



Alignment Document
State of New York and Aventa Learning American Government

American Government
2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

Units	Bands	Benchmarks	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
2 Constitutional Foundations for the United States Democratic Republic	2.I The constitution: The Foundation of American Society	2.I.A Historical foundations	Constitutional Origins	Political foundations of American Democracy
		2.I.A.1 17th- and 18th-century Enlightenment thought	Constitutional Origins	Political foundations of American Democracy
		2.I.A.1.a European intellectuals (Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau)	Constitutional Origins	Political foundations of American Democracy
		2.I.A.1.b Key events (Magna Carta, habeas corpus, English Bill of Rights, Glorious Revolution)	Constitutional Origins	Political foundations of American Democracy
		2.I.A.2 The peoples and peopling of the American colonies (voluntary and involuntary)	Constitutional Origins	Colonial Government
			Constitutional Origins	The American Revolution
		2.I.A.2.a Native American Indians (relations between colonists and Native American Indians, trade, alliances, forced labor, warfare)		
		2.I.A.2.b Slave trade		
		2.I.A.2.c Varieties of immigrant motivation, ethnicities, and experiences		
		2.I.A.3 Colonial experience: political rights and mercantile relationships	Constitutional Origins	Colonial Government
Constitutional	The American Revolution			

			Origins	
		2.1.A.3.a Colonial charters and self-government: Mayflower Compact, town meetings, House of Burgesses, local government, property rights, enforceable contracts, Albany Plan of Union	Constitutional Origins	Colonial Government
		2.1.A.3.b Native American governmental systems		
		2.1.A.3.c Colonial slavery (evolution and variation of slavery in Chesapeake, South Carolina and Georgia, lower Mississippi Valley, middle colonies, and the North; slave resistance; influence of Africa and African-American culture upon colonial cultures; contradiction between slavery and emerging ideals of freedom and liberty)		
		2.1.A.3.d Freedom of the press: the Zenger case		
		2.1.A.3.e Salutary neglect, rights of English citizens in America		
		2.1.A.4 The Revolutionary War and the Declaration of Independence	Constitutional Origins	The American Revolution
		2.1.A.4.a Causes of the Revolution	Constitutional Origins	The American Revolution
		2.1.A.4.b Revolutionary ideology (republican principles, natural rights)	Constitutional Origins	Political Foundations of American Democracy
			Constitutional Origins	The American Revolution
		2.1.A.4.c Revolutionary leaders: Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry		
		2.1.A.4.d Slavery, African-Americans, and the outcome of the American Revolution (African-American role in the Revolution,		

	growth of the "free black" population)		
	2.1.A.5 New York State Constitution based on republican principles		
	2.1.A.5.a New York State Constitution		
	2.1.A.5.b State constitutions (ratification by the people, unicameral versus bicameral legislatures, branches of government)		
	2.1.A.5.c Guaranteeing religious liberty (disestablishment of churches, the growth of religious pluralism)		
	2.1.A.5.d The abolition of slavery in the North		
	2.1.A.6 Articles of Confederation	Constitutional Origins	Establishing the First Government
	2.1.A.7 Northwest Ordinance		
	2.1.B Constitutional Convention	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
	2.1.B.1 Representation and process	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
	2.1.B.1.a Framers of the Constitution (James Madison)	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
	2.1.B.1.b Plans of government (Virginia plan, New Jersey plan, Connecticut plan)	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
	2.1.B.2 Conflict and compromise: seeking effective institutions	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
	2.1.B.2.a Protecting liberty against abuses or power	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution\
		Constitutional Principles	Structure of the Constitution
	2.1.B.2.b Power separated and balanced	Constitutional Principles	Principles of the Constitution
	2.1.B.2.c The Constitution, slavery, and fear of tyrannical powers of government		

	2.1.B.3 The document: structure of government	Constitutional Principles	Structure of the Constitution
	2.1.B.4 Ratification	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
	2.1.B.4.a The Federalist Papers-a New York activity with widespread influence		
	2.1.B.4.b The debate: Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
	2.1.C The Bill of Rights	Constitutional Principles	Structure of the Constitution
	2.1.D Basic structure and function: three branches and their operation	Constitutional Principles	Principles of the Constitution
	2.1.E Basic constitutional principles	Constitutional Principles	Principles of the Constitution
	2.1.E.1 national power-limits and potentials	Constitutional Principles	Federalism
	2.1.E.2 federalism-balance between nation and state	Constitutional Principles	Federalism
	2.1.E.3 the judiciary-interpreter of the Constitution or shaper of public policy		
	2.1.E.4 civil liberties-protecting individual liberties from governmental abuses; the balance between government and the individual	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Liberties
	2.1.E.5 criminal procedures-the balance between the rights of the accused and protection of the community and victims	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Liberties
	2.1.E.6 equality-its historic and present meaning as a constitutional value	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
	2.1.E.7 the rights of women under the Constitution	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
	2.1.E.8 the rights of ethnic and racial groups under the Constitution	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights

			Liberties	
		2.I.E.9 Presidential power in wartime and in foreign affairs	The Executive Branch	Presidential Powers
		2.I.E.10 the separation of powers and the capacity to govern	Constitutional Principles	Principles of the Constitution
		2.I.E.11 avenues of representation		
		2.I.E.12 property rights and economic policy		
		2.I.E.13 constitutional change and flexibility	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
		2.I.F Implementing the new constitutional principles	Constitutional Principles	Principles of the Constitution
		2.I.F.1 Creating domestic stability through sound financial policies: Hamilton's financial plans		
		2.I.F.2 Development of unwritten constitutional government under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson: cabinet, political parties, judicial review, executive and Congressional interpretation, lobbying; the Marshall Court (Marbury v. Madison, 1803, McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819, and Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824)	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties Constitutional Principles Constitutional Principles	Supreme Court History Principles of the Constitution Federalism
		2.I.F.3 Establishing a stable political system	Covered throughout the course	
		2.I.F.3.a The Federalist and Republican parties (philosophies of Hamilton and Jefferson)		
		2.I.F.3.b Suppressing dissent (the Whiskey Rebellion, the Alien and Sedition Acts)	Constitutional Origins	Creating the Constitution
		2.I.F.4 Neutrality and national security, Washington through Monroe: foreign affairs, establishing boundaries		

		2.I.F.4.a Neutrality: A key element of American foreign policy-influence of geography		
		2.I.F.4.b A new nation in a world at war		
		2.I.F.4.c Economic pressures as a tool of diplomacy		
		2.I.F.4.d The failure of Republican diplomacy: War of 1812 (significance of the War for Native American Indians, Spain, the growth of industry)		
		2.I.F.4.e Monroe Doctrine		
	2.II The Constitution Tested: Nationalism and Sectionalism	2.II.A Factors unifying the United States, 1789-1861		
		2.II.A.1 The first and second two-party systems		
		2.II.A.2 The market economy and interstate commerce		
		2.II.A.3 The Marshall Court	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
		2.II.B Constitutional stress and crisis		
		2.II.B.1 Developing sectional differences and philosophies of government		
		2.II.B.1.a The growth of urban and industrial patterns of life in the North		
		2.II.B.1.a1 the transportation revolution (Erie Canal, rise of the port of New York, New York City's rise as a trade and manufacturing center)		
		2.II.B.1.a2 the introduction of the factory system		
		2.II.B.1.a3 working conditions		
		2.II.B.1.a4 women and work		
		2.II.B.1.a5 urban problems		

		2.II.B.1.b Middle-class and working-class life in the pre-Civil War North (families, gender roles, schooling, childhood, living conditions, status of free blacks)		
		2.II.B.1.c Foreign immigration and nativist reactions (Jews; Irish mass starvation, 1845- 1850; Germans; 1848 refugees; Know Nothings)		
		2.II.B.1.d Patterns of Southern development (growth of cotton cultivation, movement into the Old Southwest, women on plantations)		
		2.II.B.1.e Life under slavery (slave laws; material conditions of life; women and children ; religious and cultural expression; resistance)		
		2.II.B.2 Equal rights and justice: expansion of franchise; search for minority rights; expansion of slavery; abolitionist movement; the underground railroad; denial of Native American Indian rights and land ownership	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
			The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Liberties
		2.II.B.2.a Political democratization: national political nominating convention, secret ballot	Political Participation	Nominations and Campaigns
		2.II.B.2.b The rise of mass politics (John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, the spoils system, the bank war, Martin Van Buren)		
		2.II.B.2.c Native Americans		
		2.II.B.2.c1 History of Indian relations from 1607		
		2.II.B.2.c2 Native American cultural survival strategies (cultural adaptation, cultural revitalization movements, Pan-		

		Indian movements, resistance)		
		2.II.B.2.c3 The removal policy: Worcester v. Georgia, 1832		
		2.II.B.2.d The birth of the American reform tradition (religious and secular roots; public schools; care for the physically disabled and the mentally ill; the problems of poverty and crime; antislavery; women's rights movement)		
		2.II.B.3 The great constitutional debates: states' rights versus federal supremacy (nullification); efforts to address slavery issue (Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, fugitive slave law, Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857); preservation of the Union		
		2.II.C Territorial expansion through diplomacy, migration, annexation, and war; Manifest Destiny		
		2.II.C.1 The Louisiana Purchase		
		2.II.C.2 Exploring and settling the West (explorers, Lewis and Clark expedition, naturalists, trappers and traders, trailblazers, missionaries, pioneers, the Mormon Church		
		2.II.C.3 The Spanish, Mexican, and Native American West		
		2.II.C.4 Motives for and implications of expansion and western settlement		
		2.II.C.5 Politics of western expansion (Manifest Destiny, the Texas and Oregon questions, the Mexican War)		
		2.II.C.6 Impact of western expansion upon Mexicans and Native Americans		
		2.II.D The Constitution in jeopardy: The American Civil War		

		2.II.D.1 United States society divided	Covered throughout the course	
		2.II.D.1.a Party disintegration and realignment and sectional polarization (Kansas-Nebraska Act, disintegration of the Whig Party and the rise of the Republican Party, Dred Scott decision, John Brown's raid)		
		2.II.D.1.b Abraham Lincoln, the secession crisis, and efforts at compromise (Lincoln-Douglas debates, election of 1860, secession, compromise plans, Fort Sumter)		
		2.II.D.2 Wartime actions		
		2.II.D.2.a Military strategy, major battles (Antietam, Gettysburg), and human toll		
		2.II.D.2.b Impact of war on home front (civil liberties during the Civil War, women's roles)		
		2.II.D.2.c Government policy during the war (wartime finances, creating a national currency, transcontinental railroad, Homestead Act)		
		2.II.D.2.d Lincoln and Emancipation (the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address, African-American participation in the Civil War, the 13th Amendment)	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
3 Industrialization of the United States	3.I The Reconstructed Nation	3.I.A Reconstruction plans		
		3.I.A.1 Lincoln's plan		
		3.I.A.2 Congressional Reconstruction		
		3.I.A.3 Post-Civil War amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th)	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
		3.I.A.4 Impeachment of Andrew Johnson		
		3.I.A.5 The reconstructed nation and		

	shifting relationships between the federal government, state governments, and individual citizens		
	3.1.B The North		
	3.1.B.1 Economic and technological impacts of the Civil War	Economics and American Government	Economics Systems and the United States Government
	3.1.B.2 Expanding world markets	Economics and American Government	Economics Systems and the United States Government
	3.1.B.3 Developing labor needs	Economics and American Government	Economics Systems and the United States Government
	3.1.C The New South		
	3.1.C.1 Agriculture: land and labor (sharecropping and tenant farming)		
	3.1.C.2 Status of freedmen		
	3.1.C.2.a The economic, political, social, and educational experiences of formerly enslaved African-Americans		
	3.1.C.2.b From exclusion to segregation		
	3.1.C.3 Struggle for political control in the New South		
	3.1.C.4 Supreme Court interpretations of the 13th and 14th amendments (Civil Rights Cases, 1883)	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History Civil Rights Civil Liberties
	3.1.C.5 The emerging debate over		

		"proper" role of African-Americans		
		3.I.D End of Reconstruction		
		3.I.D.1 Disputed election of 1876		
		3.I.D.2 End of military occupation		
		3.I.D.3 Restoration of white control in the South (1870s and 1880s) and abridgment of rights of freed African-Americans		
		3.I.D.4 Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896: "separate but equal"	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		3.I.E The Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction: Summary		
		3.I.E.1 On political alignments		
		3.I.E.2 On the nature of citizenship		
		3.I.E.3 On federal-state relations		
		3.I.E.4 On the development of the North as an industrial power		
		3.I.E.5 On American society		
	3.II The Rise of American Business, Industry, and Labor, 1865 - 1920	3.II.A Economic transformation and the "search for order"	Economics and American Government	Economic System and the United States Economic
		3.II.A.1 Business response to change: organize and rationalize		
		3.II.A.2 Organizational responses		
		3.II.A.2.a From proprietorships and partnerships to the rise of monopolies		
		3.II.A.2.b Incorporation		
		3.II.A.2.c Capital concentration; consolidation		
		3.II.A.2.d Expanding markets: national and international	Economics and American Government	Economic System and the United States Economic
		3.II.A.2.e Merchandising changes, department stores, mail order catalogs		

	3.II.B Major areas of growth in business and industry		
	3.II.B.1 Transportation: railroads and automobiles; urban transportation		
	3.II.B.2 Building materials: steel		
	3.II.B.3 Energy sources: coal, oil, electricity		
	3.II.B.4 Communications: telegraph, telephone		
	3.II.C Representative entrepreneurs: Case studies in concentrated wealth and effort (other personalities may be substituted; local examples of enterprise should also be used)		
	3.II.C.1 John D. Rockefeller: oil; Andrew Carnegie: steel; Ford: auto		
	3.II.C.2 Work ethic: Cotton Mather to Horatio Alger		
	3.II.C.3 Conflict between public good and private gain, e.g., use of resources		
	3.II.D New business and government practices: Popular and government responses		
	3.II.D.1 Laissez-faire and government support; interpretation of 14th Amendment by Supreme Court	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
	3.II.D.2 Railroad "pooling"; rate inequities (Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway v. Illinois, 1886); railroad regulation: state and national ICC.		
	3.II.D.3 Competition and absorption; mergers and trusts; Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890 (United States v. E.C. Knight, 1895)		
	3.II.E Labor's response to economic	Economics and	Economic Systems and the

	change: Organize	American Government	United States Economy
	3.II.E.1 Efforts at national labor unions: Knights of Labor (1869); AF of L (1881-1886); ILGWU (1900)	Economics and American Government	Economic Systems and the United States Economy
	3.II.E.1.a "Bread and butter" objectives		
	3.II.E.1.b Unions and social issues (education)		
	3.II.E.1.c Attitudes toward immigrants, African- Americans, women		
	3.II.E.1.d Union leadership (Gompers, Debs)		
	3.II.E.2 Struggle and conflict		
	3.II.E.2.a Major strikes: gains and losses- Homestead, Pullman (In Re Debs, 1895), Lawrence		
	3.II.E.2.b Management's position		
	3.II.E.2.c Weapons or tactics employed in disputes between labor and management		
	3.II.E.2.d Attitude and role of government		
	3.II.F Agrarian response to economic change: Organize and protest		
	3.II.F.1 The Grange movement as agrarian protest		
	3.II.F.2 Populism: a political response- William Jennings Bryan and the election of 1896		
	3.II.F.2.a Case study: The Populists as a grass- roots political party		
	3.II.F.3 National government response: Interstate Commerce Act, 1887		
3.III Adjusting Society to Industrialism: American People and Places	3.III.A Impact of industrialization		
	3.III.A.1 Urban growth		
	3.III.A.1.a Attractions: jobs, education,		

		culture, public education system		
		3.III.A.1.b Problems (slums, increased crime, inadequate water and sanitation services)		
		3.III.A.1.c Skyscrapers and elevators; tenements and walk-ups		
		3.III.A.1.d Social Darwinism, increased class division, conspicuous consumption, social conscience, philanthropy		
		3.III.A.2 Work and workers		
		3.III.A.2.a Factories and people-immigrant patterns of settlement		
		3.III.A.2.b Geographic, economic, social, and political considerations	Covered throughout the course	
		3.III.A.2.c Working conditions: "wage slavery"		
		3.III.A.2.d Living conditions: company towns and urban slums		
		3.III.A.2.e The Great Migration: The migration of African-Americans to the North		
		3.III.A.3 Women, families, and work		
		3.III.A.3.a Traditional roles-Victorian ideal and reality		
		3.III.A.3.b Outside and inside their homes: double drudgery		
		3.III.A.3.c Jobs for domestics, laundresses, and textile workers; technology brought jobs as telephone operators and typists		
		3.III.A.3.d Emerging family patterns: two wage earners, broken homes		
		3.III.A.3.e Problems of child labor, elderly, disabled, and African-American women		
		3.III.A.3.e1 Case study: child labor		

	3.III.A.3.f Role of religion in a pluralistic society		
	3.III.A.3.f1 Religious tolerance develops slowly		
	3.III.A.3.f2 Puritan beliefs and values influenced our historical development		
	3.III.A.3.f3 Religion and party politics to 1896		
	3.III.A.4 The growing middle class (consumerism and its material benefits and effects)		
	3.III.A.5 Art and literature (Mark Twain and penny dailies)		
	3.III.B Immigration, 1850-1924		
	3.III.B.1 New sources: eastern/southern Europe; Asia-the "new ethnicity"		
	3.III.B.1.a Case studies: Italian immigration, Chinese immigration (1850-1924, West to East migration), Russian/Jewish immigration		
	3.III.B.2 The impulses abroad		
	3.III.B.3 The attractions here: labor shortages, liberty, and freedoms		
	3.III.B.4 Urbanization: ghettos		
	3.III.B.5 "Americanization" process		
	3.III.B.6 Impacts on family, religion, education, and politics		
	3.III.B.7 Contributions to American society	Covered throughout the course	
	3.III.B.7.a Diversity of the United States population		
	3.III.C Reactions to the "new" immigration		
	3.III.C.1 Cultural pluralism: assimilation (Americanization), acculturation ("melting pot" or cultural pluralism), or both		

	3.III.C.2 Nativist reactions: stereotyping and prejudice		
	3.III.C.2.a Case study: Irish immigration		
	3.III.C.3 Impact on African-Americans and other established minorities		
	3.III.C.4 "Yellow Peril," West Coast restrictions		
	3.III.C.5 Literacy testing, 1917		
	3.III.C.6 The Red Scare		
	3.III.C.7 Quota acts of 1921 and 1924		
	3.III.D The frontier (1850-1890)		
	3.III.D.1 Land west of the Mississippi		
	3.III.D.1.a Rolling plains and the Great American Desert		
	3.III.D.1.b Native American Indian nations; concept of oneness with the environment		
	3.III.D.1.c The Homestead Act, 1862, and the settlement of the West		
	3.III.D.2 The impact of industrialization		
	3.III.D.2.a Improved transportation facilitated shipping of foodstuffs and migration of population		
	3.III.D.2.b Western migration of immigrants		
	3.III.D.2.c Potential for investment: development of key urban centers		
	3.III.D.3 Native American Indians		
	3.III.D.3.a Pressures of advancing white settlement: differing views of land use and ownership		
	3.III.D.3.b Treaties and legal status		
	3.III.D.3.c The Indian wars: 1850-1900		
	3.III.D.3.d Legislating Indian life:		

		reservations; Dawes Act (1887)		
		3.III.D.3.e Indian civil rights laws-legal status of Native American Indians, 1887-1970: citizenship, 1924; self-government, 1934; self-determination, 1970		
4 The Progressive Movement: Responses to the Challenges Brought About by Industrialization and Urbanization	4.I Reform in America	4.I.A Pressures for reform		
		4.I.A.1 Progressives supported the use of government power for different reform purposes		
		4.I.A.2 Effects of developing technologies and their social, ethical, and moral impacts		
		4.I.A.3 Struggle for fair standards of business operation and working conditions (Lochner v. New York, 1905; Muller v. Oregon, 1908)		
		4.I.A.4 Increasing inequities between wealth and poverty		
		4.I.A.5 Rising power and influence of the middle class		
		4.I.B Progress: Social and economic reform and consumer protection	Economics and American Government	Economic Systems and the United States Economy
		4.I.B.1 The "Muckrakers" and reform		
		4.I.B.1.a Magazine writers (Steffens, Tarbell)		
		4.I.B.1.b Novelists (Norris, Sinclair)		
		4.I.B.1.c Legislation (Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906, Meat Inspection Act, 1906)		
		4.I.B.2 Other areas of concern		
		4.I.B.2.a Social settlement movement and the problems of poverty (Jacob Riis, Jane Addams)		

		4.I.B.2.b Women's rights and efforts for peace	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		4.I.B.2.b1 The suffrage movement (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony); Seneca Falls	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		4.I.B.2.b2 Beginnings of fight for birth control (Margaret Sanger)		
		4.I.B.2.b3 Peace movement		
		4.I.B.2.c The black movement and reform (Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois)	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		4.I.B.2.c1 Formation of NAACP (1912)		
		4.I.B.2.c2 Ida Wells (anti-lynching)		
		4.I.B.2.c3 Marcus Garvey		
		4.I.B.2.d Temperance/prohibition		
		4.I.B.2.e Formation of Anti-Defamation League (1913)		
		4.I.C Progressivism and government action		
		4.I.C.1 Emerging Progressive movement: political reform		
		4.I.C.1.a Influence of America's urban middle class		
		4.I.C.1.b Municipal and state reform		
		4.I.C.1.b1 Municipal reform: response to urban problems		
		4.I.C.1.b2 Sudden growth and needed services		
		4.I.C.1.c Progressive state reform: e.g., Wisconsin (Robert LaFollette); New York (Theodore Roosevelt); Massachusetts (initiative, referendum, recall); economic,		

	social, environmental reforms		
	4.I.C.2 Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal		
	4.I.C.2.a The stewardship theory of the Presidency		
	4.I.C.2.b Legislation strengthening railroad regulation and consumer protection		
	4.I.C.2.c "Trust-busting" court cases (Northern Securities Co. v. United States, 1904); rule of reason: Standard Oil		
	4.I.C.3 Conservation		
	4.I.C.3.a Theodore Roosevelt's concern for nature, land, and resources		
	4.I.C.3.b Federal legislation and projects: effects on states' limits		
	4.I.C.3.c Roles of Gifford Pinchot and John Muir		
	4.I.C.4 Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom		
	4.I.C.4.a Progressivism at its zenith; the 1912 election: Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson		
	4.I.C.4.b The Underwood Tariff and the graduated income tax	Economics and American Government	Revenue and Expenditures
	4.I.C.4.c Clayton Antitrust Act and the Federal Trade Commission		
	4.I.C.4.d The Federal Reserve System (monetary controls)	Economics and American Government	Economic Systems and the United States Economy
	4.I.C.4.e Women's suffrage amendment	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
	4.I.C.5 World War I: effect on domestic reform		

	4.II The Rise of American Power	4.II.A An emerging global involvement		
		4.II.A.1 From old diplomacy to new, 1865-1900		
		4.II.A.1.a Role of increased American power		
		4.II.A.1.a1 Communications technology		
		4.II.A.1.a2 American attitudes toward international role		
		4.II.A.1.a3 Growth of naval power		
		4.II.A.1.b Perry and the "opening" of Japan (1854)		
		4.II.A.2 Other Pacific overtures		
		4.II.A.2.a United States and China; the Chinese perspective (Boxer Rebellion)		
		4.II.A.2.b The Open-Door policy		
		4.II.A.2.c Acquisition of Hawaii		
		4.II.A.2.d Naval bases: Samoa		
		4.II.A.3 Imperialism: the Spanish-American War		
		4.II.A.3.a Causes for war		
		4.II.A.3.b United States empire-Puerto Rico; Cuban protectorate (the Platt Amendment)		
		4.II.A.3.b1 Acquisition of the Philippines: "the great debate"		
		4.II.A.3.b2 Disposition of territories		
		4.II.A.3.b3 Constitutional issues		
		4.II.A.4 Latin American affairs		
		4.II.A.4.a Monroe Doctrine update (Roosevelt corollary): the view from Latin America		
4.II.A.4.b West Indies protectorates ("the big stick")				

		4.II.A.4.c Panama Canal: acquisition and construction; Canal retrocession treaty		
		4.II.A.4.d Taft and dollar diplomacy		
		4.II.B Restraint and involvement: 1914-1920		
		4.II.B.1 United States involvement		
		4.II.B.1.a Efforts at neutrality and "preparedness"		
		4.II.B.1.b Causes of United States entry into World War I		
		4.II.B.1.c United States role in the war		
		4.II.B.1.d United States reaction to the Russian Revolution		
		4.II.C Wartime constitutional issues		
		4.II.C.1 War opposition and patriotism: the draft issue		
		4.II.C.2 Espionage and Sedition acts		
		4.II.C.3 Schenck v. United States, 1919; clear and present danger doctrine		
		4.II.C.4 Red Scare, 1918-1919		
		4.II.D The search for peace and arms control: 1914-1930		
		4.II.D.1 The peace movement: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom		
		4.II.D.2 War aims: The Fourteen Points		
		4.II.D.3 Treaty of Versailles: Wilson's role		
		4.II.D.4 League of Nations: Henry Cabot Lodge and the United States Senate rejection		
		4.II.D.5 Washington Naval Disarmament Conference (1920s)		
		4.II.D.6 Reparations and war debts (United States as a world banker)		

		4.II.D.7 Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)		
		4.II.D.8 Establishment of the World Court		
5 At Home and Abroad: Prosperity and Depression, 1917 - 1940	5.I War and Prosperity: 1917 - 1929	5.I.A Impact of war		
		5.I.A.1 War's effects on gender roles, on African- Americans, and other minority groups		
		5.I.A.2 Case study: Movement of African-Americans from the South to northern cities		
		5.I.A.3 Return to "normalcy": 1918-1921		
		5.I.B The twenties: Business boom or false prosperity?		
		5.I.B.1 Post-World War I recession		
		5.I.B.2 Avarice and scandal: Teapot Dome		
		5.I.B.3 Coolidge prosperity; not for everyone		
		5.I.B.4 Problems on the farm		
		5.I.B.4.a Expansion, mortgages, and advancing technology		
		5.I.B.4.b Farmers and minorities fail to share in economic benefit		
		5.I.B.5 Speculative boom: the "big bull market"		
		5.I.C Mass consumption and the clash of cultural values		
		5.I.C.1 Mass consumption		
		5.I.C.1.a The automobile: new industries, products, and services		
		5.I.C.1.b Installment buying: consumer durable goods (appliances)		
		5.I.C.1.c Real estate boom and suburban development; its economic and geographic implications: decline of trolleys		

		and trains, improvement of roads		
		5.I.C.1.c1 The emergence of new regional, political, and economic units	Economic and the American Government	Economic Systems and the United States Economy
		5.I.C.1.d Entertainment: radio; motion pictures; advertising and cultural homogenization		
		5.I.C.2 Constitutional and legal issues	Covered throughout the course	
		5.I.C.2.a Threats to civil liberties: Red Scare, Ku Klux Klan, and Sacco and Vanzetti		
		5.I.C.2.b Prohibition (18th Amendment) and the Volstead Act: stimulus to crime, public attitudes, repeal (21st Amendment)	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
		5.I.C.2.c Science, religion, and education: the Scopes trial (1925)		
		5.I.C.2.d Restrictions on immigration: closing the "golden door"		
		5.I.C.3 Shifting cultural values		
		5.I.C.3.a Revolution in morals and manners: fads, flappers, and Freud		
		5.I.C.3.b Women's changing roles		
		5.I.C.3.b1 Effect of World War I		
		5.I.C.3.b2 Involvement in the political process: the 19th Amendment	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
		5.I.C.3.b3 Health and working conditions		
		5.I.C.3.b4 Women in the workforce		
		5.I.C.3.b5 Emerging role: emphasis on wife rather than mother		
		5.I.C.3.c The literary scene		
		5.I.C.3.c1 Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway, Edith Wharton, Willa Cather, and F. Scott Fitzgerald		

		5.I.C.3.c2 The Harlem Renaissance: Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Bessie Smith		
	5.II The Great Depression	5.II.A Onset of the Depression		
		5.II.A.1 Weakness in the economy		
		5.II.A.1.a Overproduction/underconsumption (maldistribution of wealth)		
		5.II.A.1.b Overexpansion of credit (e.g., buying stock on margin)		
		5.II.A.2 The stock market crash		
		5.II.A.2.a Worldwide nature-Growing financial interdependence		
		5.II.A.2.b Interdependent banking systems		
		5.II.A.2.c International trade		
		5.II.A.2.d Political repercussions		
		5.II.A.3 The Hoover response		
		5.II.A.3.a Rugged individualism; "trickle down" economics		
		5.II.A.3.b Reconstruction Finance Corporation		
		5.II.A.4 Unemployment, the Bonus Army, Hoovervilles; impact on women and minorities	Economics and the American Government	Economic Systems and the United States Economy
		5.II.B Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal: Relief, recovery, and reform programs		
		5.II.B.1 Relief of human suffering		
		5.II.B.1.a Bank "holiday"; Emergency Banking Act		
	5.II.B.1.b Federal Emergency Relief Act			
	5.II.B.1.c Unemployment: WPA, PWA, CCC; troubling equity issues	Economics and the American	Economic Systems and the United States Economy	

			Government	
		5.II.B.2 Recovery of the United States economy		
		5.II.B.2.a NRA: "codes of fair competition"		
		5.II.B.2.b Mortgage relief: HOLC, FHA		
		5.II.B.2.c First and second AAA, scarcity and parity		
		5.II.B.3 Search for effective reform (program examples)		
		5.II.B.3.a Banking: Glass-Steagall Act (FDIC)		
		5.II.B.3.b Stock market: SEC		
		5.II.B.3.c Social Security		
		5.II.B.3.d Labor		
		5.II.B.3.d1 Wagner Act (NLRB)		
		5.II.B.3.d2 Labor Standards Act		
		5.II.B.4 Labor's response: Formation of CIO		
		5.II.B.5 Controversial aspects of the New Deal		
		5.II.B.5.a Constitutional issues		
		5.II.B.5.a1 Supreme Court and the NRA (Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States, 1935)		
		5.II.B.5.a2 Supreme Court and the AAA		
		5.II.B.5.a3 TVA: model yardstick or creeping socialism		
		5.II.B.5.b 1936 election "mandate"		
		5.II.B.5.c Roosevelt's "Court-packing" proposal: failure and success		
		5.II.B.5.d 1940: third-term controversy (the unwritten constitution)		
		5.II.B.5.e Passage of the 22nd Amendment (1951)	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution

		5.II.B.6 The human factor		
		5.II.B.6.a FDR as communicator and his efforts to restore public confidence; press conferences, "fireside chats," and effective use of the radio		
		5.II.B.6.b Eleanor Roosevelt as the President's eyes and ears		
		5.II.B.6.c The Dust Bowl and the Okies		
		5.II.B.6.d The New Deal and women (Frances Perkins)		
		5.II.B.6.e The New Deal and minorities (shift in African-American vote): discriminatory results		
		5.II.B.6.f Indian Reorganization Act (1934)		
		5.II.B.7 Culture of the Depression		
		5.II.B.7.a Literature: John Steinbeck and Langston Hughes		
		5.II.B.7.b Music: jazz, swing (big bands)		
		5.II.B.7.c Art: WPA, fine arts, Hollywood, comic books		
		5.II.B.8 Opposition to the New Deal: Al Smith, Norman Thomas, Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Dr. Townsend		
6 The United States in an Age of Global Crisis: Responsibility and Cooperation	6.I Peace in Peril: 1933 - 1950	6.I.A Isolation and neutrality		
		6.I.A.1 Causes of disillusion and pacifism		
		6.I.A.2 Neutrality Acts of 1935-37		
		6.I.A.3 Spanish Civil War: testing war technology and ideology		
		6.I.A.4 FDR's "quarantine" speech (1937)		
		6.I.B Failure of peace; triumph of aggression		
		6.I.B.1 Aggressions of Japan, Germany, Italy: 1932- 1940		
		6.I.B.2 Appeasement: The Munich		

		Conference (1938)		
		6.I.B.3 German attack on Poland; start of World War II in Europe		
		6.I.B.4 Gradual United States involvement		
		6.I.B.4.a Neutrality Act of 1939 ("cash and carry")		
		6.I.B.4.b Lend-Lease Act and 50 overage destroyers deal		
		6.I.B.4.c The moral dimension: The Atlantic Charter (August 1941)		
		6.I.C The United States in World War II		
		6.I.C.1 Pearl Harbor		
		6.I.C.2 The human dimensions of the war		
		6.I.C.2.a The "arsenal of democracy" (feats of productivity)		
		6.I.C.2.b Role of women: WACs; Rosie the Riveter; return of the retired		
		6.I.C.2.c Mobilization: the draft; minority issues		
		6.I.C.2.d Financing the war: war bond drives; Hollywood goes to war		
		6.I.C.2.e Rationing		
		6.I.C.2.f Experiences of men and women in military service		
		6.I.C.3 Allied strategy and leadership		
		6.I.C.3.a Assistance to Soviet Union		
		6.I.C.3.b Europe first		
		6.I.C.3.c A two-front war		
		6.I.C.4 The atomic bomb		
		6.I.C.4.a The Manhattan Project (role of refugees)		
		6.I.C.4.b Truman's decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan: Hiroshima		

		and Nagasaki		
		6.I.C.4.c United States occupation of Japan; the "MacArthur constitution"		
		6.I.C.4.d Japanese war crime trials		
		6.I.C.5 The war's impact on minorities		
		6.I.C.5.a Incarceration of West Coast Japanese- Americans; Executive Order 9066; Korematsu v. United States (1944)		
		6.I.C.5.b Extent of racially integrated units in the military		
		6.I.C.5.c The Nazi Holocaust: United States and world reactions		
		6.I.C.5.d The Nuremberg war crimes trials; later trials of other Nazi criminals, e.g., Eichmann, Barbie		
		6.I.C.6 Demobilization		
		6.I.C.6.a Inflation and strikes		
		6.I.C.6.b The G.I. Bill; impact on education and housing		
		6.I.C.6.c Truman's Fair Deal		
		6.I.C.6.d Partisan problems with Congress		
		6.I.C.6.e Minorities continued to find it difficult to obtain fair practices in housing, employment, education		
		6.I.C.6.f Upset election of 1948; Truman versus Dewey		
		6.I.C.6.g Truman and civil rights		
	6.II Peace with Problems: 1945 - 1960	6.II.A International peace efforts		
		6.II.A.1 Formation of the United Nations		
		6.II.A.2 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights		
		6.II.A.2.a Eleanor Roosevelt's role		
		6.II.A.2.b Senate response		

		6.II.A.3 Displaced persons: refugee efforts		
		6.II.B Expansion and containment: Europe		
		6.II.B.1 Summitry: Yalta and Potsdam, establishing "spheres of influence"		
		6.II.B.2 The Iron Curtain: Winston Churchill		
		6.II.B.3 Postwar uses for United States power		
		6.II.B.3.a The Truman Doctrine: Greece and Turkey		
		6.II.B.3.b The Marshall Plan		
		6.II.B.3.b1 Aid for Europe		
		6.II.B.3.b2 The Common Market		
		6.II.B.3.b3 European Parliament		
		6.II.B.3.c Berlin airlift		
		6.II.B.3.d Formation of NATO alliance		
		6.II.C Containment in Asia, Africa, and Latin America		
		6.II.C.1 The United States and Japan		
		6.II.C.1.a Separate peace treaty (1951)		
		6.II.C.1.b Reconstruction of Japan		
		6.II.C.2 The United States and China		
		6.II.C.2.a Rise to power of Mao Zedong and the People's Republic of China		
		6.II.C.2.b Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan (1949)		
		6.II.C.3 USSR tests an A-bomb (1949)		
		6.II.C.4 The "hot war" in Asia: Korean War		
		6.II.C.4.a The Yalu River: China enters the war		
		6.II.C.4.b United Nations efforts: MacArthur, Truman, and "limited war"		

		6.II.C.4.c Stalemate and truce (1953)		
		6.II.C.5 Point four aid: Africa, Asia, Latin America		
		6.II.D The Cold War at home		
		6.II.D.1 Truman and government loyalty checks Case studies: The Smith Act and the House Un-American Activities Committee (Watkins v. United States, 1957); the Alger Hiss case (1950); the Rosenberg trial (1950)		
		6.II.D.2 Loyalty and dissent: the case of Robert Oppenheimer		
		6.II.D.3 McCarthyism		
		6.II.D.4 Politics of the Cold War		
		6.II.D.4.a Loss of China		
		6.II.D.4.b Stalemate in Korea		
		6.II.D.4.c Truman's falling popularity		
7 World in Uncertain Times: 1950 - Present	7.I Toward a Postindustrial World: Living in a Global Age	7.I.A Changes within the United States		
		7.I.A.1 Energy sources (nuclear power)		
		7.I.A.2 Materials (plastics, light metals)		
		7.I.A.3 Technology (computers)		
		7.I.A.4 Corporate structures (multinational corporations)		
		7.I.A.5 Nature of employment (agriculture to industry to service)		
		7.I.A.6 Problems (waste disposal, air/water pollution, growing energy usage, depleting resources, e.g., domestic oil supply)		
	7.II Containment and Consensus: 1945 - 1960	7.II.A Review postwar events		
		7.II.A.1 Emerging power relationships: East/West; North/South; (haves/have-nots; developed/developing nations)		

	7.II.B Eisenhower foreign policies		
	7.II.B.1 The end of the Korean War		
	7.II.B.2 John Foster Dulles, the domino theory and massive retaliation; brinkmanship posture		
	7.II.B.3 The H-bomb; atoms for peace		
	7.II.B.4 Summits and U-2s		
	7.II.B.5 Establishment of SEATO		
	7.II.B.6 Controversy: Aswan Dam and Suez Canal		
	7.II.B.7 Polish and Hungarian uprisings		
	7.II.B.8 Eisenhower Doctrine: intervention in Lebanon		
	7.II.B.9 Sputnik: initiating the space race		
	7.II.C Domestic politics and constitutional issues		
	7.II.C.1 The Eisenhower peace		
	7.II.C.1.a Returning the United States to a peacetime economy		
	7.II.C.1.b Interstate Highway Act (1956)		
	7.II.C.1.c Suburbanization		
	7.II.C.1.d The Warren Court	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
	7.II.C.2 Civil rights	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
	7.II.C.2.a Jackie Robinson breaks the color barrier		
	7.II.C.2.b Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka , 1954	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
	7.II.C.2.c Beginnings of modern civil rights movement	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights

			Liberties	
		7.II.C.2.c1 Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		7.II.C.2.c2 Little Rock: school desegregation	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		7.II.C.2.c3 Segregation in public transportation ruled unconstitutional	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		7.II.C.2.c4 Sit-ins: nonviolent tactic		
		7.II.C.2.c5 Civil Rights Act of 1957	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		7.II.D The people		
		7.II.D.1 Prosperity and conservatism		
		7.II.D.1.a Postwar consumption: homes, autos, and television		
		7.II.D.1.b New educational opportunities: G.I. Bill		
		7.II.D.1.c The baby boom and its effects		
		7.II.D.2 Migration and immigration		
		7.II.D.2.a Suburbanization: Levittowns		
		7.II.D.2.b Cities: declining		
		7.II.D.2.c New immigration patterns: Caribbean focus		
	7.III Decade of Change: 1960s	7.III.A The Kennedy years		
		7.III.A.1 The New Frontier: dreams and promises		
		7.III.A.1.a Civil rights actions	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
		7.III.A.1.a1 James Meredith at the University of Mississippi		

	7.III.A.1.a2 Public career of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Birmingham protest ("Letter from Birmingham Jail")	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Civil Rights
	7.III.A.1.a3 Assassination of Medgar Evers		
	7.III.A.1.a4 March on Washington		
	7.III.A.2 Foreign policy and Cold War crises		
	7.III.A.2.a Bay of Pigs invasion		
	7.III.A.2.b Vienna Summit/Berlin Wall		
	7.III.A.2.c Cuban missile crisis		
	7.III.A.2.d Laos and Vietnam		
	7.III.A.2.e Latin America and the Alliance for Progress		
	7.III.A.2.f Peace Corps		
	7.III.A.2.g Launching the race to the Moon		
	7.III.A.2.h Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963, 1967; Hot Line established		
	7.III.A.3 Movement for rights of disabled citizens		
	7.III.A.3.a Background		
	7.III.A.3.a1 Historic attitude that disabled were defective		
	7.III.A.3.a2 Emergence of humanitarian view in 19th century, development of large institutions		
	7.III.A.3.a3 Development of the concept of normalization; early-20th-century programs of education and training		
	7.III.A.3.b Kennedy administration, 1961-1963; beginning awareness, changing attitudes	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Civil Rights

	7.III.A.3.b1 President's Council on Mental Retardation		
	7.III.A.3.b2 Special Olympics		
	7.III.A.3.c Litigation and legislation; 1960 - present	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
	7.III.A.3.c1 Education of the Handicapped Act, 1966		
	7.III.A.3.c2 Education for All Handicapped Children Act, 1971		
	7.III.A.3.c3 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504		
	7.III.A.3.c4 Americans with Disabilities Act, 1990		
	7.III.A.3.d Dependence to independence		
	7.III.A.3.d1 Activism by disabled veterans		
	7.III.A.3.d2 Deinstitutionalization		
	7.III.A.3.d3 Mainstreaming		
	7.III.A.4 Assassination in Dallas		
	7.III.B Johnson and the Great Society		
	7.III.B.1 Expanding on the Kennedy social programs	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Civil Rights
	7.III.B.1.a War on poverty; VISTA		
	7.III.B.1.b Medicare		
	7.III.B.1.c Federal aid to education		
	7.III.B.1.d Environmental issues and concerns		
	7.III.B.2 The Moon landing: the challenge of space exploration		
	7.III.B.3 Continued demands for equality: civil rights movement		
	7.III.B.3.a Black protest, pride, and power	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and	Civil Rights

			Liberties	
		7.III.B.3.a1 NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People): legal judicial leadership, Urban League		
		7.III.B.3.b Case studies		
		7.III.B.3.b1 SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee): sit-in movement among college students		
		7.III.B.3.b2 SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference): promote nonviolent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts		
		7.III.B.3.b3 CORE (Congress of Racial Equality): "Freedom Riders"		
		7.III.B.3.b4 Testing of segregation laws		
		7.III.B.3.b5 Others: Black Muslims; prominence of Malcolm X: advocating separation of races, separate state in the United States		
		7.III.B.3.b6 Civil unrest: Watts riot, 1965, as example; Kerner Commission		
		7.III.B.3.b7 Assassination of Malcolm X (February 1965)		
		7.III.B.3.c Legislative impact		
		7.III.B.3.c1 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States, 1964), modifications since 1964	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Civil Rights
		7.III.B.3.c2 24th Amendment (eliminating poll tax)	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
		7.III.B.3.c3 Voting Rights Act, 1965		
		7.III.B.3.c4 Court decisions since 1948 upholding or modifying preferential treatment in employment; equal access to housing; travel and accommodations; voting rights; educational equity	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Supreme Court History
		7.III.B.3.c5 Fair Housing Act, 1968		

	7.III.B.4 Demands for equality: women	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Civil Rights
	7.III.B.4.a The modern women's movement		
	7.III.B.4.a1 Kennedy Commission and the Civil Rights Act, 1963-1964	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Civil Rights
	7.III.B.4.a2 NOW (1966) to present		
	7.III.B.4.b Issues		
	7.III.B.4.b1 Shifting roles and images		
	7.III.B.4.b2 Equal Rights Amendment (failure to ratify)		
	7.III.B.4.b3 Roe v. Wade, 1973	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Supreme Court History
	7.III.B.4.b4 Equality in the workplace: compensation, the glass ceiling		
	7.III.B.4.b5 Increased focus on domestic abuse		
	7.III.B.5 Rising consciousness of Hispanic-Americans		
	7.III.B.5.a "Brown power" movement		
	7.III.B.5.b Organizing farm labor (Cesar Chavez)		
	7.III.B.5.c Cuban and Haitian immigration		
	7.III.B.5.d Increasing presence in American politics		
	7.III.B.6 Demands for equality: American Indian Movement (AIM) and other protests		
	7.III.B.6.a Occupation of Alcatraz		
	7.III.B.6.b The "long march"		
	7.III.B.6.c Wounded Knee, 1973		
	7.III.B.7 Rights of the accused	The Judicial Branch	Supreme Court History

			and Civil Rights and Liberties	
		7.III.B.7.a Mapp v. Ohio, 1961	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
		7.III.B.7.b Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
		7.III.B.7.c Miranda v. Arizona, 1966	The Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
		7.III.B.8 Legislative reapportionment: Baker v. Carr, 1962		
	7.IV The Limits of Power: Turmoil at Home and Abroad, 1965 - 1972	7.IV.A Vietnam: sacrifice and turmoil		
		7.IV.A.1 The French-Indochinese War: early United States involvement; Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy policies (review how foreign policy is formulated)		
		7.IV.A.2 United States and the spread of communism; domino theory; credibility of other United States commitments		
		7.IV.A.3 Civil war in South Vietnam; concept of guerrilla warfare		
		7.IV.A.4 LBJ and the Americanization of the war		
		7.IV.A.4.a Fear of "losing" Vietnam		
		7.IV.A.4.b Escalation and United States assumptions; Tet offensive		
		7.IV.A.5 Student protests at home		
		7.IV.A.5.a Draft protesters		
		7.IV.A.5.b Political radicals: protests, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), antiwar		
		7.IV.A.5.c Cultural radicals: hippies and communalists		

		7.IV.A.6 1968: A year of turmoil		
		7.IV.A.6.a President Johnson's decision not to seek reelection		
		7.IV.A.6.b Assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (April 1968) and Robert Kennedy (June 1968)		
		7.IV.A.6.c The Democratic Convention; war protesters disrupt proceedings		
		7.IV.A.6.d Impact of the Vietnam War on society		
	7.V The Trend Toward Conservatism, 1972 - 1985	7.V.A Nixon as President, 1969-1974	Political Participation	Nominations and Campaigns
		7.V.A.1 Domestic policies and events		
		7.V.A.1.a Modifications to Great Society programs (OSHA, Federal Energy Office, DEA, Clean Air Act, food stamps, revenue sharing)		
		7.V.A.1.b The Moon landing		
		7.V.A.1.c Environmental Protection Agency (1970)		
		7.V.A.1.d Self-determination for American Indians (1970)		
		7.V.A.1.e Ratification of the 26th Amendment (1971)	Constitutional Principles	Changing the Constitution
		7.V.A.1.f Title IX - equal education access (1972)		
		7.V.A.2 Nixon's internationalism		
		7.V.A.2.a Henry Kissinger and realpolitik		
		7.V.A.2.a1 Withdrawal from Vietnam and Cambodia; peace talks and signing of Paris Peace Accords (Pentagon papers, New York Times v. United States, 1971)		
		7.V.A.2.a2 Nixon Doctrine		
		7.V.A.2.a3 Opening to China		

	7.V.A.2.a4 Detente: SALT and grain		
	7.V.A.3 The Presidency in crisis		
	7.V.A.3.a Resignation of Spiro Agnew		
	7.V.A.3.b Watergate affair and its constitutional implications	The Executive Branch	Presidential Powers
	7.V.A.3.c United States v. Nixon, 1974	Judicial Branch and Civil Rights and Liberties	Supreme Court History
	7.V.A.3.d The impeachment process and resignation		
	7.V.B The Ford and Carter Presidencies		
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