Analyzing and Creating Text Features in a Social Studies Context

- Identify aspects of a historical document that reveal an author’s point of view or purpose at a satisfactory level
- Compare treatments of the same social studies topic in various primary and secondary sources, noting discrepancies between and among the sources at a satisfactory level

Applying Social Studies Concepts to the Analysis and Construction of Arguments

- Identify the chronological structure of a historical narrative and sequence steps in a process at a satisfactory level
- At a satisfactory level, compare differing sets of ideas related to political, historical, economic, geographic, or societal contexts; evaluate the assumptions and implications inherent in differing positions
- Identify instances of bias or propagandizing at a satisfactory level
- Analyze how a historical context shapes an author’s point of view at a satisfactory level

In order to progress to the Pass+ level, test-takers need to continue to strengthen the skills listed in the Below Passing and the Pass/High School Equivalency levels, including:

- Identify aspects of a historical document that reveal an author’s point of view or purpose
- Describe people, places, environments, processes, and events, and the connections between and among them
- Identify the chronological structure of a historical narrative and sequence steps in a process
- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including the importance of natural and societal processes, the individual, and the influence of ideas
- Compare differing sets of ideas related to political, historical, economic, geographic, or societal contexts; evaluate the assumptions and implications inherent in differing positions
- Analyze how a historical context shapes an author’s point of view
- Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text
- Translate quantitative information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., table or chart); translate information expressed visually or mathematically into words
- Represent data on two variables (dependent and independent) on a graph; analyze and communicate how the variables are related
- Distinguish between correlation and causation