COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

American History 10

Examination and Demonstration Course Expectations

Course Description:

This course examines the history of the United States of America from 1877 to the present. The federal republic has withstood challenges to its national security and expanded the rights and roles of its citizens. The episodes of its past have shaped the nature of the country today and prepared it to attend to the challenges of tomorrow. Understanding how these events came to pass and their meaning for today's citizens is the purpose of this course. Historical thinking skills continue to build as students analyze primary and secondary sources from multiple perspectives to support claims with evidence. This course is aligned with Ohio's Learning Standards and includes the study of historical documents in compliance with Amended Substitute Senate Bill 165.

Textbook: *History Alive! Pursuing American Ideals* (TCI)

Credit by Examination and Demonstration:

To receive credit for American History 10, successfully complete the assignments below.

1. **Written Exam** (proctored) - multiple choice questions, a thematic essay question, and a document-based essay question
2. **Research Essays** (2500-3000 words total) - Students may choose to write 1, 2, or 3 essays from the topics below. The combined total count for the essays should be 2500-3000 words.
    - how the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights established the basis of government in the United States
    - how industrialization led to urban growth in American cities and the growth of labor organizations late 1800s and early 1900s
    - the goals and outcomes of the Progressive Movement
    - the causes and consequences of American imperialism and the Spanish-American War
    - the reasons for African-American migrations from the South to the North in the early 20th century
    - the causes and consequences of the Great Depression
    - the change from U.S. isolationism to international involvement in World War II
    - the impact of the Cold War on U.S. foreign policy after 1945
    - the origins, major developments, and consequences of the civil rights movement
3. **Media Presentation** (30-40 minutes) - Slide presentation with audio narration that summarizes the content of the research essays with bullet points, images, charts, graphs, and other multimedia.

Scoring Guidelines:

Written Exam – 50% (Multiple Choice – 20%; Thematic Essay – 15%; Document-Based Essay – 15%)
Research Essays – 25%
Media Presentation – 25%

Research Essays Rubric

CATEGORY	4 – Above Standards	3 – Meets Standards	2 – Approaching Standards	1 – Below Standards
Thesis Statement	The thesis statement identifies the argument of the paper and outlines the main points to be discussed.	The thesis statement identifies the argument of the paper.	The thesis statement outlines some or all of the main points to be discussed but does not identify the argument of the paper.	The thesis statement does identify the argument of the paper and does not preview what will be discussed.
Evidence and Accuracy	All of the evidence and examples are specific, relevant and explanations are given that show how each piece of evidence supports the author's position. All supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately.	Most of the evidence and examples are specific, relevant and explanations are given that show how each piece of evidence supports the author's position. Almost all supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately.	At least one of the pieces of evidence and examples is relevant and has an explanation that shows how that piece of evidence supports the author's position. Some supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately.	Evidence and examples are NOT relevant and/or are not explained. Most supportive facts and statistics were inaccurately reported.
Sequencing	Arguments and support are provided in a logical order that makes it easy and interesting to follow the author's train of thought.	Arguments and support are provided in a fairly logical order that makes it reasonably easy to follow the author's train of thought.	A few of the supporting details or arguments are not in an expected or logical order, distracting the reader and making the essay seem a little confusing.	Many of the support details or arguments are not in an expected or logical order, distracting the reader and making the essay seem very confusing.
Sources	All sources used for quotes, statistics and facts are credible and cited correctly.	All sources used for quotes, statistics and facts are credible and most are cited correctly.	Most sources used for quotes, statistics and facts are credible and cited correctly.	Many sources are suspect (not credible) AND/OR are not cited correctly.
Grammar & Spelling	The writer makes no errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes 1-2 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes 3-4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes more than 4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.

Multimedia Presentation Assessment Rubric

CATEGORY	4— Above Standards	3— Meets Standards	2— Approaching Standards	1— Below Standards
Content and Accuracy	Components of the project cover the topic in depth with details and examples. Subject knowledge is excellent. All supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately.	Includes essential knowledge about the topic. Almost all supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately.	Includes essential information about the topic but there are some factual errors.	Content is minimal or there are several factual errors.
Sources	All sources used for quotes, statistics and facts are credible and cited correctly.	All sources used for quotes, statistics and facts are credible and most are cited correctly.	Most sources used for quotes, statistics and facts are credible and cited correctly.	Many sources are suspect (not credible) and/or are not cited correctly.
Organization and Format	Content is well-organized using headings or bulleted lists to group related material. Makes excellent use of font, color, graphics, effects etc. to enhance the presentation. A professional and academic presentation.	Uses headings or bulleted lists to organize, but the overall organization of topics appears flawed. Makes good use of font, color, graphics, effects etc. to enhance the presentation. A professional and academic presentation employed most of the time.	Content is logically organized for the most part. Makes use of font, color, graphics, effects, etc. but occasionally these detract from the presentation content.	There was no clear or logical organizational structure. Makes use of font, color, graphics, effects, etc. but these often detract from the presentation content.
Technical Competence	Slide presentation demonstrates competency in technology. A professional look. Operation of equipment runs smoothly.	Slide presentation demonstrates competency in technology. A mostly professional look. Operation of equipment runs smoothly for the most part.	VSlide presentation demonstrates a lack of professionalism. There are several incidents of equipment malfunction.	Slide presentation is poorly organized and executed. There are multiple incidents of equipment malfunction.
Grammar and Spelling	The writer makes no errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes 1-2 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes 3-4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes more than 4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.

Ohio's Learning Standards: American History

TOPIC: HISTORICAL THINKING AND SKILLS

Students apply skills by utilizing a variety of resources to construct theses and support or refute contentions made by others. Alternative explanations of historical events are analyzed and questions of historical inevitability are explored.

Content Statements:

1. The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.
2. Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.
3. Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.

TOPIC: HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Some documents in American history have considerable importance for the development of the nation. Students use historical thinking to examine key documents which form the basis for the United States of America.

Content Statements:

4. The Declaration of Independence elaborates on the rights and role of the people in building the foundations of the American nation through the principles of unalienable rights and consent of the people.
5. The Northwest Ordinance elaborates on the rights and role of the people in building the foundations of the American nation through its establishment of natural rights and setting up educational institutions.
6. The U.S. Constitution established the foundations of the American nation and the relationship between the people and their government.
7. The debate presented by the Federalist and Anti-Federalist Papers over protections for individuals and limits on government power resulted in the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights provides constitutional protections for individual liberties and limits on governmental power.

TOPIC: INDUSTRIALIZATION AND PROGRESSIVISM (1877-1920)

Ignited by post-Civil War demand and fueled by technological advancements, large-scale industrialization began in the United States during the late 1800s. Growing industries enticed foreign immigration, fostered urbanization, gave rise to the American labor movement and developed the infrastructure that facilitated the settling of the West. A period of progressive reform emerged in response to political corruption and practices of big business.

Content Statements:

8. The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.
9. The rise of industrialization led to a rapidly expanding workforce. Labor organizations grew amidst unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward big business, and violence toward supporters of organized labor.
10. Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.
11. Continued settlement by Americans in the West intensified conflict with American Indians and reinforced the policy of the reservation system.
12. Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.
13. The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.

TOPIC: FOREIGN AFFAIRS FROM IMPERIALISM TO POST-WORLD WAR I (1898-1930)

The industrial and territorial growth of the United States fostered expansion overseas. Greater involvement in the world set the stage for American participation in World War I and attempts to preserve post-war peace.

Content Statements:

14. As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.
15. After WWI, the United States pursued efforts to maintain peace in the world. However, as a result of the national debate over the Versailles Treaty ratification and the League of Nations, the United States moved away from the role of world peacekeeper and limited its involvement in international affairs.

TOPIC: PROSPERITY, DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL (1919-1941)

The post-World War I period was characterized by economic, social and political turmoil. Post- war prosperity brought about changes to American popular culture. However, economic disruptions growing out the war years led to worldwide depression. The United States attempted to deal with the Great Depression through economic programs created by the federal government.

Content Statements:

16. Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I. 18. An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.
17. An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions
18. Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, women's suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.

19. The Great Depression was caused, in part, by the federal government's monetary policies, stock market speculation, and increasing consumer debt. The role of the federal government expanded as a result of the Great Depression.

TOPIC: FROM ISOLATION TO WORLD WAR (1930-1945)

The isolationist approach to foreign policy meant U.S. leadership in world affairs diminished after World War I. Overseas, certain nations saw the growth of tyrannical governments which reasserted their power through aggression and created conditions leading to the Second World War. After Pearl Harbor, the United States entered World War II, which changed the country's focus from isolationism to international involvement.

Content Statements:

20. During the 1930s, the U.S. government attempted to distance the country from earlier interventionist policies in the Western Hemisphere as well as retain an isolationist approach to events in Europe and Asia until the beginning of WWII.
21. The United States mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II brought significant changes to American society.

TOPIC: THE COLD WAR (1945-1991)

The United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) emerged as the two strongest powers in international affairs. Ideologically opposed, they challenged one another in a series of confrontations known as the Cold War. The costs of this prolonged contest weakened the U.S.S.R. so that it collapsed due to internal upheavals as well as American pressure. The Cold War had social and political implications in the United States.

Content Statements:

22. Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.
23. The United States followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the spread of communism.
24. The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.
25. The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.
26. The collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. brought an end to the Cold War.

TOPIC: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (1945-1994)

A period of post-war prosperity allowed the United States to undergo fundamental social change. Adding to this change was an emphasis on scientific inquiry, the shift from an industrial to a technological/service economy, the impact of mass media, the phenomenon of suburban and Sun Belt migrations, the increase in immigration and the expansion of civil rights.

Content Statements:

27. Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.
28. The postwar economic boom, greatly affected by advances in science, produced epic changes in American life.
29. The continuing population flow from cities to suburbs, the internal migrations from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt, and the increase in immigration resulting from passage of the 1965 Immigration Act have had social and political effects.
30. Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare and national security.

TOPIC: UNITED STATES AND THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD (1991 TO PRESENT)

The United States emerged from the Cold War as a dominant leader in world affairs amidst a globalized economy, political terrorism and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Content Statements:

31. Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.
32. 32. The United States faced new political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War world and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.
33. Focusing on foreign policy, the United States faces ongoing economic, political, military, and social challenges in the post-Cold War era and following the attacks of September 11, 2001.