

California Tutorials are designed specifically for the California Common Core State Standards and the California Next Generation Science Standards to prepare students for the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) exams and the California Science Tests.

U.S. History Tutorials offer targeted instruction, practice, and review designed to build students' knowledge of U.S. history and their comfort with historical thinking skills. Students engage with the content in an interactive, feedback-rich environment as they progress through standards-aligned modules. By constantly honing their ability to apply historical knowledge in abstract and concrete forms, students build the depth of knowledge and higher-order thinking skills required to demonstrate their mastery when put to the test.

In each module, the Learn It and Try It make complex ideas accessible through focused content, guided analysis, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback as students reason through increasingly challenging problems. The Review It offers a high impact summary of key concepts and relates those concepts to students' lives. The Test It assesses students' mastery of the module's concepts, providing granular performance data to students and teachers after each attempt. To help students concentrate on the content most relevant to them, unit-level pretests and posttests can quickly identify where students are strong and where they're still learning.

## Unit 1: Our Founding Documents

### • THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- US.11.1.2: 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. 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.
- US.11.1.1: 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. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.

### • THE CREATION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

- US.11.1.2: 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. 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.
- US.11.1.1: 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. Describe the

Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.

- **RATIFYING AND AMENDING THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

- US.11.1.2: 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. 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.
- US.11.1.3: 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. Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.
- US.11.1.1: 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. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.
- US.11.3.5: Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty. 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.

## Unit 2: The Second Industrial Revolution

- **THE RISE OF INDUSTRY**

- US.11.2.6: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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.
- US.11.2.5: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders.

- **CORPORATIONS, CAPITALISM, AND THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY**

- US.11.2.1: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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*.
- US.11.2.5: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders.
- US.11.2.6: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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.

- **CULTURE OF THE GILDED AGE**

- US.11.2.7: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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).
- US.11.2.2: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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.

- **POLITICS OF THE GILDED AGE**

- US.11.2.4: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses to them by immigrants and middle-class reformers.
- US.11.2.8: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Examine the effect of political programs and activities of Populists.

### Unit 3: Labor, Immigration, and the City

- **INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND LABOR REFORM**

- US.11.2.1: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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*.
- US.11.6.5: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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.

- **URBANIZATION AND ITS CHALLENGES**

- US.11.1.4: 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. 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.
- US.11.2.2: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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.
- US.11.2.1: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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*.

- **PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION**

- US.11.2.2: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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.
- US.11.2.3: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Trace the effect of the Americanization movement.
- US.11.2.4: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses to them by immigrants and middle-class reformers.
- US.11.3.3: Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty. Cite incidences of religious intolerance in the United States (e.g., persecution of Mormons, anti-Catholic sentiment, anti-Semitism).

#### Unit 4: The Progressive Era

- **SOCIAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- US.11.2.9: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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).
- US.11.2.7: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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).
- US.11.3.1: Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty. 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).
- US.11.3.2: Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty. 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.

- US.11.5.4: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. Analyze the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the changing role of women in society.
- **SUFFRAGE AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - US.11.2.9: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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).
  - US.11.5.4: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. Analyze the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the changing role of women in society.
  - US.11.10.7: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.
- **POLITICAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - US.11.2.9: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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).
- **ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - US.11.2.9: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. 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).

## Unit 5: American Imperialism

- **THE DRIVE FOR EXPANSION**
  - US.11.4.2: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Describe the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific.
  - US.11.4.4: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Explain Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.
  - US.11.4.1: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. List the purpose and the effects of the Open Door policy.
- **THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**
  - US.11.4.2: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Describe the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific.
- **AMERICA EXPANDS: HAWAII, PANAMA, AND BEYOND**

- US.11.4.2: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Describe the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific.
- US.11.4.3: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Discuss America's role in the Panama Revolution and the building of the Panama Canal.
- US.11.4.4: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Explain Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.

## Unit 6: World War I

### • WORLD WAR I: THE BIGGER PICTURE

- US.11.4.4: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Explain Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.

### • ON THE HOME FRONT

- US.11.4.5: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front.

## Unit 7: America in the 1920s

### • A TIME OF EASE: THE POSTWAR ECONOMIC BOOM

- US.11.5.7: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. 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 TIME OF FEAR: THE RED SCARE, NATIVISM, AND RACISM

- US.11.5.2: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. 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.

### • SOCIAL CONFLICT AND CHANGE

- US.11.5.3: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. Examine the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act (Prohibition).
- US.11.5.4: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. Analyze the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the changing role of women in society.
- US.11.10.7: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.

- US.11.5.2: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. 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.
- **MODERN ARTS: THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE AND THE ROARING '20S**
- US.11.5.5: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. 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).
- US.11.5.6: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. Trace the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture.

## Unit 8: The Great Depression and the New Deal

- **CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION**

- US.11.5.1: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. Discuss the policies of Presidents Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover.
- US.11.6.1: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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.
- US.11.6.2: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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.

- **THE DUST BOWL AND THE IMPACTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION**

- US.11.6.1: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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.
- US.11.6.3: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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.

- **THE NEW DEAL**

- US.11.1.3: 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. Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.
- US.11.6.2: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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.
- US.11.6.4: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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).

### Unit 9: World War II: Part 1

#### • FROM ISOLATIONISM TO INVOLVEMENT

- US.11.7.1: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Examine the origins of American involvement in the war, with an emphasis on the events that precipitated the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- US.11.7.2: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Explain U.S. and Allied wartime strategy, including the major battles of Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge.
- US.11.4.6: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Trace the declining role of Great Britain and the expanding role of the United States in world affairs after World War II.

#### • MOBILIZATION AND THE HOME FRONT

- US.11.4.6: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century. Trace the declining role of Great Britain and the expanding role of the United States in world affairs after World War II.
- US.11.7.6: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Describe major developments in aviation, weaponry, communication, and medicine and the war's impact on the location of American industry and use of resources.
- US.11.7.5: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. 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.



- US.11.7.1: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Examine the origins of American involvement in the war, with an emphasis on the events that precipitated the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- US.11.7.4: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Analyze Roosevelt's foreign policy during World War II (e.g., Four Freedoms speech).
- **WAR ON MANY FRONTS**
- US.11.7.2: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Explain U.S. and Allied wartime strategy, including the major battles of Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge.
- US.11.7.3: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. 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).

## Unit 10: World War II: Part 2

- **THE HOLOCAUST**
- US.11.7.5: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. 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.
- **OPPORTUNITIES AND OBSTACLES**
- US.11.7.3: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. 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).
- US.11.7.5: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. 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.
- US.11.10.1: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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 END OF THE WAR**
- US.11.8.5: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.

- US.11.7.6: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Describe major developments in aviation, weaponry, communication, and medicine and the war's impact on the location of American industry and use of resources.
- US.11.7.7: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. Discuss the decision to drop atomic bombs and the consequences of the decision (Hiroshima and Nagasaki).
- US.11.9.1: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. 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.

### Unit 11: The Cold War: Part 1

- **THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COLD WAR**

- US.11.7.8: Students analyze America's participation in World War II. 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.
- US.11.9.2: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Understand the role of military alliances, including NATO and SEATO, in deterring communist aggression and maintaining security during the Cold War.
- US.11.9.3.b: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following: The Truman Doctrine
- US.11.9.3.a: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. 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 KOREAN WAR AND THE EISENHOWER YEARS**

- US.11.9.3.d: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following: The Korean War

- **THE ARMS RACE AND THE SPACE RACE**

- US.11.9.3.f: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following: Atomic testing in the American West, the mutual assured destruction doctrine, and disarmament policies
- US.11.9.3.e: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following: The Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis

### Unit 12: The Cold War: Part 2

- **THE VIETNAM WAR**

- US.11.9.3.g: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following:  
The Vietnam War

- **THE LAST YEARS OF THE COLD WAR**

- US.11.9.5: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Analyze the role of the Reagan administration and other factors in the victory of the West in the Cold War.
- US.11.5.6: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. Trace the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture.

### Unit 13: The Midcentury Boom

- **PROSPERITY AND CHANGE AFTER WORLD WAR II**

- US.11.8.1: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. Trace the growth of service sector, white collar, and professional sector jobs in business and government.
- US.11.11.7: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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.

- **DOMESTIC PROGRAMS IN THE 1950S AND 1960S**

- US.11.8.4: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. 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.
- US.11.11.2: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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).
- US.11.8.2: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California.
- US.11.11.1: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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.

### Unit 14: Rethinking America

- **CULTURAL RESPONSES TO VIETNAM AND WATERGATE**

- US.11.9.4: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa (e.g., protests during the war in Vietnam, the nuclear freeze movement).

- US.11.11.4: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. Explain the constitutional crisis originating from the Watergate scandal.
- **THE WARREN COURT**
- US.11.10.2: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.

### Unit 15: Civil Rights Movements: Part 1

- **THE GROWTH OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
- US.11.1.4: 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. 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.
- US.11.5.2: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. 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.
- US.11.10.2: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.
- US.11.10.5: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.
- US.11.10.4: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.
- **KEY FIGURES IN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
- US.11.5.2: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. 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.

- US.11.10.5: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.
- US.11.10.4: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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 HEIGHT OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
  - US.11.10.5: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.
  - US.11.10.6: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.
  - US.11.5.2: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s. 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.

## Unit 16: Civil Rights Movements: Part 2

- **THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND HISPANIC AMERICAN MOVEMENTS**
  - US.11.6.5: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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.
  - US.11.10.5: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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 FEMINIST MOVEMENT**
  - US.11.10.7: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.

- US.11.11.3: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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.
- **CHANGES AND NEW STRUGGLES**
- US.11.10.2: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights. 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.

### Unit 17: Globalization and America Today

- **GLOBAL ECONOMICS AFTER THE COLD WAR**
- US.11.8.7: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. 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.
- **GLOBALIZATION, HEALTH, AND THE ENVIRONMENT**
- US.11.11.5: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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.
- US.11.8.7: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. 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.
- US.11.11.7: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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.
- **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE INFORMATION AGE**
- US.11.8.7: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. 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.

### Unit 18: America in the World

- **THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST: 1970S - 1990S**

- US.11.9.6: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.
- **U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD AFFAIRS: 1980S - TODAY**
- US.11.9.6: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.
- US.11.9.3.h: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following: Latin American policy
- **THE FIGHT AGAINST TERROR IN THE 21ST CENTURY**
- US.11.9.6: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.

### Unit 19: Domestic Policies and Politics

- **THE CONSERVATIVE RESURGENCE**
- US.11.3.1: Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty. 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).
- US.11.11.2: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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).
- **DOMESTIC POLICY DEBATES: 1970S - TODAY**
- US.11.8.2: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California.
- US.11.11.1: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. 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.
- US.11.6.4: Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government. 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).
- US.11.8.5: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World

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War II, and the Cold War.

- US.11.11.6: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society. Analyze the persistence of poverty and how different analyses of this issue influence welfare reform, health insurance reform, and other social policies.
- **POLITICS IN THE LATE 20TH AND EARLY 21ST CENTURIES**
- US.11.8.8: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America. 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).