

ELEVENTH GRADE

United States History From 1877 to the Present

The study of the history of the United States in Grade 11 continues the journey begun in Grade 10 through the social, economic, geographic, and political development of the United States. Beginning with the post-Reconstruction United States and its shift into a more industrialized society, the course continues through the twentieth century to the present. Students are involved in a chronological study of the major events, issues, movements, and leaders of the United States through the present from both a national and an Alabama perspective. Students are actively involved in and are challenged by the level of expectation inherent in the required content of this course. With more fully developed skills in abstract thinking, students compare, analyze, and explain events and developments rather than simply list or identify them.

In order to provide a classroom environment that encourages all students to reach their potential, teachers employ various instructional methods to facilitate students' pursuit of knowledge about the United States. Instruction that includes individual and group research, debate, presentation, and the employment of current technology such as interactive digital video software and Internet sources provides students with extensive opportunities to explore and analyze historical topics and interpretations.

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United States History From 1877 to the Present

Students will:

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✓	✓	✓	✓

1. Explain the transition of the United States from an agrarian society to an industrial nation prior to World War I.

Examples: urbanization, development of Birmingham, Sherman Antitrust Act, mechanized farming, Turner frontier thesis

- Describing the impact of Manifest Destiny on the economic development of the post-Civil War West, including mining, the cattle industry, railroads, Great Plains farming, and the Grange
- Contrasting the arguments over the currency issue, including the silver issue, greenbacks, and the gold standard
- Describing the impact of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Dawes Act on the United States between Reconstruction and World War I
- Comparing the volume, motives, and settlement patterns of immigrants from Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America
- Describing the impact of entrepreneurship and mutual aid in the lives of African Americans and immigrants

Examples: National Negro Business League, Independent Order of St. Luke, Polish National Alliance

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2. Describe the social and political origins, accomplishments, and limitations of Progressivism.

Examples: women's suffrage, political reform, contributions of third parties

- Explaining the Populist Movement as a forerunner of Progressivism
- Identifying the impact of the Muckrakers on public opinion during the Progressive Movement
- Analyzing the political and social motives that shaped the 1901 Alabama Constitution to determine their long-term effect on the politics and economics of Alabama
- Explaining Supreme Court decisions affecting the Progressive Movement
Example: *Plessy versus Ferguson*
- Determining the influence of the Niagara Movement, Booker T. Washington, William Edward Burghardt (W.E.B.) DuBois, and Carter G. Woodson on the Progressive Era
- Comparing the presidential leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson in obtaining the passage

of measures regarding trust-busting, the Hepburn Act, the Pure Food and Drug Act, conservation, and Wilson's foreign relations

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3. Explain the impact of American imperialism, including the geographic changes due to the Open Door Policy and the Roosevelt Corollary, on the foreign policy of the United States between Reconstruction and World War I.

Example: territorial expansion in the Pacific and Caribbean

- Describing the causes and consequences of the Spanish-American War, including yellow journalism

Examples: causes—economic interest of the United States in Cuba, sinking of the *Maine*;

consequences—Treaty of Paris (1898), insurgency in the Philippines

- Identifying Alabama's significant contributions to the United States between Reconstruction and World War I, including those of William Gorgas, Joe Wheeler, and John T. Morgan

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4. Describe the causes and impact of the intervention by the United States in World War I.

- Identifying major events of World War I
- Explaining how the mobilization of the United States for World War I affected the population of the United States
- Describing economic, political, and social changes on the home front during World War I
- Explaining the controversies over the Treaty of Versailles (1919), Fourteen Points, and the League of Nations
- Comparing the short- and long-term effects of changing boundaries in pre- and post-World War I Europe on European nations

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5. Describe the impact of social changes and the influence of key figures in the United States from World War I through the 1920s, including Prohibition, the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, the Scopes trial, immigration, the Red Scare, Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the Harlem Renaissance, the Great Migration, W. C. Handy, the Jazz Age, and Zelda Fitzgerald. 📖

- Comparing the domestic policies of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover
- Describing the impact of American writers, mass entertainment, and technological innovations on the culture of the United States from the end of World War I through the 1920s

Examples: American writers—characterization of 1920s by F. Scott Fitzgerald, Henry Louis (H. L.) Mencken, and Ernest Hemingway;
mass entertainment—provision of cheap entertainment through movies and baseball;
technology—introduction of vacuum cleaners, automobiles, and telephones for average citizens

- Describing the changing economic behavior of American consumers
Examples: stock market speculation, use of credit

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6. Describe the social and economic conditions from the 1920s through the Great Depression, the factors leading to a deepening crisis, and the successes and failures associated with the programs and policies of the New Deal.

Examples: social—false sense of prosperity;
economic—collapse of farm economy, consequences of stock market speculation, monetary and banking policies, impact of economic policies

- Describing the impact of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act on the global economy
- Describing the impact of the TVA, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) on Alabama and the Southeast 📖
- Analyzing the conditions created by the Dust Bowl for their impact on migration patterns during the Great Depression
- Identifying notable authors of the period

Examples: John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, Zora Neale Hurston 📖

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7. Explain the entry by the United States into World War II and major military campaigns in the European and Pacific Theaters.

Examples: Operation Torch, Operation Overlord, island hopping

- Identifying the role of significant leaders, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, and Adolph Hitler
- Explaining the isolationist debate as it evolved from the 1920s to Pearl Harbor
- Describing the changing home front, including wartime economic measures, population shifts, racial and ethnic tensions, industrialization, science, and technology
- Explaining Alabama's participation in World War II, including the Tuskegee Airmen, the Aliceville Prisoner of War (POW) camp, the growth of Mobile, Birmingham steel, and military bases
- Explaining the events and consequences of war crimes committed during World War II, including the Holocaust, the Bataan March, and the Nuremberg Trials
- Describing the consequences of World War II on the lives of American citizens

Examples: G.I. Bill, desegregation of the military

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8. Describe the international role of the United States from 1945 through 1960 relative to the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade, and NATO.

- Describing Cold War policies and issues, including the Domino Theory and McCarthyism and their consequences
Examples: consequences—institution of loyalty oaths under Harry Truman, Alger Hiss case, House Committee on Un-American Activities, executions of the Rosenbergs
- Locating areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960
Examples: East and West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, China

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9. Describe the major domestic events and issues of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

- Explaining the impact of the New Frontier and the Great Society on the people of the United States
- Describing Alabama's role in the space program under the New Frontier

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10. Describe major foreign events and issues of the Kennedy Presidency, including the construction of the Berlin Wall, the Bay of Pigs invasion, and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

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11. Trace the course of the involvement of the United States in Vietnam from the 1950s to 1975.

Examples: Dien Bien Phu, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Tet Offensive, Laos, Cambodia, fall of Saigon

- Locating the divisions of Vietnam, the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and major battle sites
- Describing the creation of North and South Vietnam
- Describing the strategies of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Army, including the Ho Chi Minh Trail

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12. Trace the events of the modern Civil Rights Movement from post-World War II to 1970 that resulted in social and economic changes, including the Montgomery bus boycott, the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School, the march on Washington, and the Freedom Rides. 🏠

- Tracing the federal government's involvement in the modern Civil Rights Movement, including the abolition of the poll tax, the desegregation of the armed forces, the nationalization of state militias, *Brown versus Board of Education*, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Explaining the contributions of individuals and groups to the modern Civil Rights Movement, including Martin Luther King, Jr., James Meredith, Medgar Evers, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
- Identifying people and events in Alabama that influenced the modern Civil Rights Movement, including Rosa Parks, Autherine Lucy, Governor John Patterson, Governor George C. Wallace, Vivian Malone, Fred Shuttlesworth, the Children's March, the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing, and the Selma-to-Montgomery march 🏠
- Describing the development of a Black Power movement, including the change in focus of the SNCC, the rise of Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael and the Black Panther Movement
- Describing the impact of African-American entrepreneurs on the Modern Civil Rights movement

Examples: S. B. Fuller, Arthur George (A. G.) Gaston

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13. Describe the women's, Hispanic, and Native-American movements during the 1950s and 1960s.

- Describing changing conditions in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s that were influenced by music and cultural and environmental concerns

Examples: music—impact of Elvis Presley and the Beatles;
 cultural—Beatniks, impact of television, American Indian Movement, César Chávez, Ayn Rand, Andy Warhol;
 environmental—influence of *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson

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14. Trace significant foreign policies and issues of presidential administrations from Nixon to the present.

Examples: significant campaign issues; Nixon's policy of détente; pardon of Nixon; Iran hostage situation; Iran-Contra scandal; Libya; Gulf War; end of Cold War; September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks; War on Terrorism; war in Iraq

- Describing the political and economic policies that led to the collapse of Communism and the Cold War

Examples: Reagan's Star Wars Initiative, Reagan's "tear down this wall" speech in Berlin

- Tracing significant domestic policies and issues of presidential administrations from Nixon to the present

Examples: Watergate, "Reaganomics," Clinton impeachment

- Describing the technological, social, and economic changes occurring in the United States from the 1970s to the present

Examples: technological—introduction of computers, Internet, calculators;
 social— advancement of women and minorities in the workplace;
 economic—Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

