

Tennessee Tutorials are designed specifically for the Tennessee Academic Standards to prepare students for the Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program (TCAP) and the TNReady assessments.

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.

1. ON THE FRONTIER

- **AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE WEST**
- **WEST WARD EXPANSION AND THE ECONOMY**

2. THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: PART 1

- **THE RISE OF INDUSTRY**
 - **US.1** Explain patterns of agricultural and industrial development as they relate to climate, use of natural resources, markets and trade, the growth of major urban areas, and describe the geographic considerations that led to the location of specialized industries such as textiles, automobiles, and steel.
 - **US.6.a** Henry Bessemer
 - **US.6.c** Alexander Graham Bell
 - **US.6.e** Thomas Edison
 - **US.6.g** John D. Rockefeller
 - **US.6.d** Andrew Carnegie
- **CORPORATIONS, CAPITALISM, AND THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY**
 - **US.4.g** Interstate Commerce Act
 - **US.8** Evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media as in the political cartoons of Thomas Nast and others during the Gilded Age.
 - **US.13** Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their subsequent impact on consumers and workers, and the government's response, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.
 - **US.1** Explain patterns of agricultural and industrial development as they relate to climate, use of natural resources, markets and trade, the growth of major urban areas, and describe the geographic considerations that led to the location of specialized industries such as textiles, automobiles, and steel.
 - **US.6.d** Andrew Carnegie
 - **US.6.f** J.P. Morgan
 - **US.6.g** John D. Rockefeller
 - **US.6.i** Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - **US.12** Explain the characteristics and impact of the Granger Movement and Populism, including the problems between farmers and the railroads, the call for banking reform, support for a graduated income tax, and regulation of public utilities.

3. THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: PART 2

• CULTURE OF THE GILDED AGE

- **US.10** Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel.
- **US.6.d** Andrew Carnegie
- **US.8** Evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media as in the political cartoons of Thomas Nast and others during the Gilded Age.
- **US.14** Describe working conditions in industries, including the use of labor by women and children.
- **US.6.b** George Pullman

• POLITICS OF THE GILDED AGE

- **US.1** Explain patterns of agricultural and industrial development as they relate to climate, use of natural resources, markets and trade, the growth of major urban areas, and describe the geographic considerations that led to the location of specialized industries such as textiles, automobiles, and steel.
- **US.4.a** Boss Tweed
- **US.4.b** Thomas Nast
- **US.4.e** Garfield's assassination
- **US.4.f** Pendleton Act
- **US.7** Analyze the movement of people from rural to urban areas as a result of industrialization.
- **US.9** Describe the difference between "old" and "new" immigrants and analyze the assimilation process and consequences for the "new" immigrants and their impact on American society, including ethnic clusters, competition for jobs, rise of nativism, the work of Jane Addams, the documentation of living conditions by Jacob Riis, Chinese Exclusion Acts, and the Gentlemen's Agreement.
- **US.5** Analyze the controversy that arose over the currency system in the late 1800's, including the impact of gold and silver strikes in the West, the contrasting views of farmers and industrialists, the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, the Gold Crisis during the Cleveland administration, and an analysis of William Jennings Bryan's Cross of Gold speech.

4. LABOR, IMMIGRATION, AND THE CITY

• INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND LABOR REFORM

- **US.14** Describe working conditions in industries, including the use of labor by women and children.
- **US.15.c** Haymarket Affair
- **US.15.d** Pullman Strike
- **US.15.a** Samuel Gompers

• URBANIZATION AND ITS CHALLENGES

- **US.9** Describe the difference between "old" and "new" immigrants and analyze the assimilation process and consequences for the "new" immigrants and their impact on American society, including ethnic clusters, competition for jobs, rise of nativism, the work of Jane Addams, the documentation of living conditions by Jacob Riis, Chinese Exclusion Acts, and the Gentlemen's Agreement.
- **US.21** Analyze the impact of the Great Migration of African Americans that began in the early 1900s from the rural South to the industrial regions of the Northeast and Midwest.

• PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION

- **US.9** Describe the difference between "old" and "new" immigrants and analyze the assimilation process and consequences for the "new" immigrants and their impact on American society, including ethnic clusters, competition for jobs, rise of nativism, the work of Jane Addams, the documentation of living conditions by Jacob Riis, Chinese Exclusion Acts, and the Gentlemen's Agreement.

5. THE PROGRESSIVE ERA: PART 1

• SOCIAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

- **US.16** Citing textual evidence as appropriate, explain the significant roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists, including Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair.

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- **SUFFRAGE AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- **US.17.e** impact on the relationship between the citizen and the government
- **US.19** Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt including the Square Deal, “trust-busting,” the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act, and support for conservation.
- **US.3** Explain the impact of the Hayes-Tilden Presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction on African Americans, including Jim Crow laws, lynching, disenfranchisement methods, efforts of Pap Singleton and the Exodusters.
- **US.11** Using textual evidence, compare and contrast the ideas and philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois.
- **US.17.d** 17th Amendment
- **US.18** Describe the movement to achieve suffrage for women, including its leaders, the activities of suffragettes, the passage of the 19th Amendment, and the role of Tennessee in the suffrage effort (Anne Dallas Dudley, Harry Burn, Josephine Pearson, “Perfect 36”).

6. THE PROGRESSIVE ERA: PART 2

- **POLITICAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- **US.17.a** Adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall
- **US.17.b** Adoption of the primary system
- **US.16** Citing textual evidence as appropriate, explain the significant roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists, including Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair.
- **US.20** Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, including his New Freedom, the Underwood Tariff, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.
- **US.23** Evaluate the arguments of interventionists and non-interventionists of the period, including Alfred T. Mahan, Senator Albert Beveridge, Mark Twain, and Theodore Roosevelt.
- **US.17.c** 16th Amendment
- **US.17.e** impact on the relationship between the citizen and the government
- **US.18** Describe the movement to achieve suffrage for women, including its leaders, the activities of suffragettes, the passage of the 19th Amendment, and the role of Tennessee in the suffrage effort (Anne Dallas Dudley, Harry Burn, Josephine Pearson, “Perfect 36”).

- **ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- **US.13** Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their subsequent impact on consumers and workers, and the government’s response, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.
- **US.17.c** 16th Amendment
- **US.15.b** Eugene Debs
- **US.19** Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt including the Square Deal, “trust-busting,” the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act, and support for conservation.

7. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

- **THE DRIVE FOR EXPANSION**

- **US.23** Evaluate the arguments of interventionists and non-interventionists of the period, including Alfred T. Mahan, Senator Albert Beveridge, Mark Twain, and Theodore Roosevelt.
- **US.22** Assess the causes of American imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the desire for raw materials and new markets, yellow journalism, and the desire to spread American democratic and moral ideals.
- **US.24.d** Roosevelt Corollary

- **THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**

- **US.22** Assess the causes of American imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the desire for raw materials and new markets, yellow journalism, and the desire to spread American democratic and moral ideals.
- **US.23** Evaluate the arguments of interventionists and non-interventionists of the period, including Alfred T. Mahan, Senator Albert Beveridge, Mark Twain, and Theodore Roosevelt.
- **US.24.b** Spanish-American War (Teller, Platt, and Foraker Acts)
- **US.24.c** Philippine Insurrection

- **AMERICA EXPANDS: HAWAII, PANAMA, AND BEYOND**

- **US.24.a** annexation of Hawaii
- **US.24.e** Panama Canal
- **US.25** Draw evidence from informational texts to compare and contrast Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy.

8. WORLD WAR I: PART 1

- **WORLD WAR I: THE BIGGER PICTURE**

- **US.26** Explain the causes of World War I in 1914 and the reasons for the initial declaration of United States' neutrality.
- **US.27** Justify with supporting detail from text, the reasons for American entry into World War I, including the use of unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans, the Zimmerman Note, the defense of democracy, and economic motivations.
- **US.25** Draw evidence from informational texts to compare and contrast Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy.

- **ON THE WAR FRONT**

- **US.28.a** Major turning points
- **US.28.d** Herbert Hoover
- **US.28.e** John J. Pershing and the American Expeditionary Force
- **US.28.f** Doughboys
- **US.28.c** Use of new weapons and technologies
- **US.28.b** Impact of trench warfare

- **ON THE HOME FRONT**

- **US.30** Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front, including the role played by women and minorities, voluntary rationing, the Creel Committee, opposition by conscientious objectors, and the case of *Schenck v. United States*.

9. WORLD WAR I: PART 2

- **THE AFRICAN AMERICAN WARTIME EXPERIENCE**

- **US.21** Analyze the impact of the Great Migration of African Americans that began in the early 1900s from the rural South to the industrial regions of the Northeast and Midwest.
- **US.30** Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front, including the role played by women and minorities, voluntary rationing, the Creel Committee, opposition by conscientious objectors, and the case of *Schenck v. United States*.

- **OUTCOMES OF THE WAR: AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER**

- **US.29** Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, including Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States' rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.

10. AMERICA IN THE 1920S: PART 1

- **A TIME OF EASE: THE POST WAR ECONOMIC BOOM**

- **US.35** Describe the significant ideas and events of the administrations of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge, including the

“return to normalcy,” Teapot Dome, and laissez faire politics.

- **US.31** Describe the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture.
- **US.33** Using multiple sources and diverse formats, summarize the impact of the mass production and widespread availability of automobiles on the American economy and society.
- **US.32** Describe the rise of mass production techniques and the impact of new technologies, including the advent of airplane travel, spread of electricity, popularity of labor saving appliances, and innovations in food processing and food purchasing (Clarence Sanders).
- **US.34** Analyze the changes in the economy and culture of the United States as a result of expansion of credit, consumerism, and financial speculation.

- **A TIME OF FEAR: THE RED SCARE, NATIVISM, AND RACISM**

- **US.36** Analyze the attacks on civil liberties and racial and ethnic tensions, including the Palmer Raids, the immigration quota acts of the 1920's, the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, the efforts of Ida B. Wells and Randolph Miller, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, the emergence of Garveyism, and the rise of the NAACP.

11. AMERICA IN THE 1920S: PART 2

- **SOCIAL CONFLICT AND CHANGE**

- **US.38** Describe the Scopes Trial of 1925, including the major figures, the two sides of the controversy, its outcome, and its legacy.
- **US.39** Describe the changing conditions for American Indians during this period, including the extension of suffrage and the restoration of tribal identities and way of life.
- **US.37** Explain the background of the Temperance Movement, the passage of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act; the impact of Prohibition on American society and its successes and failures, including the rise of organized crime, bootlegging and speakeasies, and repeal by the 21st Amendment.
- **US.42** Describe changes in the social and economic status of women, including the work of Margaret Sanger, flappers, clerical and office jobs, and rise of women's colleges.
- **US.36** Analyze the attacks on civil liberties and racial and ethnic tensions, including the Palmer Raids, the immigration quota acts of the 1920's, the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, the efforts of Ida B. Wells and Randolph Miller, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, the emergence of Garveyism, and the rise of the NAACP.

- **MODERN ARTS: THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE AND THE ROARING '20S**

- **US.36** Analyze the attacks on civil liberties and racial and ethnic tensions, including the Palmer Raids, the immigration quota acts of the 1920's, the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, the efforts of Ida B. Wells and Randolph Miller, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, the emergence of Garveyism, and the rise of the NAACP.
- **US.41** Analyze the emergence of the “Lost Generation” in American literature, including the impact of Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald.
- **US.31** Describe the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture.
- **US.40** Describe the Harlem Renaissance, its impact, and its important figures, including an examination of literary and informational text of or about Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Duke Ellington, and Louis Armstrong.

12. THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL

- **CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION**

- **US.45.c** laissez faire politics
- **US.45.g** the crash of the stock market
- **US.45.h** high tariffs
- **US.46** Describe the steps taken by President Hoover to combat the economic depression, including his philosophy of “rugged individualism,” the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the response to the “Bonus Army.”
- **US.45.b** overproduction in agriculture and manufacturing
- **US.45.e** excess consumerism
- **US.45.f** rising unemployment

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

- **US.47** Write a narrative piece that includes multiple media components to describe the toll of the Great Depression on the American people, including massive unemployment, migration, and Hoovervilles.
- **US.45.b** overproduction in agriculture and manufacturing
- **US.45.f** rising unemployment
- **US.46** Describe the steps taken by President Hoover to combat the economic depression, including his philosophy of “rugged individualism,” the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the response to the “Bonus Army.”
- **US.48** Analyze the causes and consequences of the Dust Bowl of the 1930’s.

- **THE NEW DEAL**

- **US.53** Evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media as in the political cartoons about the New Deal.
- **US.49.a** Works Progress Administration
- **US.49.b** Social Security
- **US.49.c** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- **US.49.d** Securities and Exchange Commission
- **US.49.f** Agricultural Adjustment Acts
- **US.49.g** Civilian Conservation Corps

13. WORLD WAR II: PART 1

- **FROM ISOLATIONISM TO INVOLVEMENT**

- **US.54** Examine the impact of American actions in foreign policy in the 1920’s, including the refusal to join the League of Nations, the Washington Disarmament Conference, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- **US.55** Gather relevant information from multiple sources to explain the reasons for and consequences of American actions in foreign policy during the 1930’s, including the Hoover-Stimson Note, the Johnson Debt Default Act, and the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1937, and 1939.
- **US.56** Analyze the reasons for and consequences of the rise of fascism and totalitarianism in Europe during the 1930’s, including the actions of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin.
- **US.57** Examine President Roosevelt’s response to the rise of totalitarianism, including the Quarantine Speech, the Four Freedoms Speech, the Atlantic Charter, and Lend-Lease.
- **US.58** Explain the reasons for American entry into World War II, including the attack on Pearl Harbor.

- **MOBILIZATION AND THE HOME FRONT**

- **US.66** Describe the war’s impact on the home front, including rationing, bond drives, movement to cities and industrial centers, and the Bracero program.
- **US.62.a** Franklin Roosevelt

- **WAR ON MANY FRONTS**

- **US.59** Identify and locate on a map the Allied and Axis countries and the major theatres of the war.
- **US.60** Explain United States and Allied wartime strategy and major events of the war, including the Bataan Death March, Midway, “island hopping,” Iwo Jima, Okinawa, invasion of North Africa and Italy, D-Day, and the Battle of the Bulge.
- **US.69** Write an opinion piece evaluating the Manhattan Project, including the rationale for using the atomic bomb to end the war.
- **US.62.d** Harry Truman
- **US.62.h** Dwight Eisenhower
- **US.62.j** Douglas MacArthur
- **US.62.b** Winston Churchill
- **US.62.c** Joseph Stalin
- **US.62.e** Adolph Hitler
- **US.62.f** Benito Mussolini

14. WORLD WAR II: PART 2

- **THE HOLOCAUST**

- **US.70** Examine the American reaction and response to the Holocaust.
- **US.62.c** Joseph Stalin
- **US.62.d** Harry Truman
- **US.69** Write an opinion piece evaluating the Manhattan Project, including the rationale for using the atomic bomb to end the war.
- **US.71** Explain major outcomes of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.

- **OPPORTUNITIES AND OBSTACLES**

- **US.61** Identify the roles and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of special fighting forces such as the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat team, the 101st Airborne, and the Navajo Code Talkers.
- **US.64** Examine and explain the entry of large numbers of women into the workforce during World War II and its subsequent impact on American society (such as at Avco in Tennessee), as well as the service of women in the armed forces, including Cornelia Fort.
- **US.65** Examine the impact of World War II on economic and social conditions for African Americans, including the Fair Employment Practices Committee, the service of African Americans in the armed forces and the work force, and the eventual integration of the armed forces by President Truman.
- **US.63** Describe the constitutional issues and impact of events on the United States home front, including the internment of Japanese Americans (*Fred Korematsu v. United States of America*).

- **THE END OF THE WAR**

- **US.62.c** Joseph Stalin
- **US.62.d** Harry Truman
- **US.71** Explain major outcomes of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.
- **US.69** Write an opinion piece evaluating the Manhattan Project, including the rationale for using the atomic bomb to end the war.
- **US.72** Identify and explain the reasons for the founding of the United Nations, including the role of Cordell Hull.

15. THE COLD WAR: PART 1

- **THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COLD WAR**

- **US.73** Describe the competition between the two “superpowers” of the United States and the Soviet Union in the areas of arms development, economic dominance, and ideology, including the role and location of NATO, SEATO, and the Warsaw Pact.
- **US.75** Draw evidence from informational text to analyze the progression of American foreign policy from containment to retaliation and brinkmanship to the domino theory to flexible response.
- **US.74** Explain examples of containment policies, including the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift, and the Truman Doctrine.
- **US.76** Analyze the causes and effects of the Red Scare that followed World War II, including Americans’ attitude toward the rise of communism in China, McCarthyism, blacklisting, Alger Hiss, J. Edgar Hoover, Estes Kefauver, and the Rosenbergs.

- **THE KOREAN WAR AND THE EISENHOWER YEARS**

- **US.79** Describe the relationship between Cuba and the United States, including the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- **US.77** Describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War, including the 38th parallel, Inchon, the entry of the Communist Chinese, the power struggle between MacArthur and President Truman, and the final disposition of the Koreans.
- **US.78** Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats of the fears of Americans about nuclear holocaust and debates over the stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, including atomic testing, civil defense, bomb shelters, mutually assured destruction, impact of Sputnik, and President Eisenhower’s warning about the military-industrial complex.
- **US.74** Explain examples of containment policies, including the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift, and the Truman Doctrine.
- **US.75** Draw evidence from informational text to analyze the progression of American foreign policy from containment to retaliation and brinkmanship to the domino theory to flexible response.

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

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- **US.78** Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats of the fears of Americans about nuclear holocaust and debates over the stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, including atomic testing, civil defense, bomb shelters, mutually assured destruction, impact of Sputnik, and President Eisenhower's warning about the military-industrial complex.
- **US.79** Describe the relationship between Cuba and the United States, including the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- **US.88** Describe President Kennedy's New Frontier programs to improve education, end racial discrimination, create the Peace Corps, and propel the United States to superiority in the Space Race.

16. THE COLD WAR: PART 2

- **THE VIETNAM WAR**

- **US.80.a** Geneva Accords
- **US.80.b** Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- **US.80.c** Tet Offensive
- **US.80.e** Vietnamization
- **US.80.f** Ho Chi Minh
- **US.80.g** Bombing of Cambodia
- **US.80.d** Roles played by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon
- **US.81** Present information, findings, and supporting evidence evaluating the impact of the Vietnam War on the home front, including the Anti-War movement, draft by lottery, and the role of television and the media.

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

- **US.80.d** Roles played by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon
- **US.80.h** Henry Kissinger

17. THE MIDCENTURY BOOM

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

- **US.82** Analyze the impact of prosperity and consumerism in the 1950s, including the growth of white-collar jobs, the suburban ideal, the impact of the G.I. Bill, and increased reliance on foreign oil.
- **US.83** Examine multiple sources presented in different media and formats to explain the impact of the baby boom generation on the American economy and culture.
- **US.84** Describe the effects of technological developments, including advances in medicine, improvements in agricultural technology such as pesticides and fertilizers, the environmental impact of these advances, and the development of the interstate highway system.
- **US.85** Analyze the increasing impact of television and mass media on the American home, American politics, and the American economy.
- **US.107** Using census data and population pyramids, identify and describe the demographic changes in the United States since 1980 and the increased movement of people from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt.

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

- **US.88** Describe President Kennedy's New Frontier programs to improve education, end racial discrimination, create the Peace Corps, and propel the United States to superiority in the Space Race.
- **US.87** Explain the events related to labor unions, including the merger of the AFL-CIO, the Taft-Hartley Act, and the roles played by Estes Kefauver, Robert Kennedy, and Jimmy Hoffa.
- **US.96** Evaluate the impact of Johnson's Great Society programs, including Medicare, urban renewal, and the War on Poverty.
- **US.84** Describe the effects of technological developments, including advances in medicine, improvements in agricultural technology such as pesticides and fertilizers, the environmental impact of these advances, and the development of the interstate highway system.
- **US.85** Analyze the increasing impact of television and mass media on the American home, American politics, and the American economy.

18. RETHINKING AMERICA

• CULTURAL RESPONSES TO VIETNAM AND WATERGATE

- **US.86** Describe the emergence of a youth culture, including beatniks and the progression of popular music from swing to rhythm and blues to rock 'n roll and the significance of Tennessee, including Sun Studios, Stax Records, and Elvis Presley.
- **US.81** Present information, findings, and supporting evidence evaluating the impact of the Vietnam War on the home front, including the Anti-War movement, draft by lottery, and the role of television and the media.
- **US.97** Interpret different points of view that reflect the rise of social activism and the counterculture, hippies, generation gap, and Woodstock.
- **US.99** Analyze the Watergate scandal, including the background of the break-in, the importance of the court case *United States v. Nixon*, the changing role of media and journalism, the controversy surrounding Ford's pardon of Nixon, and the legacy of distrust left in its wake.

• THE WARREN COURT

- **US.89** Examine court cases in the evolution of civil rights, including *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.
- **US.92.d** Integration of Central High School in Little Rock and Clinton High School in Clinton, Tennessee

19. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS: PART 1

• THE GROWTH OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- **US.90.f** President John Kennedy
- **US.90.h** President Lyndon Johnson
- **US.91** Examine the roles of civil rights opponents, including Strom Thurmond, George Wallace, Orval Faubus, Bull Connor, and the KKK.
- **US.92.c** Influence of the Highlander Folk School and civil rights advocacy groups, including the SCLC, SNCC, and CORE
- **US.92.e** Montgomery Bus Boycott
- **US.92.g** Freedom Rides, including the opposition of Bull Connor and George Wallace
- **US.3** Explain the impact of the Hayes-Tilden Presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction on African Americans, including Jim Crow laws, lynching, disenfranchisement methods, efforts of Pap Singleton and the Exodusters.
- **US.90.a** Martin Luther King, Jr.
- **US.90.b** Malcolm X
- **US.90.c** Thurgood Marshall
- **US.90.d** Rosa Parks
- **US.92.h** March on Washington
- **US.92.i** Sit-ins, marches, demonstrations, boycotts, Nashville Sit-ins, Diane Nash
- **US.89** Examine court cases in the evolution of civil rights, including *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.

• KEY FIGURES IN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- **US.92.j** Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- **US.93** Cite textual evidence, determine the central meaning, and evaluate the explanations offered for various events by examining excerpts from the following texts: Martin Luther King, Jr. ("Letter from a Birmingham Jail" and "I Have a Dream" speech) and Malcolm X ("The Ballot or the Bullet").

• THE HEIGHT OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- **US.92.f** Birmingham bombings 1963
- **US.92.i** Sit-ins, marches, demonstrations, boycotts, Nashville Sit-ins, Diane Nash
- **US.91** Examine the roles of civil rights opponents, including Strom Thurmond, George Wallace, Orval Faubus, Bull Connor, and the KKK.
- **US.92.g** Freedom Rides, including the opposition of Bull Connor and George Wallace

20. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS: PART 2

- **THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND HISPANIC AMERICAN MOVEMENTS**

- **US.90.f** *President John Kennedy*
- **US.90.h** *President Lyndon Johnson*
- **US.95** *Describe the Chicano Movement, the American Indian Movement, and Feminist Movement and their purposes and goals.*

- **THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT**

- **US.95** *Describe the Chicano Movement, the American Indian Movement, and Feminist Movement and their purposes and goals.*

- **CHANGES AND NEW STRUGGLES**

- **US.89** *Examine court cases in the evolution of civil rights, including *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.*
- **US.112** *Describe the increasing role of women and minorities in American society, politics, and economy, including the achievements of Sandra Day O'Connor, Sally Ride, Geraldine Ferraro, Hillary Clinton, Condoleezza Rice, Nancy Pelosi, and the election of President Barack Obama.*
- **US.94** *Analyze the civil rights and voting rights legislation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Civil Rights Act of 1968, and the 24th Amendment.*

21. GLOBALIZATION AND AMERICA TODAY

- **GLOBAL ECONOMICS AFTER THE COLD WAR**

- **US.108** *Summarize the significant events and achievements of the Clinton administration, including Welfare-to-Work, Brady Bill, reduction of the federal debt, NAFTA, and the scandals and subsequent impeachment proceedings.*
- **US.105** *Analyze the significant events and achievements of the Reagan administration, including revitalization of national pride, Reaganomics, War on Drugs, response to the Challenger disaster, Strategic Defense Initiative, the fall of communism in the Soviet Union, the response to the Marine barracks bombing in Lebanon, and the invasion of Grenada.*

- **GLOBALIZATION, HEALTH, AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

- **US.100** *Describe the causes and outcomes of the energy crisis of the 1970's.*
- **US.102** *Explain the emergence of environmentalism, including the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, and disasters such as Love Canal, Three Mile Island, and the Exxon Valdez.*

- **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE INFORMATION AGE**

- **US.104** *Evaluate technological and scientific advances, including the work of significant innovators and entrepreneurs, in the fields of medicine, transportation, communication, food services, and geographic information systems.*

22. AMERICA IN THE WORLD

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

- **US.103** *Identify and explain significant events of the Carter administration, including the Camp David Accords, the Panama Canal Treaty, poor economy, SALT treaties, and the Iran Hostage Crisis.*
- **US.105** *Analyze the significant events and achievements of the Reagan administration, including revitalization of national pride, Reaganomics, War on Drugs, response to the Challenger disaster, Strategic Defense Initiative, the fall of communism in the Soviet Union, the response to the Marine barracks bombing in Lebanon, and the invasion of Grenada.*
- **US.106** *Describe the significant events in the foreign policy of the George H.W. Bush administration, including the invasion of Panama and the Gulf War.*

- **U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD AFFAIRS: 1980S - TODAY**

- **US.106** *Describe the significant events in the foreign policy of the George H.W. Bush administration, including the invasion of Panama and the Gulf War.*
- **US.111** *Describe the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, including the response of President George W. Bush, the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and continuing efforts to combat terrorism*

globally.

- **THE FIGHT AGAINST TERROR IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

- **US.111** Describe the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, including the response of President George W. Bush, the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and continuing efforts to combat terrorism globally.

23. DOMESTIC POLICIES AND POLITICS

- **THE CONSERVATIVE RESURGENCE**

- **US.105** Analyze the significant events and achievements of the Reagan administration, including revitalization of national pride, Reaganomics, War on Drugs, response to the Challenger disaster, Strategic Defense Initiative, the fall of communism in the Soviet Union, the response to the Marine barracks bombing in Lebanon, and the invasion of Grenada.

- **DOMESTIC POLICY DEBATES: 1970S - TODAY**

- **US.108** Summarize the significant events and achievements of the Clinton administration, including Welfare-to-Work, Brady Bill, reduction of the federal debt, NAFTA, and the scandals and subsequent impeachment proceedings.

- **POLITICS IN THE LATE 20TH AND EARLY 21ST CENTURIES**

- **US.112** Describe the increasing role of women and minorities in American society, politics, and economy, including the achievements of Sandra Day O'Connor, Sally Ride, Geraldine Ferraro, Hillary Clinton, Condoleezza Rice, Nancy Pelosi, and the election of President Barack Obama.
- **US.110** Explain the reasons for and the outcome of the Supreme Court case *Bush v. Gore*.
- **US.111** Describe the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, including the response of President George W. Bush, the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and continuing efforts to combat terrorism globally.