

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

Students enrolled in AP United States History will be required to take the United States History Since 1877 STAAR End-of-Course Examination for Graduation Credit. This document helps outline the comparison between the AP US History [APUSH] Topic Outline and the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills Readiness, Supporting, and Process standards of the U.S. History Since 1877 STAAR EOC tested curriculum. The document also cites the parts of the tested curriculum not included in the scope of the APUSH course. It is the responsibility of the APUSH teacher to ensure that students are taught any STAAR Readiness and Supporting standards not addressed in the scope of the APUSH course. One way to address this alignment is to pay close attention to the examples and language of the discipline included in the United States History Since 1877 TEKS/SEs. As much as possible introduce students to those examples and vocabulary as part of the AP course.

The chart below details the crosswalk between the APUSH Topic Outline and the U.S. History Since 1877 TEKS/SEs, including where those standards are taught in the HISD Curriculum Planning Guides. The HISD Social Studies Curriculum Department conducts on-going planning and discussion sessions for APUSH/U.S. History Since 1877 teachers and will have targeted review materials available for teachers and students.

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
Pre-Columbian to 1789 20% of Multiple-Choice Items on the APUSH Exam	No HISD USH Unit Planning Guide primarily addresses these AP United States History topics
1. Pre-Columbian Societies Early inhabitants of the Americas American Indian empires in Mesoamerica, the Southwest, and the Mississippi Valley American Indian cultures of North America at the time of European contact 2. Transatlantic Encounters and Colonial Beginnings, 1492–1690 First European contacts with Native Americans Spain’s empire in North America French colonization of Canada English settlement of New England, the Mid-Atlantic region, and the South From servitude to slavery in the Chesapeake region Religious diversity in the American colonies Resistance to colonial authority: Bacon’s Rebellion, the Glorious Revolution, and the Pueblo Revolt 3. Colonial North America, 1690–1754 Population growth and immigration Transatlantic trade and the growth of seaports The eighteenth-century back country Growth of plantation economies and slave societies The Enlightenment and the Great Awakening Colonial governments and imperial policy in British North America	Topics 1 – 3 do not fall within the chronology of the high school U.S. History Since 1877 course
Pre-Columbian to 1789 20% of Multiple-Choice Items on the APUSH Exam	HISD USH Unit Planning Guide Unit 10 primarily addresses these AP United States History topics
4. The American Revolutionary Era, 1754–1789 The French and Indian War The Imperial Crisis and resistance to Britain The War for Independence State constitutions and the Articles of Confederation The federal Constitution	Ⓢ USH.1A Analyze and evaluate the text, intent, meaning, and importance of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, and Identify the full text of the first three paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence. Ⓢ USH.1B Analyze and evaluate the application of these founding principles to historical events in U.S. history. Ⓢ USH.1C Explain the contributions of the Founding Fathers such as Benjamin Rush, John Hancock, John Jay, John Witherspoon, John Peter Muhlenberg, Charles Carroll, and Jonathan Trumbull Sr. Ⓢ USH.21B Discuss historical reasons why the constitution has been amended.

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	<p>ⓈUSH.21C Evaluate constitutional change in terms of strict construction versus judicial Interpretation.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.23C Explain how participation in the democratic process reflects our national ethos, patriotism, and civic responsibility as well as our progress to build a "more perfect union."</p>
<p>1790 to 1914 45% of Multiple Choice on the APUSH Exam</p>	<p>No HISD USH Unit Planning Guide primarily addresses these AP United States History topics</p>
<p>5. The Early Republic, 1789–1815 Washington, Hamilton, and the shaping of the national government Emergence of political parties: Federalists and Republicans Republican Motherhood and education for women Beginnings of the Second Great Awakening Significance of Jefferson’s presidency Expansion into the trans-Appalachian West; American Indian resistance Growth of slavery and free Black communities The War of 1812 and its consequences</p> <p>6. The Transformation of Economy and Society in Antebellum America The transportation revolution and creation of a national market economy Beginnings of industrialization and changes in social and class structures Immigration and nativist reaction Planters, yeoman farmers, and slaves in the cotton South</p> <p>7. The Transformation of Politics in Antebellum America Emergence of the second party system Federal authority and its opponents: judicial federalism, the Bank War, tariff controversy, and states’ rights debates Jacksonian democracy and its successes and limitations</p> <p>8. Religion, Reform, and Renaissance in Antebellum America Evangelical Protestant revivalism Social reforms Ideals of domesticity Transcendentalism and utopian communities American Renaissance: literary and artistic expressions</p> <p>9. Territorial Expansion and Manifest Destiny Forced removal of American Indians to the trans-Mississippi West Western migration and cultural interactions Territorial acquisitions Early U.S. imperialism: the Mexican War</p> <p>10. The Crisis of the Union Pro- and antislavery arguments and conflicts Compromise of 1850 and popular sovereignty The Kansas–Nebraska Act and the emergence of the Republican Party Abraham Lincoln, the election of 1860, and secession</p> <p>11. Civil War Two societies at war: mobilization, resources, and internal dissent Military strategies and foreign diplomacy Emancipation and the role of African Americans in the war Social, political, and economic effects of war in the North, South,</p>	<p>Topics 5 – 13 do not fall within the chronology of the high school U.S. History Since 1877 course</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
<p>and West</p> <p>12. Reconstruction Presidential and Radical Reconstruction Southern state governments: aspirations, achievements, failures Role of African Americans in politics, education, and the economy Compromise of 1877 Impact of Reconstruction</p> <p>13. The Origins of the New South Reconfiguration of southern agriculture: sharecropping and crop lien system Expansion of manufacturing and industrialization The politics of segregation: Jim Crow and disfranchisement</p>	
<p>1790 to 1914 45% of Multiple Choice on the APUSH Exam</p>	<p>HISD USH Planning Guides Unit 1 and Unit 2 primarily addresses these AP United States History topics</p>
<p>14. Development of the West in the Late Nineteenth Century Expansion and development of western railroads Competitors for the West: miners, ranchers, homesteaders, and American Indians Government policy toward American Indians Gender, race, and ethnicity in the far West Environmental impacts of western settlement</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.3A Analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism. ⓂUSH.12A Analyze the impact of physical and human geographic factors on the settlement of the Great Plains, the Klondike Gold Rush, the Panama Canal, the Dust Bowl, and the levee failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. ⓈUSH.15A Describe how the economic impact of the Transcontinental Railroad and the Homestead Act contributed to the close of the frontier in the late 19th century.</p>
<p>15. Industrial America in the Late Nineteenth Century Corporate consolidation of industry Effects of technological development on the worker and workplace Labor and unions National politics and influence of corporate power Migration and immigration: the changing face of the nation Proponents and opponents of the new order, e.g., Social Darwinism and Social Gospel</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.3A Analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism. ⓂUSH.3B Analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business. ⓂUSH.3C Analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists. ⓂUSH.15B Describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act. ⓂUSH.27A Explain the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations such as electric power, telephone and satellite communications, petroleum-based products, steel production, and computers on the economic development of the United States.</p>
<p>16. Urban Society in the Late Nineteenth Century Urbanization and the lure of the city City problems and machine politics Intellectual and cultural movements and popular entertainment</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.3A Analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism. ⓂUSH.3C Analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists. ⓈUSH.3D Describe the optimism of the many immigrants who sought a better life in America. ⓂUSH.13A Analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States.</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt.
<p>17. Populism and Progressivism Agrarian discontent and political issues of the late nineteenth century Origins of Progressive reform: municipal, state, and national Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson as Progressive presidents Women’s roles: family, workplace, education, politics, and reform Black America: urban migration and civil rights initiatives</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.3A Analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism. ⓂUSH.5A Evaluate the impact of Progressive Era reforms, including initiative, referendum, Recall, and the passage of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments. ⓂUSH.5B Evaluate the impact of muckrakers and reform leaders such as Upton Sinclair, Susan B. Anthony, Ida B. Wells, and W. E. B. DuBois on American society. ⓂUSH.5C Evaluate the impact of third parties, including the Populist and Progressive parties. ⓂUSH.14B Identify the roles of governmental entities and private citizens in managing the environment such as the establishment of the National Park System, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Endangered Species Act. ⓂUSH.15B Describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act. ⓂUSH.15E Describe the emergence of monetary policy in the United States, including the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and the shifting trend from a gold standard to fiat money. ⓂUSH.26D Identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society.</p>
<p>1915 to the present 35% of Multiple-Choice Items on the APUSH Exam</p>	<p>HISD USH Planning Guides Unit 3 and Unit 4 primarily addresses these AP United States History topics</p>
<p>18. The Emergence of America As a World Power American imperialism: political and economic expansion War in Europe and American neutrality The First World War at home and abroad Treaty of Versailles Society and economy in the postwar years</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.4A Explain why significant events, policies, and individuals such as the Spanish-American War, U.S. expansionism, Henry Cabot Lodge, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Sanford B. Dole, and missionaries moved the United States into the position of a world power. ⓂUSH.4B Evaluate American expansionism, including acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico ⓂUSH.4C Identify the causes of World War I and reasons for U.S. entry. ⓂUSH.4D Understand the contributions of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing. ⓂUSH.4E Analyze the impact of significant technological innovations in World War I such as machine guns, airplanes, tanks, poison gas, and trench warfare that resulted in the stalemate on the Western Front. ⓂUSH.4F Analyze major issues such as isolationism and neutrality raised by U.S. involvement in World War I, Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles. ⓂUSH.4G Analyze significant events such as the Battle of Argonne Forest. ⓂUSH.12A Analyze the impact of physical and human geographic factors on the settlement of the Great Plains, the Klondike Gold Rush, the Panama Canal, the Dust Bowl, and the levee failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. ⓂUSH.12B Identify and explain reasons for changes in political</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	<p>boundaries such as those resulting from statehood and international conflicts.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.13A Analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.15C Explain how foreign policies affected economic issues such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the Open Door Policy, Dollar Diplomacy, and immigration quotas.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.15D Describe the economic effects of international military conflicts, including the Spanish-American War and World War I, on the United States.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.19B Explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.19E Evaluate the pros and cons of U.S. participation in international organizations and treaties.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.26F Discuss the importance of Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, including individuals of all races and genders such as Vernon J. Baker, Alvin York, and Roy Benavidez.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.2D Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).</p>
<p>19. The New Era: 1920s The business of America and the consumer economy Republican politics: Harding, Coolidge, Hoover The Culture of Modernism: science, the arts, and entertainment Responses to Modernism: religious fundamentalism, nativism, and Prohibition The ongoing struggle for equality: African Americans and women</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.6A Analyze causes and effects of events and social issues such as immigration, Social Darwinism, eugenics, race relations, nativism, the Red Scare, Prohibition, and the changing role of women.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.6B Analyze the impact of significant individuals such as Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford, Glenn Curtiss, Marcus Garvey, and Charles A. Lindbergh.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.16A Analyze causes of economic growth and prosperity in the 1920s, including Warren Harding's Return to Normalcy, reduced taxes, and increased production efficiencies.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.19C Describe the effects of political scandals, including Teapot Dome, Watergate, and Bill Clinton's impeachment, on the views of U.S. citizens concerning trust in the federal government and its leaders.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.25B Describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.26B Discuss the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture.</p>
<p>20. The Great Depression and the New Deal Causes of the Great Depression The Hoover administration's response Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal Labor and union recognition The New Deal coalition and its critics from the Right and the Left</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.11F Discuss the solvency of long-term entitlement programs such as Social Security and Medicare.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.12A Analyze the impact of physical and human geographic factors on the settlement of the Great Plains, the Klondike Gold Rush, the Panama Canal, the Dust Bowl, and the</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
Surviving hard times: American society during the Great Depression	<p>levee failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.13A Analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.16B Identify the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on world trade, stock market speculation, bank failures, and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.16C Analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage and others.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.16D Compare the New Deal policies and its opponents' approaches to resolving the economic effects of the Great Depression.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.16E Describe how various New Deal agencies and programs, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Social Security Administration, continue to affect the lives of U.S. citizens.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.19A Evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal government.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.19B Explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.20B Evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices and the presidential election of 2000.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.26D Identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.2D Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).</p>
1915 to the present 35% of Multiple-Choice Items on the APUSH Exam	HISD USH Planning Guide Unit 5 primarily addresses these AP United States History topics
21. The Second World War The rise of fascism and militarism in Japan, Italy, and Germany Prelude to war: policy of neutrality The attack on Pearl Harbor and United States declaration of war Fighting a multifront war Diplomacy, war aims, and wartime conferences The United States as a global power in the Atomic Age	<p>ⓂUSH.7A Identify reasons for U.S. involvement in World War II, including Italian, German, and Japanese dictatorships and their aggression, especially the attack on Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.7B Evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman during World War II, including the U.S. relationship with its allies and domestic industry's rapid mobilization for the war effort.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.7D Analyze major issues of World War II, including the</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	<p>Holocaust, the internment of German, Italian, and Japanese Americans and Executive Order 9066, and the development of conventional and atomic weapons.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.7E Analyze major military events of World War II, including the Battle of Midway, the U.S. military advancement through the Pacific Islands, the Bataan Death March, the invasion of Normandy, fighting the war on multiple fronts, and the liberation of concentration camps</p> <p>ⓈUSH.7F Evaluate the military contributions of leaders during World War II, including Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Chester A. Nimitz, George Marshall, and George Patton.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.2D Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).</p>
<p>22. The Home Front During the War Wartime mobilization of the economy Urban migration and demographic changes Women, work, and family during the war Civil liberties and civil rights during wartime War and regional development Expansion of government power</p>	<p>ⓈUSH.7B Evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman during World War II, including the U.S. relationship with its allies and domestic industry's rapid mobilization for the war effort.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.7C Analyze the function of the U.S. Office of War Information.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.7D Analyze major issues of World War II, including the Holocaust, the internment of German, Italian, and Japanese Americans and Executive Order 9066, and the development of conventional and atomic weapons.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.7G Explain the home front and how American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel, including high levels of military enlistment, volunteerism, the purchase of war bonds, Victory Gardens, the bravery and contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen, the Flying Tigers, and the Navajo Code Talkers, and opportunities and obstacles for women and ethnic minorities.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.17A Describe the economic effects of World War II on the home front such as the end of the Great Depression, rationing, and increased opportunity for women and minority employment.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.19B Explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11.</p>
<p>1915 to the present 35% of Multiple-Choice Items on the APUSH Exam</p>	<p>HISD USH Planning Guides Unit 6 and Unit 7 primarily addresses these AP United States History topics</p>
<p>23. The United States and the Early Cold War Origins of the Cold War Truman and containment The Cold War in Asia: China, Korea, Vietnam, Japan Diplomatic strategies and policies of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations The Red Scare and McCarthyism Impact of the Cold War on American society</p>	<p>ⓇUSH.8A Describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Berlin airlift, and John F. Kennedy's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.8B Describe how Cold War tensions were intensified by the arms race, the space race, McCarthyism, and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), the findings of which were confirmed by the Venona Papers.</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	<p>ⓂUSH.8C Explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean War and its relationship to the containment policy</p> <p>ⓂUSH.8D Explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War</p> <p>ⓂUSH.8E Analyze the major issues and events of the Vietnam War such as the Tet Offensive, the escalation of forces, Vietnamization, and the fall of Saigon.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.2D Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).</p>
<p>24. The 1950s Emergence of the modern civil rights movement The affluent society and “the other America” Consensus and conformity: suburbia and middle-class America Social critics, nonconformists, and cultural rebels Impact of changes in science, technology, and medicine</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.9A Trace the historical development of the civil rights movement in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries, including the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th amendments.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.17B Identify the causes of prosperity in the 1950s, including the Baby Boom and the impact of the GI Bill (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944), and the effects of prosperity in the 1950s such as increased consumption and the growth of agriculture and business.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.17C Describe the economic impact of defense spending on the business cycle and education priorities from 1945 to the 1990s.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.25B Describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society.</p>
<p>25. The Turbulent 1960s From the New Frontier to the Great Society Expanding movements for civil rights Cold War confrontations: Asia, Latin America, and Europe Beginning of Détente The antiwar movement and the counterculture</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.8F Describe the responses to the Vietnam War such as the draft, the 26th Amendment, the role of the media, the credibility gap, the silent majority, and the anti-war movement.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.8D Explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War</p> <p>ⓂUSH.8E Analyze the major issues and events of the Vietnam War such as the Tet Offensive, the escalation of forces, Vietnamization, and the fall of Saigon.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.9A Trace the historical development of the civil rights movement in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries, including the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th amendments.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.9B Describe the roles of political organizations that promoted civil rights, including ones from African American, Chicano, American Indian, women's, and other civil rights movements.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.9C Identify the roles of significant leaders who supported various rights movements, including Martin Luther King Jr., Cesar Chavez, Rosa Parks, Hector P. Garcia, and Betty Friedan.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.9D Compare and contrast the approach taken by some civil rights groups such as the Black Panthers with the nonviolent</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	<p>approach of Martin Luther King Jr.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.9E Discuss the impact of the writings of Martin Luther King Jr. such as his "I Have a Dream" speech and "Letter from Birmingham Jail" on the civil rights movement.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.9F Describe presidential actions and congressional votes to address minority rights in the United States, including desegregation of the armed forces, the Civil Rights acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.9G Describe the role of individuals such as governors George Wallace, Orval Faubus, and Lester Maddox and groups, including the Congressional bloc of southern Democrats, that sought to maintain the status quo.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.9H Evaluate changes and events in the United States that have resulted from the civil rights movement, including increased participation of minorities in the political process.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.9I Describe how litigation such as the landmark cases of Brown v. Board of Education, Mendez v. Westminster, Hernandez v. Texas, Delgado v. Bastrop I.S.D., Edgewood I.S.D. v. Kirby, and Sweatt v. Painter played a role in protecting the rights of the minority during the civil rights movement.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.17D Identify actions of government and the private sector such as the Great Society, affirmative action, and Title IX to Create economic opportunities for citizens and analyze the unintended consequences of each.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.19B Explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.20A Describe the impact of events such as the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the War Powers Act on the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.21A Analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, including Brown v. Board of Education, and other U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as Plessey v. Ferguson, Hernandez v. Texas, Tinker v. Des Moines, Wisconsin v. Yoder, and White v. Regester.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.23A Identify and analyze methods of expanding the right to participate in the democratic process, including lobbying, non-violent protesting, litigation, and amendments to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.23B Evaluate various means of achieving equality of political rights, including the 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments and congressional acts such as the American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.26D Identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.26F Discuss the importance of Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, including individuals of all races and genders such as Vernon J. Baker, Alvin York, and Roy Benavidez.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.2D Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).
1915 to the present 35% of Multiple-Choice Items on the APUSH Exam	HISD USH Planning Guides Unit 8 and Unit 9 primarily addresses these AP United States History topics
26. Politics and Economics at the End of the Twentieth Century The election of 1968 and the “Silent Majority” Nixon’s challenges: Vietnam, China, Watergate Changes in the American economy: the energy crisis, deindustrialization, and the service economy The New Right and the Reagan revolution End of the Cold War	<p>ⓈUSH.10A Describe Richard M. Nixon’s leadership in the normalization of relations with China and the policy of détente</p> <p>ⓈUSH.10B Describe Ronald Reagan’s leadership in domestic and international policies, including Reaganomics and Peace through Strength</p> <p>ⓈUSH.10C Compare the impact of energy on the American way of life over time.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.10D Describe U.S. involvement in the Middle East such as support for Israel, the Camp David Accords, the Iran-Contra Affair, Marines in Lebanon, and the Iran Hostage Crisis.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.10E Describe the causes and key organizations and individuals of the conservative resurgence of the 1980s and 1990s, including Phyllis Schlafly, the Contract with America, the Heritage Foundation, the Moral Majority, and the National Rifle Association.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.14B Identify the roles of governmental entities and private citizens in managing the environment such as the establishment of the National Park System, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Endangered Species Act.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.19C Describe the effects of political scandals, including Teapot Dome, Watergate, and Bill Clinton’s impeachment, on the views of U.S. citizens concerning trust in the federal government and its leaders.</p>
27. Society and Culture at the End of the Twentieth Century Demographic changes: surge of immigration after 1965, Sunbelt migration, and the graying of America Revolutions in biotechnology, mass communication, and computers Politics in a multicultural society	<p>ⓈUSH.10F Describe significant societal issues of this time period.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.11D Analyze the impact of third parties on presidential elections.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.11E Discuss the historical significance of the 2008 presidential election.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.13A Analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.13B Analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from legal and illegal immigration to the United States.</p> <p>ⓇUSH.20B Evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt’s attempt to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices and the presidential election of 2000.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.26B Discuss the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.26D Identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams,</p>

STAAR EOC ALIGNMENT
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY [APUSH] and US HISTORY SINCE 1877

AP United States History [APUSH] Topic Outline	U.S. History Since 1877 Readiness, Supporting and Process Standards tested on STAAR/EOC
	<p>Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.27A Explain the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations such as electric power, telephone and satellite communications, petroleum-based products, steel production, and computers on the economic development of the United States.</p>
<p>28. The United States in the Post–Cold War World Globalization and the American economy Unilateralism vs. multilateralism in foreign policy Domestic and foreign terrorism Environmental issues in a global context</p>	<p>ⓂUSH.11A Describe U.S. involvement in world affairs, including the end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War, the Balkans Crisis, 9/11, and the global War on Terror.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.11C Evaluate efforts by global organizations to undermine U.S. sovereignty through the use of treaties</p> <p>ⓂUSH.14A Identify the effects of population growth and distribution on the physical environment.</p> <p>ⓂUSH.17E Describe the dynamic relationship between U.S. international trade policies and the U.S. free enterprise system such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil embargo, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).</p> <p>ⓂUSH.19B Explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.19E Evaluate the pros and cons of U.S. participation in international organizations and treaties.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.25D Analyze the global diffusion of American culture through the entertainment industry via various media.</p> <p>ⓈUSH.2D Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).</p>