



<b>Foundations of American Political and Social Thought</b>
1. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas (e.g. divinely-bestowed natural rights) and the ideological origins of the American Revolution.
2. Understand the founders' beliefs and know the debates surrounding the writing and ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
3. Understand the development of the Constitution after 1787, especially regarding federal versus state authority and expanding democracy.
4. Examine the effects of the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the industrial revolution on shifts in population, demographics, and America's emergence as a world power.
5. Describe the contribution of various religious groups, revivals, incidences of religious intolerance, and religious pluralism that resulted from large-scale immigration.
6. Describe religious freedom as stated in the First Amendment and how it applies to the separation of church and state.
<b>Industrialization and the U.S. role as a World Power</b>
7. Know the effects of industrialization on living and working conditions, the growth and development of cities divided by race, ethnicity and class, and how urban politics were affected by immigrants and middle-class reformers.
8. Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses by immigrants and middle-class reformers.
9. Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders.
10. 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.
11. Analyze the ideology of Social Darwinism.
12. Examine the political programs of Populists and Progressive and trace the effect of the Americanization movement.
13. Know about America's rise to world power in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, including the Open Door policy, the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific, and the building of the Panama Canal.
14. Explain Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy, Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.

15. Understand the effect of World War I on American politics, economy, and society.
<b>United States between the World Wars</b>
16. Know about key people, events, and organizations involved with the struggle for civil liberties, including Marcus Garvey, the Palmer raids, the Ku Klux Klan, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Anti-Defamation League.
17. Analyze the passage of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment and the changing role of women in society.
18. Describe the Harlem Renaissance and new trends in literature, music, and art, with emphasis on such writers as Zora Neale Hurston and Langston Hughes.
19. Discuss the rise of mass production techniques, the growth of cities and the impact of new technologies such as radio and movies on society.
20. Understand the principle causes of the Great Depression, what steps were taken to combat the economic crisis, and the human toll taken from the depression, natural disasters, and unwise agricultural practices.
21. Analyze the effects of and the controversies arising from New Deal economic policies and the advances and retreats of organized labor.
<b>World War II and Foreign Affairs</b>
22. Examine the origins of American involvement in the World War II, including events leading up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and analyze Roosevelt's foreign policy during the war.
23. Explain US and Allied WWII wartime strategy, including key leaders on both sides and major battles.
24. Discuss constitutional issues and impacts of events on the US home front, including the internment of Japanese-American citizens, restrictions on German and Italian immigrants, US response to the Holocaust, the role of women in military production, and the role of African Americans.
25. Describe major developments in aviation, weaponry and communication during World War II.
26. Discuss the decision to drop the atomic bombs and the consequences of those acts,
27. Analyze the effect of massive aid given to rebuild nations after World War II.
28. Discuss organizations formed after World War II for the purpose of maintaining peace and international order, including the United Nations, IMF, World Bank, GATT, NATO, and SEATO.
29. List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa (e.g. Vietnam War protests, the nuclear freeze movement)

30. Trace the origins and consequences of the Cold War and containment policy, including the era of McCarthyism, the Truman Doctrine, the Berlin Blockade, the Korean War, the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the “mutually assured destruction” doctrine, the Vietnam War, and Latin American policy.
31. Know about American’s foreign policy after the Cold War era, including the Reagan administration and the end of the Cold War, U.S. Middle East history and policy (including the Gulf Wars), and relations between United States and Mexico.
<b>Post-World War II Domestic Issues</b>
32. Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California
33. Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.
34. Describe the effects on society and the economy of technological developments since 1945, and discuss the forms of popular culture.
35. Explain how demands of African Americans helped produce the stimulus for civil rights, including presidential actions that ended segregation in the defense industries and armed forces.
36. 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.
37. Analyze the women’s rights movement from the passage of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment through the movement launched in the 1960’s
38. Describe the changing role of women in contemporary society, the entry of women into the labor force, and changes in family structure.
39. Discuss the reasons for the nation’s changing immigration policy with emphasis on the way the Immigration Act of 1965 and other acts have transformed American society.
40. Explain the constitutional crisis originating from the Watergate scandal.
<b>Historical and Social Science Analysis Skills</b>
41. (Chronological and Spatial Thinking) Compare the present with the past and lessons learned, analyze how change happens at different rates at different times, and use a variety of maps and documents to interpret human movement.
42. (Historical Research Evidence, and Point of View) Identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretation, distinguish valid arguments, evaluate debates, and collect information and apply it in oral and written presentations.
43. (Historical Interpretation) Connect small events to a larger picture of effect, recognize cause and effect, understand that historical events could have taken another direction, and understand the impact humans have on geographical modifications and impact on the environment.

