



Alignment Document  
State of Kansas and Aventa Learning American History

**American History**  
2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

Standards	Topics	Benchmarks	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
<b>US</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of significant individuals, groups, ideas, events, eras and developments in the history of Kansas, the United States, and the world, utilizing essential analytical and research skills.	<b>US.1</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points in the era of the emergence of the modern United States (1890 - 1930).	<b>US.1.1</b> examines topics in the transformation of American society in the rise of big business, heavy industry, and mechanized farming in the late 19th century (e.g., Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, "Robber Barons", "Captains of Industry", Sherman Anti-Trust Act, muckrakers).	A Changing Nation	American Industry and Labor Movement
		<b>US.1.2</b> explains the rise of the American labor movement (e.g., Samuel Gompers, Haymarket, Mother Jones, Industrial Workers of the World, Eugene Debs, strikes).	A Changing Nation	American Industry and Labor Movement
		<b>US.1.3</b> analyzes the key ideas of William Jennings Bryan and other populists (e.g., free coinage of silver, government ownership of railroads, graduated income tax, direct election of senators, election reform).		
		<b>US.1.4</b> examines the emergence of the United States in international affairs at the turn of the 20th century (e.g., debate over imperialism, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Panama Canal, Open Door policy, Roosevelt Corollary,	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	Imperialism and Latin America

		Dollar Diplomacy).		
		<b>US.1.5</b> explains the spread of Progressive ideas (e.g., political influence on elections, desire to have government regulation of private business and industries, child labor laws, muckrakers, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson).	A Changing Nation	Progressive Movement
		<b>US.1.6</b> analyzes the reasons for and impact of the United States' entrance into World War I.	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	Imperialism and Latin America
	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI		Wilson's "New Freedom"	
	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI		WWI and the League of Nations	
		<b>US.1.7</b> analyzes how the home front was influenced by United States involvement in World War I (e.g., Food Administration, Espionage Act, Red Scare, influenza, Creel Committee).	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	Wilson's "New Freedom"
		<b>US.1.8</b> retraces the progress of the women's suffrage movement from the state to the national arena (e.g., Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Alice Paul, states granting voting rights 19th Amendment).	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI	WWI and the League of Nations
			Prosperity to Depression	American Life
		<b>US.1.9</b> analyzes factors that contributed to changes in work, production and the rise of a consumer culture during the 1920's (e.g., leisure time, technology, communication, travel, assembly line, credit buying).	A Changing Nation	Progressive Movement
			Prosperity to Depression	American Life
			Prosperity to Depression	Harding and Coolidge
			Prosperity to Depression	The Disaster Waiting to Happen
			Prosperity to	The Generation Who Lived

			Depression	Through the Depression
			Prosperity to Depression	Roosevelt's "New Deal"
		<b>US.1.10</b> evaluates various social conflicts in the early 1920's (e.g., rural v. urban, fundamentalism v. modernism, prohibition, nativism, flapper v. traditional woman's role).	Prosperity to Depression	American Life
			Prosperity to Depression	Harding and Coolidge
		<b>US.1.11</b> analyzes significant developments in race relations (e.g., rise of Ku Klux Klan, the Great Migration, race riots, NAACP, Tuskegee).	Covered throughout the course	
		<b>US.1.12</b> interprets how the arts, music, and literature reflected social change during the Jazz Age (e.g., Harlem Renaissance, F. Scott Fitzgerald, development of blues and jazz culture).	Prosperity to Depression	American Life
	<b>US.2</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points in the era of the Great Depression through World War II in United States history (1930-1945).	<b>US.2.1</b> analyzes the causes and impact of the Great Depression e.g., overproduction, consumer debt, banking regulation, unequal distribution of wealth).	Prosperity to Depression	American Life
Prosperity to Depression			Harding and Coolidge	
Prosperity to Depression			The Disaster Waiting to Happen	
Prosperity to Depression			The Generation Who Lived Through the Depression	
Prosperity to Depression			Roosevelt's "New Deal"	
		<b>US.2.2</b> analyzes the costs and benefits of New Deal programs. (e.g., budget deficits vs. creating employment, expanding government: CCC, WPA, Social Security,	Prosperity to Depression	Roosevelt's "New Deal"

	TVA, community infrastructure improved, dependence on subsidies).		
	<b>US.2.3</b> analyzes the debate over expansion of federal government programs during the Depression (e.g., Herbert Hoover, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Alf Landon, Huey Long, Father Charles Coughlin).	Prosperity to Depression Prosperity to Depression	The Generation that Lived Through the Depression Roosevelt’s “New Deal”
	<b>US.2.4</b> analyzes the human cost of the Dust Bowl through art and literature (e.g., Dorothea Lang, Woody Guthrie, John Steinbeck).	Prosperity to Depression Prosperity to Depression Prosperity to Depression Prosperity to Depression Prosperity to Depression	American Life Harding and Coolidge The Disaster Waiting to Happen The Generation Who Lived Through the Depression Roosevelt’s “New Deal”
	<b>US.2.5</b> analyzes the debate over and reasons for United States entry into World War II (e.g., growth of totalitarianism, American First Committee, neutrality, isolationism, Pearl Harbor).	US Rise onto World Stage and WWI World War II - Costs and Benefits	World War I and the League of Nations Causes of World War II
	<b>US.2.6</b> discusses how World War II influenced the home front (e.g., women in the work place, rationing, role of the radio in communicating news from the war front, victory gardens, conscientious objectors).	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Americans at War
	<b>US.2.7</b> examines the complexity of race and ethnic relations (e.g., Zoot Suit Riots, Japanese internment camps, American	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Causes of WWII

		reaction to atrocities of Holocaust and unwillingness to accept Jewish refugees).	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Americans at War
			World War II - Costs and Benefits	Japanese Internment
			World War II - Costs and Benefits	Outcome of War
			World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950's
			World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
		<b>US.2.8</b> examines the entry of the United States into the nuclear age (e.g., Manhattan Project, Truman's decision to use the atomic bombs, opposition to nuclear weapons).	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Outcome of War
	<b>US.3</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points in the era of the Cold War (1945-1990).	<b>US.3.1</b> explains why the United States emerged as a superpower as the result of World War II.	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Outcome of War
		<b>US.3.2</b> analyzes the origins of the Cold War (e.g., establishment of the Soviet Bloc, Mao's victory in China, Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade, Iron Curtain).	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
		<b>US.3.3</b> evaluates the foreign policies of Truman and Eisenhower during the Cold War (e.g., establishment of the United Nations, containment, NATO, Truman Doctrine, Berlin Blockade, Korean War, Iron Curtain, U-2 incident).	World War II - Costs and Benefits World War II - Costs and Benefits	Outcome of War Cold War
		<b>US.3.4</b> evaluates the foreign policies of Kennedy and Johnson during the Cold War (e.g., Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, Vietnam War, Peace Corp).	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Thirteen Days

	<b>US.3.5</b> analyzes domestic life in the United States during the Cold War era (e.g., McCarthyism, Federal aid to education, interstate highway system, space as the New Frontier, Johnson's Great Society).	World War II - Costs and Benefits	Cold War
	<b>US.3.6</b> analyzes the cause and effect of the counterculture in the United States (e.g., Sputnik reaction to the military industrial complex, assassinations of Kennedy and King, draft, Vietnam War, Watergate Scandal).	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Thirteen Days
		The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
		The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Kennedy and LBJ
		The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	The 1960's
	<b>US.3.7</b> examines the struggle for racial and gender equality and for the extension of civil rights (e.g., Brown v. Topeka Board of Education, Little Rock Nine, Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery Bus Boycott, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Betty Friedan, NOW, ERA, Title IX).	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	Civil Rights
		World War II - Costs and Benefits	Life in the 1950s
	<b>US.3.8</b> discusses events that contributed to the end of the Cold War (e.g., détente, Nixon's visit to China, SALT talks, expansion of the military-arms race, relationship between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev).	Four Presidents	Richard Nixon
		Four Presidents	Jimmy Carter
		Four Presidents	Ronald Reagan
		Four Presidents	George Bush, Sr.
	<b>US.3.9</b> evaluates the causes and effects of the reform movements of the 1960s and 1970s (e.g., environmentalism - Rachel Carson, EPA; consumer protection - Ralph Nader; changes in the	The Legacy of John F. Kennedy	The 1960's
		Vietnam War	How it Began

		American labor movement - Cesar Chaves).	Vietnam War	How it Ended
<p><b>US.4</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points in contemporary United States history (since 1990).</p> <p><b>US.5</b> The student engages in historical thinking skills.</p>	<p><b>US.4.1</b> examines the relationship of the United States to the rest of the world in the post Cold War era (e.g., domestic and international terrorism, United States as the single superpower, United States involvement in the Middle East conflict, spread and resistance to United States popular culture).</p> <p><b>US.4.2</b> describes the impact of developments in technology, global communication, and transportation.</p> <p><b>US.4.3</b> researches major contemporary social issues.</p> <p><b>US.4.4</b> describes how changes in the national and global economy have influenced the work place.</p> <p><b>US.4.5</b> examines United States immigration policy to understand the affects of legal and illegal immigration (e.g., political, social, economic).</p>	<p>Four Presidents</p> <p>Four Presidents</p>	Ronald Reagan	George Bush, Sr.
			Four Presidents	Ronald Reagan
		Four Presidents	George Bush, Sr.	George Bush, Sr.
		Four Presidents	George Bush, Sr.	
		Covered throughout the course		
		Covered throughout the course		
	<p><b>US.5.1</b> analyzes a theme in United States history to explain patterns of continuity and change over time.</p> <p><b>US.5.2</b> develops historical questions on a specific topic in United States history and analyzes the evidence in primary source documents to speculate on the answers.</p> <p><b>US.5.3</b> uses primary and secondary sources about an event in U.S. history to develop a credible interpretation of the event, evaluating on its meaning (e.g., uses provided primary and secondary sources to interpret a historical-based conclusion).</p>	Covered throughout the course		
		Covered throughout the course		
		Covered throughout the course		



		<b>US.5.4</b> compares competing historical narratives in United States history by contrasting different historians' choice of questions, use of sources, and points of view, in order to demonstrate how these factors contribute to different interpretations.	Covered throughout the course	
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