



Victor Valley Union High School District  
 Instructional Guide  
 11<sup>th</sup> United States History  
 Quarter 1

TIME FRAME	BIG IDEA/TOPIC	STANDARDS	ASSESSMENTS	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS	VOCABULARY	NOTES
Q1 11 DAYS  Q1 ENDS 10/24	FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THOUGHT  <b>Big Idea:</b> (1) The Enlightenment, major historical events and the emergence of the U.S. as a world power influenced political systems in the U.S. (2) The Enlightenment greatly influenced the formation on the U.S. and its Constitution. (3) The U.S. Constitution has evolved, becoming more democratic over time.  <b>Essential Question:</b> <b>(1) What makes a good government?</b>	<b>11.1 Students analyze the significant events surrounding the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.</b> 1. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded. 2. Analyze the ideological origins of the American Revolution; the divinely-bestowed unalienable rights philosophy of the Founding Fathers and the debates surrounding the drafting and ratification of the Constitution; the addition of the Bill of Rights. 3. Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization. 4. Examine the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction and of the Industrial Revolution, including demographic shifts and the emergence in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century of the United States as a world power.	<b>Leading Questions:</b> (1) What were the political philosophies of the Enlightenment and how did they influence the American Revolution, Constitution and Bill of Rights? (2) How did the history of the Constitution, major historical events, and the emergence of the U.S. as a world power effect the philosophy of government in the U.S.? (2A) How has the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution changed over time?	Materials may include, but are not limited to, the following: Text books (approved by District) Primary Source materials Maps, globes  CHAPTERS: 1 2 3 4 6 7	Civil liberty Equality Ethics Natural rights Revolution Tyranny Aristotle Plato Socrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Constitution</li> <li>• English Bill of Rights</li> <li>• Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen</li> <li>• The Republic -- Plato</li> <li>• Politics – Aristotle</li> </ul> Sugar Act Stamp Act Treaty of Paris Egalitarianism Loyalists Patriots Dred Scott Secession Articles of Confederation Shay's Rebellion Federalism Republic James Madison Ratification Checks and Balances Judiciary Act of 1789 Alexander Hamilton Louisiana Purchase Marbury v. Madison Monroe Doctrine Underground Railroad Harriet Tubman Harriet Beecher Stowe Emancipation Proclamation Gettysburg Address Thirteenth Amendment	



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Q1 10 DAYS	<p>RELIGIOUS ROLE IN UNITED STATES</p> <p><b>Big Ideas:</b> (1) Religious beliefs play a major role in the development of social and political institutions.            (2) Religion has been a driving force behind social reform movements in the U.S.</p> <p>(3) Large-scale immigration in the 20th century expanded religious pluralism in the U.S. and California.            (4) Religious intolerance in the U.S. exists despite the protection of religious liberty in the First Amendment.</p> <p><b>Essential Questions:</b>            (1) Should religious beliefs shape political policy?</p>	<p><b>11.3 Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impact, and issues regarding religious liberty.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, anti-monarchy and self-rule, worker protection, family-centered communities).</li> <li>Analyze the great religious revivals and the leaders involved, including the First Great Awakening, the Civil War revivals, the Social Gospel Movement, the rise of Christian liberal theology in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the impact of the Second Vatican Council, and the rise of Christian fundamentalism in current times.</li> <li>Cite incidences of religious tolerance in the United States (e.g., persecution of Mormons, anti-Catholic sentiment, anti-Semitism).</li> <li>Discuss the expanding religious pluralism in the United States and California as a result of large-scale immigration in the twentieth century.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Leading Questions:</b></p> <p>(1) How did the various religious groups, religious revivals, and leaders involved impact American society?            (2) What was the impact of incidences of religious intolerance in the U.S. on issues regarding religious liberty?            (3) Does the First Amendment protect against religious intolerance?            (4) How have religious beliefs shaped our political policies?</p>	<p>CHAPTERS:</p> <p>1 3 13 25</p>	<p>Constitutional Monarchy            Despotism            Democracy            Nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Magna Carta</li> <li>English Bill of Rights (1689)</li> <li>American Declaration of Independence (1776)</li> <li>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789)</li> <li>U.S. Bill of Rights (1791)</li> </ul> <p>Simon Bolivar            Federalists            John Locke            Charles-Louis Montesquieu            Jean-Jacques Rousseau            Thomas Jefferson            James Madison            John Smith            Jamestown            Joint-stock companies            Indentured servant            Puritan            John Winthrop            King Phillips' War            William Penn            Quaker            Mercantilism            Navigation Acts            Great Awakening            Manifest Destiny            Oregon Trail            The Alamo            Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo            Abolition            Ralph Waldo Emerson            Transcendentalism            Frederick Douglass            Sojourner Truth</p>	
<b>Benchmark Assessment Window: 10/20- 10/31 Standards Assessed: TBD</b>						



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Q2 17 DAYS  Q2 ENDS 1/16	<b>INDUSTRIALIZATION</b> US as a <b>WORLD POWER</b> IN THE 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  <b>Big Idea:</b> The rise of Industrialization changed the U.S. politically, socially, and economically.  <b>Essential Questions:</b> (1) Is industrialization a positive thing?	<b>11.2 Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural to urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.</b> 1. Know the effect of industrialization on living and working conditions, including the portrayal of working conditions and food safety in Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> . 2. Describe the changing landscape, including the growth of cities linked by industry and trade; the development of cities divided according to race, ethnicity, and class. 3. Trace the effect of the Americanization movement. 4. Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses by immigrants and middle-class reformers. 5. Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders. 6. Trace the economic development of the U.S. and its emergence as a major industrial power, including the gains from trade and advantages of its physical geography. 7. Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel (e.g., biographies of William Graham Sumner, Billy Sunday, Moody). 8. Examine effect of political programs/activities of Populists. 9. Understand effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (e.g., federal regulation of railroad transport, Children's Bureau, 16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson).		<b>CHAPTERS:</b> 3 5 6 7 8 13 19	Capitalism Labor Union Pollution Romanticism Social Darwinism Social Reform Socialism Urbanization Social structure Free-enterprise Entrepreneurs Samuel F.B. Morse Strike Immigration National Trade's Union Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> Sixteenth Amendment William Wordsworth William Blake Charles Dickens Louis Pasteur Henry Bessemer James Watt Eli Whitney Thomas Edison	
Q2 14 DAYS	<b>WORLD POWER IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY</b>  <b>Big Idea:</b> (1) The U.S. became a world power in the 20th century.	<b>11.4 Students trace the rise of the U.S. to its role as a world power in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.</b> 1. List the purpose and the effects of the Open Door Policy. 2. Describe the Spanish-American War and the U.S. expansion in the Pacific. 3. Discuss America's role in the Panama Revolution and the building of the Panama Canal.	<b>Leading Questions:</b> (1) How did the U.S. foreign policy in Asia lead to expansion in the South Pacific? (2) What role did the U.S. play in Latin America affairs in the 20th century?	<b>CHAPTERS:</b> 9 10 11 18	Balance of power Civil Service Colonialism Cultural Diffusion Ethnocentrism Non-Violence Resource Distribution Social Structure Traditional society	



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Q2 14 DAYS Con't	<b>Essential Questions:</b> (1) How powerful should the president be? (2) Does the U.S. have the right to dominate other countries? (3) Does any country have the right to dominate any other country?	4. Explain Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy, Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches. 5. Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front. 6. Trace the declining role of Great Britain and the expanding role of the U.S. in world affairs after WW II.	(3) How did World Wars I & II affect the U.S. at home? (4) How did the U.S. expand its role in world affairs after World War II.		Open Door Policy Spanish-American War U.S.S. Maine Panama Canal Big Stick Diplomacy Dollar Diplomacy Moral Diplomacy World War I ramifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political</li> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Social</li> </ul> Yellow journalism Treaty of Paris Roosevelt Corollary state	
Q2 12 DAYS	UNITED STATES BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS  <b>Big Idea:</b> (1) The 1920s witnessed major political, social, economic, technological and cultural developments.  <b>Essential Questions:</b> (1) Is mass culture good for society?	<b>11.5 Students analyze the major political, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s.</b> 1. Discuss the policies of Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover. 2. 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, immigration quotas and the responses of organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People, and the Anti-Defamation League to those attacks. 3. Examine the passage of the 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act (Prohibition). 4. Analyze the passage of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment and the changing role of women in society. 5. Describe the Harlem Renaissance and new trends and new trends in literature, music, art, with special attention to the work of writers (e.g., Zora Neale Hurston, Langston Hughes) 6. Trace the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the wide world diffusion of popular culture. 7. 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. 8.	<b>Leading Questions:</b> (1) How did presidential policies influence the 1920s? (2) What were the international and domestic events, interests, and philosophies that prompted attacks on civil liberties and what were the responses of organization to these attacks? (3) How did the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> amendments impact American society in the 1920s? (4) What were the new trends of literature, music and art in the 1920s? (5) How did new technologies lead to the diffusion of popular culture and the changing of the American landscape?	CHAPTERS: 2 3 4 6 8 9 12 13 14 15	Alliances Disarmament Internationalism Isolationism Mass communications Militarism Propaganda Total War Theaters of battle Casualties  Combatants Non-combatants  Ku Klux Klan Warren Harding Calvin Coolidge Herbert Hoover Palmer Raids Marcus Garvey American Civil Liberties Union National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Eighteenth Amendment Volstead Act Nineteenth Amendment Harlem Renaissance Zora Neale Hurston Langston Hughes	



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Q2/Q3 13 DAYS	<p>NEW DEAL &amp; THE GREAT DEPRESSION</p> <p><b>Essential Questions:</b>            (1) How did presidential policies influence the 1920s?            (2) What were the international and domestic events, interests, and philosophies that prompted attacks on civil liberties and what were the responses of organization to these attacks?</p>	<p><b>11.6 Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the monetary issues of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries that gave rise to the establishment of the Federal Reserve and the weaknesses in key sectors of the economy in the late 1920s.</li> <li>2. Understand the explanations of the principal causes of the Great Depression and steps taken by the Federal Reserve, Congress and the President to combat the economic crisis.</li> <li>3. Discuss the human toll of the Depression, natural disasters, unwise agricultural practices and their effect 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.</li> <li>4. 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, Bonneville Dam).</li> <li>5. Trace the advances and retreats of organized labor, from the creation of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization to current issues of a post-industrial multinational economy, including the United Farm Workers in California.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Leading Questions:</b>            (1) Why was the Federal Reserve established?            (2) What were the causes of the Great Depression and what steps were taken to combat the economic crisis?            (3) What was the social impact of the Great Depression?            (4) How did the New Deal policies expand the role of the federal government?            (5) How did the Great Depression impact organized labor?</p>	<p>CHAPTERS:            6            12            14            15            23</p>	<p>Federal Reserve            Great Depression            Dust Bowl            New Deal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Works Progress Administration</li> <li>• Social Security</li> <li>• National Labor Relations Board</li> <li>• Farm programs</li> <li>• Tennessee Valley Authority</li> <li>• California Central Valley Project</li> <li>• Bonneville Dam</li> </ul> <p>American Federation of Labor            United Farm Workers</p>	
<p><b>Benchmark Assessment Window: 1/12- 1/27      Standards Assessed: TBD</b></p>						



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Q3 14 DAYS  Q3 ENDS 3/19	U.S. IN WORLD WAR II  <b>Big Idea:</b> (1) World events motivate American involvement in world affairs and effect American society.  <b>Essential Questions:</b> (1) Is it appropriate for the US to get involved with international conflicts? (3) How do we preserve our way of life?	<b>11.7 Students analyze the American participation in World War II</b> 1. Examine the origins of American involvement in the war, with an emphasis on the events that precipitated the attack on Pearl Harbor. 2. Explain U.S. and Allied wartime strategy, including the major battles of Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge. 3. Identify the role and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of the special fighting forces (e.g., Tuskegee Airmen, the 442 <sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat team, the Navajo Codetalkers). 4. Analyze Roosevelt/s foreign policies during World War II (e.g., Four Freedoms speech). 5. Discuss the constitutional issues and impact 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; the role and growing political demands of African Americans. 6. Describe major developments in aviation, weaponry, communication, and medicine and the war's impact on the locations of American industry and use of resources. 7. Discuss the decision to drop atomic bombs and the consequences of the decision (Hiroshima and Nagasaki). 8. 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.		CHAPTERS: 11 16 17	Authoritarianism Command economy/centralization Collectivization Communism Dictatorship Genocide Ideology Indoctrination Police state Racism Pearl Harbor, HI Battles of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Midway</li> <li>• Normandy</li> <li>• Iwo Jima</li> <li>• Okinawa</li> <li>• Battle of bulge</li> </ul> Navajo Code talkers Tuskegee Airmen Four Freedoms Speech Japanese Internment Korematsu v. USA Atomic bomb Marshall Plan	





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Q3 13 DAYS	<p><b>WORLD WAR II AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS</b></p> <p><b>Big Ideas:</b> (1) Governments will go to great lengths to protect their political influence and economic ideology (capitalism vs. communism)</p> <p>(2) Fear of communism drove U.S. domestic and foreign policy after World War II.</p> <p>(3) National ambitions are held higher than human life.</p> <p>(4) World War II turned the U.S. into a political, economic and cultural superpower.</p> <p><b>Essential Questions:</b></p> <p>(1) What should drive U.S. foreign policy?</p> <p>(2) How do we increase what we have?</p> <p>(3) How do we preserve our way of life?</p>	<p>11.9 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss the establishment of the United Nations and International Declaration of Human Rights, IMF, the World Bank, and GATT, and their importance in shaping modern Europe and maintaining peace and international order.</li> <li>Understand the role of military alliances including NATO and SEATO in deterring communist aggression and maintaining security during the Cold War.</li> <li>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 Truman Doctrine; the Berlin Blockade; the Korean War; the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis; Atomic testing in the American West, the “mutual assured destruction” doctrine, and disarmament policies; the Vietnam War; Latin American policy</li> <li>List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa (e.g., protests during the war in Vietnam, the “nuclear freeze” movement).</li> <li>Analyze the role of the Reagan Administration and other factors in the victory of the West in the Cold War.</li> <li>Describe the U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic. Political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.</li> <li>Examine U.S.-Mexican relations in the twentieth century, including key economic, political, immigration, and environmental issues.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Leading Questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is a superpower?</li> <li>Why was communism seen as a big threat to the U.S.?</li> <li>How did containment affect U.S. domestic and foreign policy?</li> <li>How does the U.S. protect its political influence and economic interests abroad?</li> <li>What drives U.S. economic and foreign policy today?</li> </ol>	<p>CHAPTERS:</p> <p>18</p> <p>20</p> <p>22</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26</p>	<p>United Nations</p> <p>International Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>GATT</p> <p>NATO</p> <p>SEATO</p> <p>Cold War</p> <p>McCarthyism</p> <p>Truman Doctrine</p> <p>Berlin Blockade</p> <p>Korean War</p> <p>Bay of Pigs</p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>Vietnam War</p> <p>Latin America Policy</p>	
<b>Benchmark Assessment Window: TBD Standards Assessed: TBD</b>						



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Q4 10 DAYS  Q4 ENDS 6/9	<p><b>Big Ideas:</b> (1) Conflict and economic crisis leads to transformations.</p> <p>(2) U.S. society experienced a significant transformation as a result of world crisis.</p> <p>(3) World conflict has been the catalyst for transformation of the U.S. politically, socially and economically.</p> <p>(4) Social economic conditions experience significant transformation as a result of world conflict.</p> <p>(5) Society is transformed as a result of war.</p> <p><b>Essential Questions:</b></p> <p>(1) Is technology a good thing?</p> <p>(2) How powerful should the president be?</p> <p>(3) Is big business a good thing? (Look at other areas)</p>	<p><b>11.8 Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trace the growth of service sector, white collar, and professional sector jobs in government and business.</li> <li>Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California.</li> <li>Examine Truman's labor policy and congressional reaction to it.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.</li> <li>Discuss the diverse environmental regions in North America, their relation to local economies, particular forms of economic life, and the origins and prospects of environmental problems in those regions.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Discuss the 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).</li> </ol>	<p><b>Leading Questions:</b></p> <p>(1) How have technological advancements resulted in change?</p> <p>(2) Has the environment suffered or benefited from the advancement of technology?</p> <p>(3) How did the policies of the federal government lead to social and economic changes?</p> <p>(4) How did the U.S. economy and business grow and prosper after World War II?</p> <p>(5) How does conflict and economic crisis increase the power of the presidency?</p>	<p>CHAPTERS:</p> <p>9</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26</p>	<p>Mexican Immigration</p> <p>Counterculture</p>	





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Q4 10 DAYS	CIVIL & VOTING RIGHTS  <b>Essential Questions:</b> (1) Is full equality possible in the U.S.?	<p><b>11.10 Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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.</li> <li>2. 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.</li> <li>3. Describe the collaboration on legal strategy between African-American and white civil rights lawyers to end racial segregation in higher education.</li> <li>4. Examine the role of civil rights advocates (e.g., Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Thurgood Marshall, James Farmer, Rosa Parks), including the significance of MLK's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" and "I Have A Dream" speech.</li> <li>5. 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 quest of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Hispanic Americans for civil rights and equal opportunities.</li> <li>6. Analyze the passage and effect of civil right and voting rights legislation (e.g., 1964 Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act of 1965) and the 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment with an emphasis on equality of access to education and to the political process.</li> <li>7. Analyze the women's rights movement from the era of Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony and the passage of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the movement it launched in the 1960s, including differing perspectives on the role of women.</li> <li>8.</li> </ol>		CHAPTERS: 2 3 8 9 11 17 20 21 25	Dred Scot v. Sandford Plessy v. Ferguson Brown v. board of Education Regents of the University of California v. Bakke California Proposition 209 A. Philip Randolph Martin Luther King, Jr. Malcolm X Thurgood Marshall James Farmer Rosa Parks Civil Rights Civil Rights Act Voting Rights Act of 1965 Twenty Fourth Amendment Elizabeth Stanton Susan Anthony Nineteenth Amendment	



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Q4	SOCIAL PROBLEMS & DOMESTIC POLICY ISSUES	<p><b>11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss the reasons for the nation's changing immigration policy with emphasis on the way the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.</li> <li>2. Discuss the significant domestic policy speeches of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton (e.g., education, civil rights, economic policy, environmental policy).</li> <li>3. Describe the changing role of women in society as reflected in the major entry of women into the labor force and the changing family structure.</li> <li>4. Explain the constitutional crisis originating from the Watergate scandal.</li> <li>5. Trace the impact, need, 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.</li> <li>6. Analyze the persistence of poverty and how different analysis of this issue influence welfare reform, health insurance and other social policies.</li> <li>7. 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 farm, increase in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.</li> </ol>		CHAPTERS: 9 19 20 23 24 25 26	Immigration Act of 1965 Watergate	
<b>Benchmark Assessment Window: TBD Standards Assessed: TBD</b>						