

Tenth Grade Correlation Benchmarks and Indicators

Social Studies

History Standard

A. Explain connections between the ideas of the Enlightenment and changes in the relationships between citizens and their governments.

B. Explain the social, political, and economic effects of industrialization.

- _____ 1. Explain the effects of industrialization in the United States in the 19th century including: a. Changes in work and the workplace; b. Immigration and child labor and their impact on the labor force; c. Modernization of agriculture; d. Urbanization; e. The emergence of a middle class and its impact on leisure, art, music, literature and other aspects of culture.
- _____ 2. Analyze the impact of industrialization and the modern corporation in the United States on economic and political practices with emphasis on: a. Laissez-faire policies; b. Monopolies; c. Standard of living.
- _____ 3. Analyze the reasons for the rise and growth of labor organizations in the United States (i.e., Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations) including: a. Unregulated working conditions; b. Laissez-faire policies toward big business; c. Violence toward supporters of organized labor.
- _____ 4. Explain the goals and outcomes of the late 19th and early 20th century reform movements of Populism and Progressivism with emphasis on: a. Urban reforms; b. Conservation; c. Business regulation and antitrust legislation; d. The movement for public schooling; e. The regulation of child labor.

C. Analyze the reasons that countries gained control of territory through imperialism and the impact on people living in the territory that was controlled.

- _____ 5. Trace the development of the United States as a world power with emphasis on: a. The Spanish-American War; b. U.S. imperialism in the Far East, South Pacific, Caribbean and Central America.

D. Connect developments related to World War I with the onset of World War II.

- _____ 6. Trace the development of the United States as a world power with emphasis on: a. The decision to enter World War I; b. President Wilson's Fourteen Points; c. The Treaty of Versailles; d. The decision of the United States not to participate in the League of Nations.
- _____ 7. Analyze the impact of U.S. participation in World War II, with emphasis on the change from isolationism to international involvement including the reaction to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

E. Analyze connections between World War II, the Cold War and contemporary conflicts.

- _____ 8. Explain how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced U.S. foreign policy after 1945 with emphasis on: a. The Marshall Plan; b. Communist containment, including the Truman Doctrine; Berlin Blockade and Cuban Missile Crisis; c. The Korean War and the Vietnam War.

F. Identify major historical patterns in the domestic affairs of the United States during the 20th century and explain their significance.

- _____ 9. Analyze the major political, economic and social developments of the 1920s including: a. The Red Scare; b. Women's right to vote; c. African-American migrations from the South to the North; d. Immigration restrictions, nativism, race riots and the reemergence of the Ku Klux Klan; e. The Roaring Twenties and the Harlem Renaissance; f. Stock market speculation and the stock market crash of 1929.
- _____ 10. Analyze the causes and consequences of major political, economic and social developments of the 1930s with emphasis on: a. The Great Depression; b. The Dust Bowl; c. The New Deal.
- _____ 11. Analyze the impact of U.S. participation in World War II with emphasis on: a. Events on the home front to support the war effort, including industrial mobilization, women and minorities in the workforce; b. The internment of Japanese-Americans.
- _____ 12. Explain major domestic developments after 1945 with emphasis on: a. Postwar prosperity in the United States; b. McCarthyism; c. The space race; d. Immigration patterns.
- _____ 13. Trace social unrest, protest and change in the United States including: a. Antiwar protest during the Vietnam War; b. The counterculture movement; c. The women's liberation movement.

- ____ 14. Analyze the origins, major developments, controversies and consequences of the civil rights movement with emphasis on: a. *Brown v. Board of Education*; b. Changes in goals and tactics of leading civil rights advocates and organization; c. The linkages between the civil rights movement and movements to gain justice for other minority groups.

People in Societies Standard

A. Analyze the influence of different cultural perspectives on the actions of groups.

- ____ 1. Describe how the perspectives of cultural groups helped to create political action groups such as: a. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); b. National Organization for Women (NOW); c. American Indian Movement (AIM); d. United Farm Workers.
- ____ 2. Analyze the perspectives that are evidence in African-American, American Indian and Latino art, music, literature and media and how these contributions reflect and shape culture in the United States.

B. Analyze the consequences of oppression, discrimination and conflict between cultures.

- ____ 3. Explain how Jim Crow laws legalized discrimination based on race.
- ____ 4. Analyze the struggle for racial and gender equality and its impact on the changing status of minorities since the late 19th century.

C. Analyze the ways that contacts between people of different cultures result in exchanges of cultural practices.

- ____ 5. Explain the effects of immigration on society in the United States; a. Housing patterns; b. Political affiliation; c. Education system; d. Language; e. Labor practices; f. Religion.

Geography Standard

A. Analyze the cultural, physical, economic and political characteristics that define regions and describe reasons that regions change over time.

- ____ 1. Explain how perceptions and characteristics of geographic regions in the United States have changed over time including: a. Urban areas; b. Wilderness; c. Farmland; d. Centers of industry and technology.

B. Analyze geographic changes brought about by human activity using appropriate maps and other geographic data.

- ____ 2. Describe how changes in technology, transportation and communication affect the location and patterns of economic activities and use of productive resources.

C. Analyze the patterns and processes of movement of people, products and ideas.

- ____ 3. Analyze the geographic processes that contributed to changes in American society including: a. Industrialization and post-industrialization; b. Urbanization and suburbanization; c. Immigration.

Economics Standard

A. Compare how different economic systems answer the fundamental economic questions of what goods and services to produce, how to produce them, and who will consume them.

- ____ 1. Evaluate the effects of specialization, trade and interdependence on the economic system of the United States.

B. Explain how the U.S. government provides public services, redistributes income, regulates economic activity, and promotes economic growth and stability.

- ____ 3. Demonstrate how U.S. governmental policies, including taxes, antitrust legislation and environmental regulations affect individuals and businesses.
- ____ 4. Explain the reasons for the creation of the Federal Reserve System and its importance to the economy.

- ____ 5. Analyze the impact of the Great Depression and World War II on the economy of the United States and the resulting expansion of the role of the federal government.

Government Standard

A. Analyze the evolution of the Constitution through post-Reconstruction amendments and Supreme Court decisions.

- ____ 1. Examine the U.S. Constitution as a living document by analyzing its evolution through amendments and Supreme Court decisions including: a. *Plessy v. Ferguson*; b. *Brown v. Board of Education*; c. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.
- ____ 2. Explain why the 19th and 26th Amendments were enacted and how they affected individuals and groups.

B. Analyze the differences among various forms of government to determine how power is acquired and used.

Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities Standard

A. Analyze ways people achieve governmental change, including political action, social protest and revolution.

- ____ 1. Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on: a. Extension of suffrage; b. Labor legislation; c. Civil rights legislation; d. Military policy; e. Environmental legislation; f. Business regulation; g. Educational policy.
- ____ 2. Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences including: a. Women's suffrage movement of the late 1800's; b. Civil rights movement of the 1860's; c. Student protests during the Vietnam War.

B. Explain how individual rights are relative, not absolute, and describe the balance between individual rights, the rights of others, and the common good.

- ____ 3. Explain the considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights including: a. Clear and present danger; b. Compelling government interest; c. National security; d. Libel or slander; e. Public safety; f. Equal opportunity.
- ____ 4. Analyze instances in which the rights of individuals were restricted including: a. Conscientious objectors in World War I; b. Immigrants during the Red Scare; c. Intellectuals and artists during the McCarthy Era; d. African-American during the civil rights movement.

Social Studies Skills and Methods Standard

A. Evaluate the reliability and credibility of sources.

- ____ 1. Determine the credibility of sources by considering the following: a. The qualifications and reputation of the writer; b. Agreement with other credible sources; c. Recognition of stereotypes; d. Accuracy and consistency of sources; e. The circumstances in which the author prepared the source.
- ____ 2. Critique evidence used to support a thesis.

B. Use data and evidence to support or refute a thesis.

- ____ 3. Analyze one or more issues and present a persuasive argument to defend a position.