

Orange Unified School District
UNITED STATES HISTORY AP
Year Course

GRADE LEVEL: 11

PREREQUISITES: Qualified GATE Program student or grades of B or better in ninth and tenth Social Science courses and/or AP United States History teacher permission.

RECOMMENDATION: SAT total reading score of at least 70th percentile.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SUBJECT:

Advanced Placement United States History is a college level United States History Course that prepares students for the Advanced Placement Examination in United States History. The course is designed to provide students with the analytic skills and factual knowledge necessary to deal critically with the problems and materials in United States History. The course prepares students for intermediate and advanced college courses by making demands upon them equivalent to those made by full-year introductory college courses. Extensive practice is provided in writing in-class essays in order to develop the skills necessary to arrive at conclusions on the basis of an informed judgment and to present reasons and evidence clearly and persuasively in essay format.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

BY THE END OF THE COURSE THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:

The student will be given extensive in-class practice in writing general essay and document-based essay questions.

Provide students with the analytic skills and factual knowledge necessary to deal critically with the problems and issues in American History.

Assess historical materials, their relevance to a given interpretive problem, their reliability, and their importance, and to weigh the evidence and interpretations presented in historical scholarship.

Investigate the political, economic, social, literary, cultural, and philosophical history of the United States.

Take notes from printed materials, lectures and discussions; write essay examinations; and write analytical research papers.

Analyze and evaluate primary sources, secondary interpretations, documentary material, maps, statistical tables, and graphic evidence of historical events.

COURSE OVERVIEW AND APPROXIMATE UNIT TIME ALLOTMENTS:

<u>FIRST SEMESTER</u>	<u>CALIF. STDS.</u>	<u>WEEKS</u>
I. Discovery and Settlement of the New World, 1492-1650	11.3	.5
A. Europe in the Sixteenth Century		
B. Spanish, English and French exploration		
C. First English settlements		
1. Jamestown		
2. Plymouth		
D. Spanish and French Settlements and Long-Term Influence		
E. American Indians		
II. America and the British Empire, 1650-1754	11.3	.5
A. Chesapeake Country		
B. Growth of New England		
C. Restoration Colonies		
D. Mercantilism; the Dominion of New England		
E. Origins of Slavery		
III. Colonial Society in the Mid-Eighteenth Century	11.3	.5
A. Social Structure		
1. Family		
2. Farm and Town Life; the Economy		
B. Culture		
1. Great Awakening		
2. The American Mind		
3. “Folkways”		
C. New Immigrants		
IV. Road to Revolution, 1754-1775	11.1	.5
A. Anglo-French Rivalries and Seven Year’s War		
B. Imperial Reorganization of 1763		
1. Stamp Act		
2. Declaratory Act		
3. Townsend Acts		
4. Boston Tea Party		
C. Philosophy of the American Revolution		

FIRST SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

V.	The American Revolution, 1775-1783	11.1	1
	A. Continental Congress		
	B. Declaration of Independence		
	C. The War		
	1. French Alliance		
	2. War and Society; Loyalists		
	3. War Economy		
	D. Articles of Confederation		
	E. Peace of Paris		
	F. Creating State Governments		
	1. Political Organization		
	2. Social Reform: Women, Slavery		
VI.	Constitution and New Republic, 1776-1800	11.1; 11.2	2
	A. Philadelphia Convention: Drafting the Constitution		
	B. Federalists Versus Anti-Federalists		
	C. Bill of Rights		
	D. Washington's Presidency		
	1. Hamilton's Financial Program		
	2. Foreign and Domestic Difficulties		
	3. Beginnings of Political Parties		
	E. John Adam's Presidency		
	1. Alien and Sedition Acts		
	2. XYZ Affair		
	3. Election of 1800		
VII.	The Age of Jefferson, 1800-1816	11.1; 11.2	1
	A. Jefferson's Presidency		
	1. Louisiana Purchase		
	2. Burr Conspiracy		
	3. The Supreme Court under John Marshall		
	4. Neutral Rights, Impressments, Embargo		
	B. Madison		
	C. War of 1812		
	1. Causes		
	2. Invasion of Canada		
	3. Hartford Convention		
	4. Treaty of Ghent		
	5. New Orleans		

FIRST SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

VIII.	Nationalism and Economic Expansion	11.2	1
	A. James Monroe; Era of Good Feelings		
	B. Panic of 1819		
	C. Settlement of the West		
	D. Missouri Compromise		
	E. Foreign Affairs: Canada, Florida, The Monroe Doctrine		
	F. Election of 1824; End of Virginia Dynasty		
	G. Economic Revolution		
	1. Early Railroad and Canals		
	2. Expansion of Business		
	a. Beginnings of Factory System		
	b. Early Labor Movement; Women		
	c. Social Mobility; Extremes of Wealth		
	3. The Cotton Revolution in the South		
	4. Commercial Agriculture		
IX.	Sectionalism	11.1; 11.2	1
	A. The South		
	1. Cotton Kingdom		
	2. Southern Trade and Industry		
	3. Southern Society and Culture		
	a. Gradations of White Society		
	b. Nature of Slavery: "Peculiar Institution"		
	c. The Mind of the South		
	B. The North		
	1. Northeast Industry		
	a. Labor		
	b. Immigration		
	c. Urban Slums		
	2. Northwest Agriculture		
	C. Westward Expansion		
	1. Advance of Agricultural Frontier		
	2. Significance of the Frontier		
	3. Life on the Frontier; Squatters		
	4. Removal of American Indians		
X.	Age of Jackson, 1828-1848	11.1; 11.2	2
	A. Democracy and the "Common Man"		
	6. Expansion of Suffrage		
	7. Rotation in Office		

FIRST SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

B.	Second-Party System		
1.	Democratic Party		
2.	Whig Party		
C.	Internal Improvements and States' Rights: The Maysville Road Veto		
D.	The Nullification Crisis		
1.	Tariff Issue		
2.	The Union: Calhoun and Jackson		
E.	The Bank War: Jackson and Biddle		
F.	Martin Van Buren		
1.	Independent Treasury System		
2.	Panic of 1837		
XI.	Territorial Expansion and Sectional Crisis	11.3	1
A.	Manifest Destiny and Mission		
B.	Texas Annexation, the Oregon Boundary and California		
C.	James K. Polk and the Mexican War; Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso		
D.	Later Expansionist Efforts		
XII.	Creating an American Culture	11.3	1
A.	Cultural Nationalism		
B.	Education Reform/Professionalism		
C.	Religious Liberty; Role of Religion in the Founding of America		
D.	Utopian Experiments: Mormons, Oneida Community		
E.	Transcendentalists		
F.	National Literature, Art, Architecture		
G.	Reform Crusades		
1.	Feminism; Roles of Women in the 19 th Century		
2.	Abolitionism		
3.	Temperance		
4.	Criminals and the insane		
XIII.	The 1850's: Decade of Crisis	11.1; 11.10	2
A.	Compromise of 1850		
B.	Fugitive Slave Act and Uncle Tom's Cabin		
C.	Kansas-Nebraska Act and Realignment of Parties		
1.	Demise of the Whig Party		
2.	Emergence of the Republican Party		
D.	Dred Scott Decision and LeCompton Crisis		

FIRST SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

D.	Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858		
E.	John Brown's Raid		
F.	The Election of 1860; Abraham Lincoln		
G.	The Secession Crisis		
XIV.	Civil War	11.1; 11.2; 11.3; 11.10	1
A.	The Union		
1.	Mobilization and Finance		
2.	Civil Liberties		
3.	Election of 1864		
B.	The South		
1.	Confederate Constitution		
2.	Mobilization and Finance		
3.	States' Rights and the Confederacy		
C.	Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy		
D.	Military Strategy, Campaigns and Battles		
E.	The Abolition of Slavery		
1.	Confiscation Acts		
2.	Emancipation Proclamation		
3.	Freedmen's Bureau		
4.	Thirteenth Amendment		
F.	Effects of War on Society		
1.	Inflation and Public Debt		
2.	Role of Women		
3.	Devastation of the South		
4.	Changing Labor Patterns		
XV.	Reconstruction to 1877	11.1; 11.10	1
A.	Presidential Plans: Lincoln and Johnson		
B.	Radical (Congressional) Plans		
1.	Civil Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment		
2.	Military Reconstruction		
3.	Impeachment of Johnson		
4.	African-American Suffrage; the Fifteenth Amendment		
C.	Southern State Governments: Problems, Achievements, Weaknesses		
D.	Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction		

<u>FIRST SEMESTER</u> (continued)	<u>CALIF. STDS.</u>	<u>WEEKS</u>
XVI. New South and the Last West	11.2	1
A. Politics in the New South		
1. The Redeemers		
2. White and African Americans in the New South		
3. Subordination of Freed Slaves: Jim Crow		
B. Southern Economy; Colonial Status of the South		
1. Sharecropping		
2. Industrial Stirrings		
C. Cattle Kingdom		
1. Open-Range Ranching		
2. Day of the Cowboy		
D. Building the Western Railroad		
E. Subordination of American Indians: Dispersal of Tribes		
F. Faming the Plains; Problems in Agriculture		
G. Mining Bonanza		
XVII. Industrialization and Corporate Consolidation	11.2; 11.6	.5
A. Industrial Growth: Railroads, Iron, Coal, Electricity, Steel, Oil, Banks		
B. Laissez-Faire Conservatism		
1. Gospel of Wealth		
2. Myth of “Self-Made Man”		
3. Social Darwinism; Survival of the Fittest		
4. Social Critics and Dissenters		
C. Effects of Technological Development on Worker/ Workplace		
D. Union Movement		
1. Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor		
2. Haymarket, Homestead and Pullman		
XVIII. Urban Society	11.2; 11.3; 11.6; 11.10	.5
A. Lure of the City		
B. Immigration		
C. City Problems		
1. Slums		
2. Machine Politics		

FIRST SEMESTER(Continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

- D. Awakening Conscience; Reforms
 - 1. Social Legislation
 - 2. Settlement Houses: Jane Addams and Lillian Wald
 - 3. Structural Reforms in Government

SECOND SEMESTER

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

XIX. Intellectual and Cultural Movements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Colleges and Universities 2. Scientific Advances B. Professionalism and the Social Sciences C. Realism in Literature and Art D. Mass Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of Leisure 2. Publishing and Journalism 	11.2	.5
XX. National Politics, 1877-1896: The Gilded Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A Conservative Presidency B. Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tariff controversy 2. Railroad Regulation 3. Trusts C. Agrarian Discontent D. Crisis of 1890's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Populism 2. Silver Question 3. Election of 1896: McKinley versus Bryan 	11.2	.5
XXI. Foreign Policy, 1865-1914 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Seward and Purchase of Alaska B. The New Imperialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blaine and Latin America 2. International Darwinism: Missionaries, Politicians and Naval Expansionists 3. Spanish-American War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cuban Independence b. Debate on Philippines C. The Far East: John Hay and the Open Door 	11.1; 11.4	1

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

D.	Theodore Roosevelt		
1.	The Panama Canal		
2.	Roosevelt Corollary		
3.	Far East		
E.	Taft and Dollar Diplomacy		
F.	Wilson and Moral Diplomacy		
XXII.	Progressive Era	11.3; 11.6; 11.10	1
A.	Origins of Progressivism		
1.	Progressive Attitudes and Motives		
2.	Muckrakers		
3.	Social Gospel		
B.	Municipal, State and National Reforms		
1.	Political: Suffrage		
2.	Social and Economic: Regulation		
C.	Socialism: Alternatives		
D.	Black America		
1.	Washington, DuBois and Garvey		
2.	Urban Migration		
3.	Civil Rights Organizations		
E.	Women's Role: Family, Work, Education, Unionization and Suffrage		
F.	Roosevelt's Square Deal		
1.	Managing the Trusts		
2.	Conservation		
G.	Taft		
1.	Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy		
2.	Payne-Aldrich Tariff		
H.	Wilson's New Freedom		
1.	Tariffs		
2.	Banking Reform		
3.	Antitrust Act of 1914		
XXIII.	The First World War	11.4; 11.10	1
A.	Problems of Neutrality		
1.	Submarines		
2.	Economic Ties		
3.	Psychological and Ethnic Ties		
B.	Preparedness and Pacifism		

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

C.	Mobilization		
1.	Fighting the War		
2.	Financing the War		
3.	War Boards		
4.	Propaganda Public Opinion, Civil Liberties		
D.	Wilson's Fourteen Points		
1.	Treaty of Versailles		
2.	Ratification Fight		
E.	Postwar Demobilization		
1.	Red Scare		
2.	Labor Strife		
XXIV.	New Era: The 1920's	11.3; 11.5; 11.10	1
A.	Republican Governments		
1.	Business Creed		
2.	Harding Scandals		
B.	Economic Development		
1.	Prosperity and Wealth		
2.	Farm and Labor Problems		
C.	New Culture		
1.	Consumerism: Automobile, Radio, Movies		
2.	Women, the Family		
3.	Modern Religion		
4.	Literature of alienation		
5.	Jazz Age		
6.	Harlem Renaissance		
D.	Conflict of Cultures		
1.	Prohibition, Bootlegging		
2.	Nativism		
3.	Ku Klux Klan		
4.	Religious Fundamentalism versus Modernists		
E.	Myth of Isolation		
1.	Replacing the League of Nations		
2.	Business and Diplomacy		
XXV.	Depression, 1929-1933	11.6; 11.10	1
A.	Wall Street Crash		
B.	Depression Economy		

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

C.	Moods of Despair		
1.	Agrarian Unrest		
2.	Bonus March		
D.	Hoover-Stimson Diplomacy; Japan		
XXVI.	New Deal	11.6; 11.10	1
A.	Franklin D. Roosevelt		
1.	Background, ideas		
2.	Philosophy of New Deal		
B.	100 Days; “Alphabet Agencies”		
C.	Second New Deal		
D.	Critics, Left and Right		
E.	Rise of CIO; Labor Strikes		
F.	Supreme Court Fight		
G.	Recession of 1938		
H.	American People in the Depression		
1.	Social Values, Women, Ethnic Groups		
2.	Indian Reorganization Act		
3.	Mexican-American Deportation		
4.	The Racial Issue		
XXVII.	Diplomacy in the 1930’s	11.7	1
A.	Good Neighbor Policy: Montevideo, Buenos Aires		
B.	London Economic Conference		
C.	Disarmament		
D.	Isolationism: Neutrality Legislation		
E.	Aggressors: Japan, Italy and Germany		
F.	Appeasement		
G.	Rearmament; Blitzkrieg; Lend-Lease		
H.	Atlantic Charter		
I.	Pearl Harbor		
XXVIII.	The Second World War	11.4; 11.7; 11.10	1
A.	Organizing for War		
1.	Mobilizing Production		
2.	Internment of Japanese Americans		
B.	The War in Europe, Africa and the Mediterranean; D-Day		
1.	Propaganda		
C.	The War in the Pacific: Hiroshima, Nagasaki		

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

D.	Diplomacy		
1.	War Aims		
2.	War-Time Conferences: Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam		
E.	Postwar Atmosphere; the United Nations		
XXIX.	Truman and the Cold War	11.4; 11.7-11.11	1
A.	Postwar Domestic Adjustments		
B.	The Taft-Hartley Act		
C.	Civil Rights and the Election of 1948		
D.	Containment in Europe and the Middle East		
1.	Truman Doctrine		
2.	Marshall Plan		
3.	Berlin Crisis		
4.	NATO		
F.	Revolution in China		
G.	Limited War: Korea, MacArthur		
XXX.	Eisenhower and Modern Republicanism	11.4; 11.8-11.11	1
A.	Domestic Frustrations; McCarthyism		
B.	Civil Rights Movement		
1.	The Warren Court and Brown vs. Board of Education		
2.	Montgomery Bus Boycott		
3.	Greensboro Sit-In		
C.	John Foster Dulles' Foreign Policy		
1.	Crisis in Southeast Asia		
2.	Massive Retaliation		
3.	Nationalism in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America		
4.	Khrushchev and Berlin		
D.	American People: Homogenized Society		
1.	Prosperity: Economic Consolidation		
2.	Consumer Culture		
3.	Consensus of Values		
E.	Space Race		
XXXI.	Kennedy's New Frontier; Johnson's Great Society	11.3; 11.4; 11.6; 11.8-11.11	.5
A.	The New Frontier		
1.	Election of 1960		
2.	Hard-Nosed Idealist		

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

- 3. New Frontier at Home
- 4. Cold War and New Frontier
- 5. Bay of Pigs
- 6. Confronting Khrushchev
- 7. Cuban Missile Crisis
- 8. John F. Kennedy and Vietnam Involvement
- B. Civil Rights, Civil Liberties and the Crisis of Liberalism
 - 1. African Americans: Political, Cultural and Economic Roles
 - 2. The Leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - 3. Resurgence of Feminism
 - 4. The New Left and Counterculture
 - 5. Emergence of the Republican Party in the South
 - 6. New Civil Rights Strategy
 - 7. Black Power
- C. Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society
 - 1. Origins of the Great Society
 - 2. Election of 1964
 - 3. The Great Society
 - 4. Immigration Reform
 - 5. Evaluating the Great Society
 - 6. Reforms of the Warren Court
- D. The Counterculture
 - 1. The New Left
 - 2. Rise of the Counterculture
 - 3. The Rock Revolution

XXXII. The Vietnam Era 11.1; 11.3; 11.4; 11.8-11.11 .5

- A. The Road to Vietnam
 - 1. Lyndon Johnson's War
 - 2. Rolling Thunder
- B. Social Consequences of the War
 - 1. The Soldier's War
 - 2. The War at Home
- C. The Unraveling
 - 1. Têt Offensive
 - 2. The Shocks of 1968
 - 3. Chicago
 - 4. Revolutionary Classes Worldwide
 - 5. Who's Silent Majority?

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

- D. Nixon's War

1. Vietnamization in Cambodia
 2. Fighting a “No-Win” War
 3. The Move Toward Détente
 - E. The New Identity Politics
 1. Latino Activism
 2. The Choices of American Indians
 3. Asian Americans
 4. Gay Rights
 5. Feminism
 6. Equal Rights and Abortion
 7. The Legacy of Identity Politics
- XXXIII. The Age of Limits 11.4; 11.6; 11.8; 11.9; 11.11 .5
- A. The Limits of Reform
 1. Consumerism
 2. Environmentalism
 - B. Watergate and the Politics of Resentment
 1. Nixon’s New Federalism
 2. Stagflation
 3. Social Policies and the Court
 4. Us versus Them
 5. The President’s Enemies
 6. Break-In
 7. Oval Office Involvement
 8. Presidential Resignation
 - C. The Ford Administration
 1. Kissinger and Foreign Policy
 2. Global Competition and the Limits of American Influence
 3. Shuttle Diplomacy
 4. Détente
 5. The Limits of a Post-Watergate President
 6. Fighting Inflation
 7. Election of 1976
 - D. Jimmy Carter: Restoring the Faith
 1. The Search for Direction
 2. A Sick Economy
 3. The Wavering Spirit of Détente
 4. The Middle East: Hope and Hostages

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

- XXXIV. The Conservative Challenge 11.3; 11.4; 11.8; 11.9; 11; 11 .5
- A. The Conservative Rebellion

1. Conservative Tide Worldwide
 2. Christian Fundamentalism
 3. The Catholic Conscience
 4. The Media as a Battleground
 5. Election of 1980
- B. Prime Time with Ronald Reagan
1. The Great Communicator
 2. The Reagan Agenda
 3. The Reagan Revolution in Practice
 4. The Supply-Side Scorecard
 5. The Military Buildup
- C. Standing Tall in a Chaotic World
1. Terrorism in the Middle East
 2. Mounting Frustrations in Central America
 3. The Iran-Contra Connection
 4. From Cold War to Glasnost
 5. Election of 1988
- D. An End to the Cold War
1. Post-Cold War Foreign Policy
 2. The Gulf War
 3. Domestic Doldrums
 4. The Conservative court
 5. Election of 1992

XXXV. Nation of Nations in a Global Community	11.8; 11.9; 11.11	1
A. The New Immigration		
1. The New Look of America: Asian Americans		
2. The New Look of America: Latinos		
3. Illegal Immigration		
4. Religious Diversity		
B. The Clinton Presidency: Managing a New Global Order		
1. Clinton: Ambitions and Character		
2. The New World Disorder		
3. Yugoslavian Turmoil		
4. Middle East Peace		
5. Global Financial Disorder		

SECOND SEMESTER (continued)

CALIF. STDS. **WEEKS**

- C. The Clinton Presidency on Trial
1. Recovery without Reform
 2. The Conservative Revolution Reborn

3. Conservatives and the Feminist Agenda
4. Scandal
5. The Politics of Surplus
- D. The United States in a Networked World
 1. The Internet Revolution
 2. American Workers in a Two-Tiered Economy
- E. Multiculturalism and Contested American Identity
 1. African Americans in a Full-Employment Economy
 2. Global Pressures in a Multicultural America

XXXVI. AP U.S. History Review and Preparation

1
Plus Out-Of-Class Time

XXXVII. Special Projects

3

- A. After taking the Advanced Placement Exam in May, students will be exposed to a variety of enrichment activities which may include: simulation games, mock trials, research projects, field trips and independent study units in special interest topics.

DATE OF CONTENT REVISION: January 2002

DATE OF BOARD APPROVAL: March 2002

Addendum

THE CALIFORNIA CONTENT STANDARDS FOR UNITED STATES HISTORY

1.1 Students analyze the significant events in the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.

1. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.
2. Analyze the ideological origins of the American Revolution, the Founding Fathers' philosophy of divinely bestowed unalienable natural rights, the debates on the drafting and ratification of the Constitution, and the addition of the Bill of Rights.
3. Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.

4. Examine the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction and of the industrial revolution, including demographic shifts and the emergence in the late nineteenth century of the United States as a world power.

11.2 Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.

1. Know the effects of industrialization on living and working conditions, including the portrayal of working conditions and food safety in Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*.
2. Describe the changing landscape, including the growth of cities linked by industry and trade, and the development of cities divided according to race, ethnicity, and class.
3. Trace the effect of the Americanization movement.
4. Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses to them by immigrants and middle-class reformers.
5. Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders.
6. Trace the economic development of the United States and its emergence as a major industrial power, including its gains from trade and the advantages of its physical geography.
7. Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel (e.g., using biographies of William Graham Sumner, Billy Sunday, Dwight L. Moody).
8. Examine the effect of political programs and activities of Populists.
9. Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (e.g., federal regulation of railroad transport, Children's Bureau, the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson).

11.3 Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty.

1. Describe the contributions of various religious groups to American civic principles and social reform movements (e.g., civil and human rights, individual responsibility and the work ethic, antimonarchy and self-rule, worker protection, family-centered communities).
2. Analyze the great religious revivals and the leaders involved in them, including the First Great Awakening, the Second Great Awakening, the Civil War revivals, the Social Gospel Movement, the rise of Christian liberal theology in the nineteenth century, the impact of the Second Vatican Council, and the rise of Christian fundamentalism in current times.

3. Cite incidences of religious intolerance in the United States (e.g., persecution of Mormons, anti-Catholic sentiment, anti-Semitism).
4. Discuss the expanding religious pluralism in the United States and California that resulted from large-scale immigration in the twentieth century.
5. Describe the principles of religious liberty found in the Establishment and Free Exercise clauses of the First Amendment, including the debate on the issue of separation of church and state.

11.4 Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century.

1. List the purpose and the effects of the Open Door policy.
2. Describe the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific.
3. Discuss America's role in the Panama Revolution and the building of the Panama Canal.
4. Explain Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.
5. Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front.
6. Trace the declining role of Great Britain and the expanding role of the United States in world affairs after World War II.

11.5 Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s.

1. Discuss the policies of Presidents Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover.
2. Analyze the international and domestic events, interests, and philosophies that prompted attacks on civil liberties, including the Palmer Raids, Marcus Garvey's "back-to-Africa" movement, the Ku Klux Klan, and immigration quotas and the responses of organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Anti-Defamation League to those attacks.
3. Examine the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act (Prohibition).
4. Analyze the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the changing role of women in society.
5. Describe the Harlem Renaissance and new trends in literature, music, and art, with special attention to the work of writers (e.g., Zora Neale Hurston, Langston Hughes).
6. Trace the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture.

7. Discuss the rise of mass production techniques, the growth of cities, the impact of new technologies (e.g., the automobile, electricity), and the resulting prosperity and effect on the American landscape.

11.6 Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government.

1. Describe the monetary issues of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that gave rise to the establishment of the Federal Reserve and the weaknesses in key sectors of the economy in the late 1920s.
2. Understand the explanations of the principal causes of the Great Depression and the steps taken by the Federal Reserve, Congress, and Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin Delano Roosevelt to combat the economic crisis.
3. Discuss the human toll of the Depression, natural disasters, and unwise agricultural practices and their effects on the depopulation of rural regions and on political movements of the left and right, with particular attention to the Dust Bowl refugees and their social and economic impacts in California.
4. Analyze the effects of and the controversies arising from New Deal economic policies and the expanded role of the federal government in society and the economy since the 1930s (e.g., Works Progress Administration, Social Security, National Labor Relations Board, farm programs, regional development policies, and energy development projects such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, California Central Valley Project, and Bonneville Dam).
5. Trace the advances and retreats of organized labor, from the creation of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to current issues of a postindustrial, multinational economy, including the United Farm Workers in California.

11.7 Students analyze America's participation in World War II.

1. Examine the origins of American involvement in the war, with an emphasis on the events that precipitated the attack on Pearl Harbor.
2. Explain U.S. and Allied wartime strategy, including the major battles of Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge.
3. Identify the roles and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of the special fighting forces (e.g., the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat team, the Navajo Code Talkers).
4. Analyze Roosevelt's foreign policy during World War II (e.g., Four Freedoms speech).
5. Discuss the constitutional issues and impact of events on the U.S. home front, including the internment of Japanese Americans (e.g., *Fred Korematsu v. United States of America*) and the restrictions on German and Italian resident aliens; the response of the administration to Hitler's atrocities against Jews and other groups;

the roles of women in military production; and the roles and growing political demands of African Americans.

6. Describe major developments in aviation, weaponry, communication, and medicine and the war's impact on the location of American industry and use of resources.
7. Discuss the decision to drop atomic bombs and the consequences of the decision (Hiroshima and Nagasaki).
8. Analyze the effect of massive aid given to Western Europe under the Marshall Plan to rebuild itself after the war and the importance of a rebuilt Europe to the U.S. economy.

11.8 Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post–World War II America.

1. Trace the growth of service sector, white collar, and professional sector jobs in business and government.
2. Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California.
3. Examine Truman's labor policy and congressional reaction to it.
4. Analyze new federal government spending on defense, welfare, interest on the national debt, and federal and state spending on education, including the California Master Plan.
5. Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.
6. Discuss the diverse environmental regions of North America, their relationship to local economies, and the origins and prospects of environmental problems in those regions.
7. Describe the effects on society and the economy of technological developments since 1945, including the computer revolution, changes in communication, advances in medicine, and improvements in agricultural technology.
8. Discuss forms of popular culture, with emphasis on their origins and geographic diffusion (e.g., jazz and other forms of popular music, professional sports, architectural and artistic styles).

11.9 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.

1. Discuss the establishment of the United Nations and International Declaration of Human Rights, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and their importance in shaping modern Europe and maintaining peace and international order.
2. Understand the role of military alliances, including NATO and SEATO, in deterring communist aggression and maintaining security during the Cold War.

3. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following:
 - The era of McCarthyism, instances of domestic Communism (e.g., Alger Hiss) and blacklisting
 - The Truman Doctrine
 - The Berlin Blockade
 - The Korean War
 - The Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - Atomic testing in the American West, the “mutual assured destruction” doctrine, and disarmament policies
 - The Vietnam War
 - Latin American policy
4. List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa (e.g., protests during the war in Vietnam, the “nuclear freeze” movement).
5. Analyze the role of the Reagan administration and other factors in the victory of the West in the Cold War.
6. Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.
7. Examine relations between the United States and Mexico in the twentieth century, including key economic, political, immigration, and environmental issues.

11.10 Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights.

1. Explain how demands of African Americans helped produce a stimulus for civil rights, including President Roosevelt’s ban on racial discrimination in defense industries in 1941, and how African Americans’ service in World War II produced a stimulus for President Truman’s decision to end segregation in the armed forces in 1948.
2. Examine and analyze the key events, policies, and court cases in the evolution of civil rights, including *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, *Brown v. Board of Education*, *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, and California Proposition 209.
3. Describe the collaboration on legal strategy between African American and white civil rights lawyers to end racial segregation in higher education.
4. Examine the roles of civil rights advocates (e.g., A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcom X, Thurgood Marshall, James Farmer, Rosa Parks), including the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail” and “I Have a Dream” speech.
5. Discuss the diffusion of the civil rights movement of African Americans from the churches of the rural South and the urban North, including the resistance to racial desegregation in Little Rock and Birmingham, and how the advances influenced the agendas, strategies, and effectiveness of the quests of American Indians,

Asian Americans, and Hispanic Americans for civil rights and equal opportunities.

6. Analyze the passage and effects of civil rights and voting rights legislation (e.g., 1964 Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act of 1965) and the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, with an emphasis on equality of access to education and to the political process.
7. Analyze the women's rights movement from the era of Elizabeth Stanton and Susan Anthony and the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the movement launched in the 1960s, including differing perspectives on the roles of women.

11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.

1. Discuss the reasons for the nation's changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.
2. Discuss the significant domestic policy speeches of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton (e.g., with regard to education, civil rights, economic policy, environmental policy).
3. Describe the changing roles of women in society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure.
4. Explain the constitutional crisis originating from the Watergate scandal.
5. Trace the impact of, need for, and controversies associated with environmental conservation, expansion of the national park system, and the development of environmental protection laws, with particular attention to the interaction between environmental protection advocates and property rights advocates.
6. Analyze the persistence of poverty and how different analyses of this issue influence welfare reform, health insurance reform, and other social policies.
7. Explain how the federal, state, and local governments have responded to demographic and social changes such as population shifts to the suburbs, racial concentrations in the cities, Frost Belt-to-Sunbelt migration, international migration, decline of family farms, increases in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.

