MoCA Social Science Multi-Content Test Framework/History

Field 025: United States History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
<th>Approximate Percentage of Test Score</th>
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<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>U.S. and Missouri History from the Precontact Period to 1789</td>
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<td>0012</td>
<td>U.S. and Missouri History from 1789 to 1918</td>
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<td>0013</td>
<td>U.S. and Missouri History from 1918 to the Present</td>
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Competency 0011—Understand major developments in U.S. and Missouri history from the precontact period to 1789.

For example:

- Demonstrate knowledge of important social, economic, and political features of major Native American cultures of the precontact period.
- Examine major events and developments related to European exploration of North America, including the objectives of various explorers, the consequences of key expeditions, and conflict between European nations.
- Analyze relations between Europeans and Native Americans, including the effects of European settlement on Native American peoples and the different cultural perspective of the two groups.
- Compare similarities and differences between the New England, mid-Atlantic, and southern colonies, including reasons for migration, ethnic diversity, and patterns of social and economic development.
- Analyze major social, economic, political, and cultural developments in the colonies, including the influence of the triangular trade, the role of colonial assemblies, the Great Awakening and the evolution of religious freedom, and economic and political relations with Great Britain.
- Examine major causes, events, developments, and consequences of the American Revolution, including changes in British imperial policy following the French and Indian War, arguments over colonial rights, the roles and perspectives of major groups during the war, major battles of the conflict, and the effects of the Revolution on various social groups.
- Analyze the evolution of national and state governments during and after the Revolution, including the creation of state constitutions, arguments over the Articles of Confederation, major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention, and differences between Federalists and anti-Federalists.
- Recognize chronological relationships between events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of major figures, including Roger Williams, William Penn,

- Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
- Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.

**Competency 0012—Understand major developments in U.S. and Missouri history from 1789 to 1918.**

For example:

- Examine major political and constitutional developments of the period, including John Marshall and the U.S. Supreme Court, the Missouri Compromise, differences between the Democratic and Whig parties, and the goals and strategies of the Progressive movement.
- Analyze events and developments related to westward expansion, including major territorial acquisitions; developments on the agricultural, mining, and ranching frontiers; and the impact of westward settlement on Native American peoples.
- Analyze the causes and consequences of economic growth during the period, including improvements in transportation, technological innovations, immigration and urbanization, anti-immigrant violence and agitation, the effects of industrialization on different regions and cultural groups, and the conflict between industrial capital and organized labor.
- Examine major events and developments in U.S. foreign relations, including the War of 1812, the Monroe Doctrine, the Mexican War, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the causes and consequences of U.S. participation in World War I.
- Examine the objectives and achievements of major antebellum reform movements and analyze the impact of slavery in the United States, including forces promoting the expansion of slavery, slave resistance, and the emergence of a distinctive African American culture.
- Analyze key events and developments of the Civil War and Reconstruction period, including causes, major battles, and consequences of the Civil War; alternative programs for Reconstruction; and the Compromise of 1877.
- Analyze the rise of the New South; the disfranchisement and segregation of African Americans; and the efforts of African Americans to overcome the social, economic, and political obstacles that confronted them.
- Recognize chronological relationships between major events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of important literary, artistic, intellectual, scientific, and technological developments from 1789 to 1918.
- Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather
information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.

- Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.

**Competency 0013– Understand major developments in U.S. and Missouri history from 1918 to the present.**

For example:

- Examine major events and developments of the 1920s, the causes of the Great Depression, the response of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal to economic collapse and social dislocation, and the effects of the Depression on the people of the United States.
- Examine major events and developments related to U.S. participation in World War II, including prewar neutrality, war mobilization, the internment of Japanese Americans, major battles involving U.S. forces, the impact of the war on U.S. society, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb.
- Analyze major developments in U.S. foreign policy since World War II, including the doctrine of containment, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, the Cuban missile crisis, the policy of détente, the Camp David Accords, and the Afghanistan and Iraq Wars.
- Analyze major political events and developments in the United States since 1945, including Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society, the Watergate scandal, the rise of the conservative movement, and significant U.S. Supreme Court decisions and political contests of the period.
- Demonstrate knowledge of major social and economic developments in the United States since 1945, including the postwar economic boom, suburbanization, demographic and population shifts, changing patterns of immigration, deindustrialization and the shift toward a service economy, Reaganomics, and economic globalization.
- Analyze changing conceptions of citizenship and individual rights, and examine the aims, activities, strategies, prominent figures, and achievements of the struggle for African American equality and major social and political movements of the postwar period, including the women's rights movement, the American Indian Movement, the Hispanic rights movement, the Asian American movement, and the environmental movement.
- Recognize chronological relationships between major events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of important literary, artistic, intellectual, scientific, and technological developments from 1918 to the present.
- Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
- Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence,
interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.

Field 026: World History

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<tr>
<td>0021 World History from the Beginnings of Human Society to 1350 CE</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>0022 World History from 1350 to 1871</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0023 World History from 1871 to the Present</td>
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**Competency 0021—Understand major developments in world history from the beginnings of human society to 1350 CE.**

For example:

- Examine the Neolithic Revolution and the birth of human civilization, including the growth of agriculture, the domestication of animals, social differentiation, economic specialization, political organization, and the emergence of towns.
- Demonstrate knowledge of major geographic, social, economic, political, and cultural features of early civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the Near East.
- Examine major events, developments, characteristics, and contributions of ancient Greek and Roman civilizations.
- Examine major social, economic, political, and cultural developments in Asia, Africa, and the Americas during the period, including Confucianism and imperial change in China, the Bantu migrations, Mayan science and religion, Aztec and Inca society and government, and the effect of the Mongol invasions.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the principal beliefs, sacred texts, and historical development of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism.
- Examine major geographic, social, economic, political, and cultural characteristics of Islamic and Byzantine civilizations, including the expansion of Islam, divisions within the Muslim caliphate, the work of Islamic and Byzantine scholars, and Justinian's conquests and legal reforms.
- Analyze major social, economic, and political developments in Europe following the decline of the Roman Empire, including the emergence of feudalism, the role of the Catholic Church in medieval civilization, the Crusades, and the Black Death.
- Recognize chronological relationships between major global events and developments of the period and analyze major social, economic, and cultural developments and trends in Eurasia, Africa, and the Americas from 4000 BCE to 1350 CE.
- Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
Competency 0022–Understand major developments in world history from 1350 to 1871.

For example:

- Demonstrate knowledge of the origins, major developments, important individuals, and lasting consequences of the European Renaissance.
- Analyze the causes and consequences of the Protestant Reformation, including the role of leading reformers, the response of the Catholic Church, and the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Examine European expansion between 1450 and 1650, including factors encouraging European exploration and the impact of colonization on Europeans and the indigenous peoples they encountered.
- Analyze the central ideas of major thinkers of the Scientific Revolution and European Enlightenment and the influence of these ideas on events and developments in Europe and the Americas.
- Analyze causes, similarities, differences, and consequences of the English, American, and French revolutions, and the wars of independence in Latin America.
- Evaluate social, economic, and political factors related to the spread of industrialization in Europe, including the role of Great Britain in the industrializing process; the growth of urban centers; the transformation of family and social relations; and major technological innovations, economic theories, and social reforms.
- Examine major political developments during the period, including the rise of the Ottoman Empire; dynastic change in China; the Meiji Restoration in Japan; and the growth of absolutism, liberalism, and nationalism in Europe.
- Recognize chronological relationships between major global events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of major literary, artistic, intellectual, and scientific developments in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas from 1350 to 1871.
- Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
- Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.
Competency 0023–Understand major developments in world history from 1871 to the present.

For example:

- Analyze major causes, events, and consequences of European imperialism, including motives for the pursuit of colonial empires; rivalries between colonial powers; and interactions between imperialist powers and the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the causes, major events, and consequences of World War I, including nationalist tensions in the Balkans, the strategies of major combatants, the Russian Revolution, and the Treaty of Versailles.
- Analyze the causes, major events, and consequences of World War II, including the rise of totalitarian and authoritarian governments, the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, major battles of the war, the Holocaust, the use of the atomic bomb, and the formation of the United Nations.
- Analyze the causes, major events, and consequences of the Cold War, including U.S.-Soviet differences concerning Eastern Europe, ideological confrontation, the nuclear arms race, and the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- Examine major social, economic, and political developments in East Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East, including decolonization in postwar Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; the Cultural Revolution in China; the overthrow of apartheid in South Africa; and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- Analyze social, economic, political, and demographic changes in Europe since World War II, including postwar reconstruction; changing patterns of work, leisure, and gender relations; immigration; and the rise of the European Union.
- Recognize chronological relationships between major global events and developments of the period and demonstrate knowledge of major literary, artistic, intellectual, and scientific developments in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas from 1871 to the present.
- Analyze major global challenges of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, including environmental degradation, terrorism, limited natural resource supplies, and economic imbalances among the world's peoples.
- Apply skills and procedures used in historical research related to the period, such as formulating research questions, using historical research methodologies to gather information, distinguishing between primary and secondary sources, and assessing the appropriateness of various sources for specific inquiries.
- Demonstrate historical literacy, including identifying central ideas, assessing how purpose and point of view shape the author's argument, drawing conclusions and making inferences, evaluating the validity of reasoning and the sufficiency of evidence, interpreting information represented in diverse visual formats, and recognizing assumptions in historical texts related to the period.