

Testing Blueprints

Ideal % of Test	Ideal # of Items	U.S. History: <i>The American Nation in Transformation, 1878 to the Present</i> PASS/OAS
13%-15%	8	1.0 Transformation of the U.S. from Post-Reconstruction to the Progressive Era, 1878-1900
		The student will analyze the transformation of the United States through its civil rights struggles, immigrant experiences, settlement of the American West, and the industrialization of American society in the Post-Reconstruction through the Progressive Eras, 1865 to 1900.
	2-4	<p>1.1 Post Reconstruction Amendments Cite specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the post-Reconstruction civil rights struggles.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Examine the purposes and effects of the <i>13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Assess the impact of the Black Codes, Jim Crow laws, and the actions of the Ku Klux Klan.</p>
	2-4	<p>1.2 Immigration, Westward Movement, and Native American Experiences Integrate specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the impact of Westward Movement and immigration on migration, settlement patterns in American society, economic growth, and Native Americans.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Summarize the reasons for immigration, shifts in settlement patterns, and the immigrant experience including the <i>Chinese Exclusion Act</i>, the impact of Nativism, Americanization, and the immigrant experiences at Ellis Island.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Examine the rationale behind federal policies toward Native Americans including the establishment of reservations, attempts at assimilation, the end of the Indian Wars at Wounded Knee, and the impact of the <i>Dawes Act</i> on tribal sovereignty and land ownership.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">C. Compare the contrasting view points of Native American leadership’s resistance to United States Indian policies as evidenced by Red Cloud and his Cooper Union speech, Seattle, Quanah Parker, and Chief Joseph as expressed in his <i>I Will Fight No More Forever</i> speech.</p>
	2-4	<p>1.3 Impact of Industrialization on Society, Economics, and Politics Evaluate the impact of industrialization on the transformation of American society, economy, and politics.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Analyze the impact of leading industrialists as “robber barons” and as “philanthropists” including John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie and his <i>Gospel of Wealth</i> essay on American society.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Identify the impact of new inventions and industrial production methods including new technologies by Thomas</p>

Testing Blueprints

		<p>Edison, Alexander G. Bell, and the Bessemer process.</p> <p>C. Evaluate the contributions of muckrakers including Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair that changed government policies regarding child labor, working conditions, and the <i>Sherman Antitrust Act</i>.</p> <p>D. Analyze major social reform movements including the Women’s Suffrage and Temperance Movement and their significant leaders including Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, and Jane Addams.</p> <p>E. Evaluate the significance of the Labor Movement on the organization of workers including the impact of the Pullman strikes, the Haymarket Riot, and the leadership of Eugene V. Debs.</p> <p>F. Evaluate the rise and reforms of the Progressive Movement including the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct primary, initiative petition, referendum, and recall, 2. Impact of William Jennings Bryan and his <i>Cross of Gold</i> speech on the political landscape, and 3. Conservation of the environment under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. 4. Analyze the series of events leading to and the effects of the <i>16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st Amendments</i> to the <i>United States Constitution</i>. <p>G. Assess and summarize changing race relations as exemplified in the <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> case.</p> <p>H. Cite specific textual and visual evidence to compare and contrast early civil rights leadership including the viewpoints of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey in response to rising racial tensions, and the use of poll taxes and literacy tests to disenfranchise blacks and poor whites.</p>
10%	6	2.0 Expanding Role of the U.S. in International Affairs
		The student will analyze the expanding role of the United States in international affairs as America was transformed into a world power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, 1890 to 1920.
13%-15%	8	3.0 Cycles of Economic Boom and Bust in the 1920s and 1930s
		The student will analyze the cycles of boom and bust of the 1920s and 1930s on the transformation of American government, the economy, and society.
	3-5	<p>Economic, Political, & Social Transformation Between the World Wars</p> <p>3.1 Examine the economic, political, and social transformations between the World Wars.</p> <p>A. Cite specific textual and visual evidence to describe modern forms of cultural expression including the Harlem Renaissance, the Jazz Age, and “talkies” (movies).</p>

Testing Blueprints

		<p>B. Describe the rising racial tensions in American society including the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, increased lynchings, race riots as typified by the Tulsa Race Riot, and the use of poll taxes and literacy tests to disenfranchise blacks and poor whites.</p> <p>C. Examine growing labor unrest and industry’s reactions including the use of sit-down strikes and court injunctions, and why socialism and communism appealed to labor.</p> <p>D. Describe the booming economy based upon access to and easy credit through installment buying of appliances and inventions of modern conveniences including the automobile.</p> <p>E. Assess the impact of the <i>Indian Citizenship Act of 1924</i> upon the various Native American tribes.</p>
	<p>3-5</p>	<p>Economic Destabilization and the Great Depression/New Deal</p> <p>3.2 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the effects of the destabilization of the American economy.</p> <p>A. Identify causes contributing to an unstable economy including the overproduction of agriculture products, greater speculation and buying on margin in the Stock Market, and the government’s laissez-faire policy.</p> <p>B. Examine the role of the Stock Market Crash and bank failures in weakening both the agricultural and manufacturing sectors of the economy leading to the Great Depression.</p> <p>C. Analyze how President Herbert Hoover’s financial policies and massive unemployment as exemplified by the Bonus Army March and Hoovervilles impacted the presidential election of 1932.</p> <p>D. Cite specific textual and visual evidence to compare points of view regarding the economic and social impact of the Great Depression on individuals, families, and the nation.</p> <hr/> <p>3.3 Analyze the impact of the New Deal in transforming the federal government’s role in domestic economic policies.</p> <p>A. Assess changing viewpoints regarding the expanding role of government as expressed in President Franklin Roosevelt’s <i>First Inaugural Address</i> and the <i>Four Freedoms</i> speech.</p> <p>B. Examine how national policies addressed the economic crisis including deficit spending, Roosevelt’s court packing plan, and the new federal agencies of the Social Security Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Works Progress Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority.</p> <p>C. Cite specific textual and visual evidence to summarize the causes and impact of the Dust Bowl including the government’s responses.</p>

Testing Blueprints

13%-15%	8	4.0 Role of the U.S. in International Affairs and World War II, 1933-1946
		The student will analyze the United States role in international affairs by examining the major causes, events, and effects of the nation’s involvement in World War II, 1933 to 1946.
	3-5	<p>Mobilization for World War II</p> <p>4.1 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to examine the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation mobilized for entry into World War II.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A. Examine the roles of appeasement and isolationism in the United States’ reluctance to respond to Fascist military aggression in Europe and Asia including the <i>Neutrality Acts</i> and the Lend-Lease program.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B. Evaluate the mobilization for war as stated in President Roosevelt’s <i>Day Which Will Live in Infamy</i> speech including the role of women and minorities in the war effort, rationing, the internment of Japanese- Americans and the <i>Korematsu v. United States</i> decision, and the internment of Americans of German and Italian descent.</p>
	3-5	<p>World War II and U.S. Reaction to the Holocaust</p> <p>4.2 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the series of events affecting the outcome of World War II including major battles, military turning points, and key strategic decisions in both the European and Pacific Theaters of operation including Pearl Harbor, the D-Day Invasion, development and use of the atomic bomb, the island-hopping strategy, the Allied conference at Yalta, and the contributions of Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower.</p> <p>4.3 Summarize American reactions to the events of the Holocaust resulting in United States participation in the Nuremburg Trials, which held Nazi leaders accountable for war crimes.</p>
30%	18	5.0 U.S. Foreign and Domestic Policies during the Cold War, 1945-1975
		The student will analyze foreign and domestic policies during the Cold War, 1945 to 1975.
	4-5	<p>The Cold War – Foreign and Domestic</p> <p>5.1 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A. Identify the origins of Cold War confrontations between the Soviet Union and the United States including the leadership of President Harry Truman, the postwar division of Berlin, the Berlin Blockade and Airlift, the fall of the Iron Curtain, and the Marshall Plan.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B. Describe the role of the United States in the formation of the United Nations, NATO and the resulting Warsaw Pact, and the</p>

Testing Blueprints

		<p>dividing of the political world into the Western and Soviet spheres of influence.</p> <p>C. Assess the impact and successes of the <i>Truman Doctrine</i> including the American military response to the invasion of South Korea.</p> <p>D. Compare and contrast the domestic and international goals of President Kennedy’s administration as expressed in his <i>Inaugural Address</i> to the subsequent building of the Berlin Wall, the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the establishment of the Peace Corps.</p>
	4-5	<p>5.2 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to describe events which changed domestic policies during the Cold War and its aftermath.</p> <p>A. Summarize the reasons for the public fear of communist influence within the United States and how politicians capitalized on these threats including the leadership of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Army-McCarthy hearings, the Second Red Scare, and the Rosenbergs’ spy trials.</p> <p>B. Examine the impact of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the resulting nuclear arms race, the concept of brinkmanship, the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), and the launching of <i>Sputnik</i> and the space race.</p>
	4-5	<p>The Vietnam War Era</p> <p>5.3 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the series of events and long term foreign and domestic consequences of the United States’ military involvement in Vietnam including the Domino Theory, the <i>Gulf of Tonkin Resolution</i>, the Tet Offensive, the presidential election of 1968, university student protests, expanded television coverage of the war, the <i>War Powers Act</i>, and the <i>26th Amendment</i>.</p>
	4-6	<p>The African American Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>5.4 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p>A. Assess the effects of President Truman’s decision to desegregate the United States armed forces, and the legal attacks on segregation by the NAACP and Thurgood Marshall, the United States Supreme Court decisions in the cases of Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher and George McLaurin, and the differences between <i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> segregation.</p> <p>B. Compare and contrast segregation policies of “separate but equal,” disenfranchisement of African Americans through poll taxes, literacy tests, and violence; and the sustained attempts to dismantle segregation including the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> decision, Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School, the Oklahoma City lunch counter sit-ins led by Clara Luper, the Freedom Rides, the March on Washington, the Birmingham church bombing, the adoption of the <i>24th Amendment</i>, the</p>

Testing Blueprints

		<p>passage of the <i>Civil Rights Act of 1964</i> and the <i>Voting Rights Act of 1965</i>, the Selma to Montgomery marches, and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.</p> <p>C. Compare and contrast the view points and the contributions of civil rights leaders and organizations linking them to events of the movement including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his <i>I Have a Dream</i> speech, Malcolm X, NAACP, SCLC, CORE, SNCC, and the tactics used at different times including civil disobedience, non-violent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts, marches, and voter registration drives.</p> <p>D. Evaluate the effects the Civil Rights Movement had on other contemporaneous social movements including the Women’s Liberation Movement, the United Farm Workers and César Chávez, and the American Indian Movement.</p>
	<p>4-5</p>	<p>Social Political Transformation</p> <p>5.5 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to analyze the ongoing social and political transformations within the United States.</p> <p>A. Summarize and examine the United States Supreme Court’s use of the incorporation doctrine in applying the <i>Bill of Rights</i> to the states, thereby securing and further defining individual rights and civil liberties.</p> <p>B. Assess the lasting impact of President Lyndon Johnson’s civil rights initiatives, the war on poverty, and the Great Society.</p> <p>C. Describe the goals and effectiveness of the Native American movement on tribal identity and sovereignty including the American Indian Movement (AIM), and the Siege at Wounded Knee.</p> <p>D. Cite specific textual and visual evidence to compare and contrast the changing roles of women from the Post-war Era through the 1970s including the goals of the Women’s Liberation Movement, the National Organization of Women (NOW), the attempts to ratify the <i>Equal Rights Amendment</i> (ERA), and the United States Supreme Court’s ruling in <i>Roe v. Wade</i>.</p> <p>E. Analyze the political and economic impact of President Nixon’s foreign policies including <i>détente</i> and the opening of China.</p> <p>F. Evaluate the impact of the Watergate Scandal on executive powers including the role of the media, the <i>Pentagon Papers</i>, the first use of the <i>25th Amendment</i>, and President Ford’s decision to pardon former President Nixon.</p>

Testing Blueprints

20%	12	6.0 U.S. Foreign and Domestic Policies, 1976 to the Present
		The student will analyze the foreign and domestic policies in the contemporary era, 1977 to the present.
	4-8	<p>End of the Cold War</p> <p>6.1 Cite specific textual and visual evidence to evaluate President Carter’s foreign policy in the Middle East including the <i>Camp David Accords</i>, the OPEC oil embargo, and the response to the 1979 Iranian hostage crisis.</p> <p>6.2 Analyze the economic and political impact of President Reagan’s domestic and foreign policies including Reaganomics, the Iran-Contra Scandal, and Reagan’s <i>Tear Down This Wall</i> speech in West Berlin.</p> <p>6.3 Summarize the series of events leading to the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower following the fall of the Berlin Wall, the reunification of Germany, and the collapse of the Soviet Empire.</p>
	4-8	<p>Post Cold War World</p> <p>6.4 Describe the goal of President H.W. Bush’s foreign policy in forming an international coalition to counter Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>6.5 Describe and evaluate the continuing global influence of the United States under the leadership of President Bill Clinton including NAFTA and the NATO interventions to restore stability to the former Yugoslav republics.</p> <p>6.6 Evaluate the rise of terrorism and its impact on the United States including the 1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building, the first attack on the World Trade Center Towers in 1993, the attacks on September 11, 2001, the <i>PATRIOT ACT</i>, and the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.</p>
100%	60	Total Test