



Alignment Document

State of California And Aventa Learning American History

American History 2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

State Standard Number	State Standard Area / Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
1	Chronological and Spatial Thinking		
1.1	Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.		Covered throughout the course
1.2	Students analyze how change happens at different rates at different times; understand that some aspects can change while others remain the same; and understand that change is complicated and affects not only technology and politics but also values and beliefs.		Covered throughout the course
1.3	Students use a variety of maps and documents to interpret human movement, including major patterns of domestic and international migration, changing environmental preferences and settlement patterns, the frictions that develop between population groups, and the diffusion of ideas, technological innovations, and goods.		
1.4	Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.		
2	Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View		
2.1	Students distinguish valid arguments from fallacious arguments in historical interpretations.		Covered throughout the course
2.2	Students identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretations.		Covered throughout the course

2.3	Students evaluate major debates among historians concerning alternative interpretations of the past, including an analysis of authors' use of evidence and the distinctions between sound generalizations and misleading oversimplifications.		
2.4	Students construct and test hypotheses; collect, evaluate, and employ information from multiple primary and secondary sources; and apply it in oral and written presentations.		
3	Historical Interpretation		
3.1	Students show the connections, causal and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments.		Covered throughout the course
3.2	Students recognize the complexity of historical causes and effects, including the limitations on determining cause and effect.	American Beginning	Introduction
3.3	Students interpret past events and issues within the context in which an event unfolded rather than solely in terms of present-day norms and values.		Covered throughout the course
3.4	Students understand the meaning, implication, and impact of historical events and recognize that events could have taken other directions.		Covered throughout the course
3.5	Students analyze human modifications of landscapes and examine the resulting environmental policy issues.		
3.6	Students conduct cost-benefit analyses and apply basic economic indicators to analyze the aggregate economic behavior of the U.S. economy.		
11.1	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.		
11.1.1	Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.		

11.1.2	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.	New Nation	Constitution
11.1.3	Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.	New Nation	Political Parties
11.1.4	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.	A Changing Nation	American Industry and Labor Movement
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.		
11.2.1	Know the effects of industrialization on living and working conditions, including the portrayal of working conditions and food safety in Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> .	A Changing Nation	American Industry and Labor Movement
11.2.2	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.	A Changing Nation	Urban Life
11.2.3	Trace the effect of the Americanization movement.		
11.2.4	Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses to them by immigrants and middle-class reformers.	A Changing Nation	Urban Life
11.2.5	Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders.	A Changing Nation	Urban Life
11.2.6	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.	A Changing Nation	American Industry and Labor Movement
11.2.7	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).		
11.2.8	Examine the effect of political programs and activities of Populists.	A Changing Nation	Progressive Movement

11.2.9	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).	A Changing Nation	Progressive Movement
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.		
11.3.1	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).	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
11.3.2	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.		Covered throughout the course
11.3.3	Cite incidences of religious intolerance in the United States (e.g., persecution of Mormons, anti-Catholic sentiment, anti-Semitism).		Covered throughout the course
11.3.4	Discuss the expanding religious pluralism in the United States and California that resulted from large-scale immigration in the twentieth century.		
11.3.5	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.		
11.4.1	List the purpose and the effects of the Open Door policy.		
11.4.2	Describe the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific.	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	Imperialism and Latin America
11.4.3	Discuss America's role in the Panama Revolution and the building of the Panama Canal.	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	Imperialism and Latin America

11.4.4	Explain Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	Wilson's "New Freedom"
		US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	World War I and the League of Nations
11.4.5	Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front.	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	World War I and the League of Nations
11.4.6	Trace the declining role of Great Britain and the expanding role of the United States in world affairs after World War II.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Outcome of War
11.5	Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s.		
11.5.1	Discuss the policies of Presidents Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover.	Prosperity to Depression	The Generation that Lived Through the Depression
		Prosperity to Depression	Harding and Coolidge
11.5.2	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.	Prosperity to Depression	Harding and Coolidge
11.5.3	Examine the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act (Prohibition).	Prosperity to Depression	American Life
11.5.4	Analyze the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the changing role of women in society.	Prosperity to Depression	American Life
11.5.5	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).	Prosperity to Depression	American Life
11.5.6	Trace the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture.	Prosperity to Depression	American Life

11.5.7	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.	A Changing Nation	Urban Life
11.6	Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government.		
11.6.1	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.		
11.6.2	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.	Prosperity to Depression	The Generation that Lived Through the Depression
		Prosperity to Depression	Roosevelt's "New Deal"
11.6.3	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.	Prosperity to Depression	The Generation that Lived Through the Depression
11.6.4	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).	Prosperity to Depression	Roosevelt's "New Deal"
11.6.5	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.	A Changing Nation	American Industry and Labor Movement

11.7	Students analyze America's participation in World War II.		
11.7.1	Examine the origins of American involvement in the war, with an emphasis on the events that precipitated the attack on Pearl Harbor.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Causes of World War II
11.7.2	Explain U.S. and Allied wartime strategy, including the major battles of Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Americans at War
11.7.3	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).		
11.7.4	Analyze Roosevelt's foreign policy during World War II (e.g., Four Freedoms speech).	Prosperity to Depression	Roosevelt's "New Deal"
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Americans at War
11.7.5	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.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Americans at War
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Japanese Internment
11.7.6	Describe major developments in aviation, weaponry, communication, and medicine and the war's impact on the location of American industry and use of resources.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Americans at War
11.7.7	Discuss the decision to drop atomic bombs and the consequences of the decision (Hiroshima and Nagasaki).	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Outcome of War
11.7.8	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.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War



11.8	Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.		
11.8.1	Trace the growth of service sector, white collar, and professional sector jobs in business and government.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
11.8.2	Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California.		
11.8.3	Examine Truman's labor policy and congressional reaction to it.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
11.8.4	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.		
11.8.5	Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.	Prosperity to Depression	The Generation that Lived Through the Depression
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Causes of World War II
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Americans at War
11.8.6	Discuss the diverse environmental regions of North America, their relationship to local economies, and the origins and prospects of environmental problems in those regions.		
11.8.7	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.		Covered throughout units 7 - 10
11.8.8	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).		Covered throughout the course



11.9	Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.		
11.9.1	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.		
11.9.2	Understand the role of military alliances, including NATO and SEATO, in deterring communist aggression and maintaining security during the Cold War.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
11.9.3	Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following:	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
11.9.3.a	The era of McCarthyism, instances of domestic Communism (e.g., Alger Hiss) and blacklisting	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
11.9.3.b	The Truman Doctrine	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
11.9.3.c	The Berlin Blockade	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Thirteen Days
11.9.3.d	The Korean War	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
11.9.3.e	The Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Thirteen Days
11.9.3.f	Atomic testing in the American West, the "mutual assured destruction" doctrine, and disarmament policies	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Outcome of War
11.9.3.g	The Vietnam War	The Vietnam War	How it Ended
		The Vietnam War	How it Began
11.9.3.h	Latin American policy		Covered throughout units 8-10
11.9.4	List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa (e.g., protests during the war in Vietnam, the "nuclear freeze" movement).		
11.9.5	Analyze the role of the Reagan administration and other factors in the victory of the West in the Cold War.	Four Presidents	Ronald Reagan
11.9.6	Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.	Four Presidents	George Bush Sr.

11.9.7	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.		
11.10.1	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.	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
11.10.2	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.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
11.10.3	Describe the collaboration on legal strategy between African American and white civil rights lawyers to end racial segregation in higher education.	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
11.10.4	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.	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
11.10.5	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.	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s

11.10.6	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.	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
11.10.7	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.		Covered throughout the course
11.11	Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.		
11.11.1	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.		
11.11.2	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).	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
		The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Thirteen Days
		The Vietnam War	How it Ended
		Four Presidents	Jimmy Carter
		Four Presidents	Richard Nixon
		Four Presidents	Ronald Reagan
11.11.3	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.		
11.11.4	Explain the constitutional crisis originating from the Watergate scandal.	Four Presidents	Richard Nixon
11.11.5	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.		



11.11.6	Analyze the persistence of poverty and how different analyses of this issue influence welfare reform, health insurance reform, and other social policies.		
11.11.7	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, Frostbelt-to-Sunbelt migration, international migration, decline of family farms, increases in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.		