	Describe the economic and military power shift at the end of World War II, such as Soviet control over Eastern Europe and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.	C, E, G, H, P	W.58	Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan. (E, G, H, P)
W.57	Analyze the rise of communism and Mao Zedong in China, as well as the related political, social, and economic impacts on China.	C, E, G, H, P	W.59	Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Zedong, and the triumph of the Communist Revolution in China. (H, P)
W.58	Describe the characteristics of the Cold War, and explain reasons for the rising tensions between the Soviet Union and former Allied powers.	C, E, G, H, P	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.59	Summarize the functions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, including their roles in organizing post-war Europe.	G, H, P	W.57	Summarize, using text evidence, the functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States. (H, P)
W.60	Describe methods of Soviet control in Eastern Europe and the role of Berlin as a focal point in escalating Cold War tensions.	C, E, G, H, P	W.60	Trace Soviet aggression in Eastern Europe, the 1956 uprising in Hungary, conflicts involving Berlin and the Berlin Wall, and the “Prague Spring.” (G, H, P)
W.61	Explain the role of the nuclear arms race, mutual assured destruction, and arms control agreements within the context of rising tensions between the Soviet Union and U.S.	E, G, H, P	W.65	Explain the impact of the defense buildups and the impact of the arms control agreements, including the ABM and SALT treaties. (H, P)
W.62	Describe examples of national uprisings against the Soviet Union (e.g., Hungary and Czechoslovakia), and explain why they were unsuccessful.	C, G, H, P	W.80	Describe the uprisings in Poland (1952), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) and those countries’ resurgence in the 1970s and 1980s as people in the former Soviet satellites sought freedom from Soviet control. (G, H, P)

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W.63	Describe the competition in Asia between the Soviet Union and U.S., including the wars in Korea and Vietnam as examples of proxy wars.	C, E, G, H, P	W.62	Describe the Soviet-United States competition in Asia with particular attention to the Korean War and Vietnam War and describe the environmental changes due to carpet bombing, Napalm, and Agent Orange. (G, H, P)
W.64	Explain reasons for the rapid decline of communist systems in the late 1980s, including: • Economic inefficiency • Unsustainable military spending • Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms • Mass protests in Eastern Europe and China • 1991 Soviet coup d'état	C, E, G, H, P	W.79	Write an informational piece describing the weaknesses of the Soviet command economy, the burdens of Soviet military commitments, and its eventual collapse. (E, H, P)
W.65	Analyze the political, economic, social, and geographic consequences of the collapse of communist governments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.	C, E, G, H, P	W.82	Evaluate the consequences of the Soviet Union's breakup, including the development of market economies, political and social instability, ethnic struggles, oil and gas politics, and the dangers of the spread of weapons and technologies of mass destruction to rogue states and terrorist organizations. (C, E, G, P)
W.66	Explain the push and pull factors of migration.	C, E, G, H, P, T	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.67	Explain the reasons for and the effects of the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947.	C, E, G, H, P	W.73	List the reasons for, and the effects of, the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947. (G, H, P)
W.68	Explain the factors that led to the creation of a lasting democratic government in India as well as the roles of political leaders (e.g., Mohandas Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi).	C, G, H, P	W.74	Explain the historical factors that created a stable democratic government in India and the role of Mohandas Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi in its development. (C, H, P)

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W.69	Describe the development, goals, and outcomes of nationalist movements in Africa, including the ideas and roles of nationalist leaders (e.g., Jomo Kenyatta, Patrice Lumumba, and Gamal Abdel Nasser).	C, E, G, H, P	W.68	Describe the development and goals of nationalist movements in Africa, including the ideas and importance of nationalist leaders, including Jomo Kenyatta, Patrice Lumumba, and Gamal Abdel Nasser. (H, P)
W.70	Explain the fight against and dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa, including the roles of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress.	C, G, H, P	W.69	Explain the fight against and dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa, including the role of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress in ending apartheid. (H, P)
W.71	Analyze the political, economic, ethnic , and military challenges faced by newly-created countries in post-imperial Africa (e.g., civil war, genocide , corruption).	C, E, G, H, P	W.70	Evaluate the challenges in Africa, including its geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which Africa is involved including the civil war in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (C, E, P)
W.72	Explain how ideological conflicts between capitalism and communism led to armed insurgencies, revolutions, and military dictatorships in Latin American nations, including: Argentina, Colombia , Cuba, and Nicaragua .	C, E, G, H, P	W.85	Explain the struggle for economic autonomy, political sovereignty, and social justice that led to revolutions in Guatemala and Cuba, and armed insurgencies and civil war in many parts of Central America. (C, E, P)
			W.86	Compare the rise of military dictatorships in Argentina, Brazil, and Guatemala and the shift to democracy. (H, P)
W.73	Describe how competing national, ethnic, and religious interests led to conflict and the establishment of new countries in the Balkans.	C, G, H, P	W.98	Describe the impact of the collapse of the Soviet Union on Eastern Bloc nations, including the Balkans. (G, H, P)
W.74	Compare and contrast the causes and effects of modern genocide , including in: Cambodia, Rwanda, and the former Yugoslavia .	C, G, H, P	W.63	Explain the rise and consequences of the communist revolution in Cambodia led by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, including the Cambodian Genocide and forced social engineering policies. (H, P)

Code	Revised (2019) Standards	Content Strand	Code	Current (2014) Standards
			W.97	Determine the central ideas of a text describing the origin and course of the Rwanda Genocide. (C, H, P)
W.75	Explain the causes and effects of German reunification on both West and East Germany.	C, E, G, H, P	W.99	Examine the effects of German reunification on both Western and Eastern Germany. (C, G, P)
W.76	Analyze the response of Arab countries to the creation of the State of Israel and the peace processes in the Middle East, including the Camp David and Oslo Accords.	C, E, G, H, P	W.93	Analyze reactions by surrounding Arab countries of the U.N. decision to establish Israel, the four Arab-Israeli Wars, and the rise of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. (G, H, P)
			W.94	Analyze the attempts to secure peace in the Middle East, including the Camp David Accords and the Oslo Accords. (H, P)
W.77	Analyze the demographic changes of countries in post-World War II regions, using population pyramids and census data.	C, G, H, P	W.100	Using census data and population pyramids, identify and describe the demographic changes worldwide since 1980. (C, E, G, H, P)
W.78	Explain the challenges of rapid population growth on developing countries (e.g., China and India) and of population decline in developed countries (e.g., Germany, Japan, and Sweden), and give examples of policies implemented to both slow and increase population growth.	C, E, G, H, P	W.75	Explain why the Chinese and Indian governments have sought to control population growth and the methods they use. (C, G, P)
W.79	Describe the cultural, economic, geographic, and political effects of significant technological, ideological, medical, and scientific developments and breakthroughs of the era.	C, E, G, H, P	W.66	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research describing how the work of scientists in the 20th century influenced historical events, changed the lives of the general populace, and led to further scientific research including Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Edward Teller, Wernher von Braun, Jonas Salk, James Watson, and Francis Crick. (C, P)

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W.80	Evaluate the impact of geospatial technologies (such as GPS and GIS) on retail, military , transportation, city planning , and communication.	C, E, G, H, P	W.90	Evaluate the geographic impact, such as the growing innovations of technical geographical tools including GPS and GIS, these resources are having on retail, transportation, communication, and tech industries. (C, E, G)
W.81	Analyze the economic, political, and social impacts of drug and human trafficking in the contemporary era.	C, E, G, H, P, T	W.89	Trace the impact of drug trafficking on and movements of people to the United States, their monetary and affective connections to their homelands, and return migration to Latin America. (C, G)
W.82	Analyze how technology has intensified patterns of globalization and led to the idea of space-time compression, containerization, and computer technology.	C, E, G, H	NEW	NEW STANDARD
W.83	Explain the goals and consequences of trade organizations and treaties and how they have played a role in the growing global economic system.	E, G, H, P	W.77	Delineate and evaluate the argument in a text describing the economic crises, soaring national debts, and the intervention of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. (E, P)
W.84	Identify examples of supranational organizations, and discuss the benefits and drawbacks of membership.	C, E, G, H, P	W.83	Write an opinion piece using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence on the creation of greater European economic and political unity, including The European Union and the Euro. (C, E, P)
W.85	Analyze the causes and effects of an increased role of South and East Asian countries in the global economy.	E, G, H, P	W.76	Analyze Asia’s postwar economic rise, including Japan’s adaptation of western technology and industrial growth, China’s economic modernization under Dèng Xiaoping, and India’s economic growth through market-oriented reforms as well as the economic growth of Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. (C, H, E)

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W.86	Describe the international importance and rapid economic development of the oil-rich Persian Gulf states.	C, E, G, H, P	W.91	Identify the weaknesses and strength of the oil-rich Persian Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others. (E, G, P)
W.87	Explain implications of the transition from the use of fossil fuels to alternative and renewable energy sources.	E, G, H, P	W.92	Analyze the use of geo-technology in the search for new sources of oil and the geographic causes and effects of transitioning to alternative energy sources. (E, G)
W.88	Describe governing ideologies, conflicts among nations (e.g., Persian Gulf War), and popular religious or democratic movements in the Middle East/North Africa.	C, G, H, P	W.96	Explain the defeat of the Soviet Union and the rise of the Mujahedin and the Taliban in Afghanistan. (G, H, P)
W.89	Analyze the causes and consequences of terrorism and international efforts to counteract it.	C, E, G, H, P, T	W.104	Utilize primary and secondary sources describing America's response to, and the wider international consequences of, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, including the United States invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq. (C, G, H, P)