

California Standards Addressed By The CHOICES Program

The terms in italics after the standards refer to Choices units that address that standard.

U.S. History & Geography: Growth & Conflict

- 8.1 Students understand the major events preceding the founding of the nation and relate their significance to the development of American constitutional democracy.** (*More Perfect Union, War of 1812*)
2. Analyze the philosophy of government expressed in the Declaration of Independence, with an emphasis on government as a means of securing individual rights.
 3. Analyze how the American Revolution affected other nations, especially France.
 4. Describe the nation's blend of civic republicanism, classical liberal principles, and English parliamentary traditions
- 8.2 Students analyze the political principles underlying the U.S. Constitution and compare the enumerated and implied power of the federal government.** (*More Perfect Union*)
2. Analyze the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution and the success of each in implementing the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
 3. Evaluate the major debates that occurred during the development of the Constitution.
 4. Describe the political philosophy underpinning the Constitution.
 6. Enumerate the powers of government set forth in the Constitution and the fundamental liberties ensured by the Bill of Rights.
 7. Describe the principles of federalism, dual sovereignty, separation of powers, checks and balance, the nature and purpose of majority rule, and the ways in which the American idea of constitutionalism preserve individual rights
- 8.5 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy in the early Republic.** (*Challenges to the New Republic, Imperialism, Mexico*)
1. Understand the political and economic causes and consequences of the War of 1812.
 2. Know the changing boundaries of the United States and describe the relationships the country had with its neighbors and Europe, including the Monroe Doctrine, and how those relationships influenced westward expansion and the Mexican-American War.
- 8.6.1 Students analyze the divergent paths of the American people from 1800 to the mid-1800's and the challenges they face, with emphasis on the Northeast.** (*Immigration, Slave Trade*)
3. List the reasons for the wave of immigration from Northern Europe to the United States and describe the growth in the number, size and spatial arrangements of cities.
 4. Study the lives of black Americans who gain freedom in the North and founded schools and churches to advance their rights and communities.
- 8.9.1 Students analyze the early and steady attempts to abolish slavery and to realize the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.** (*Slave Trade*)
2. Discuss the abolition of slavery in early state constitutions.
 6. Describe the lives of free blacks and the laws that limited their freedom and economic opportunities.

World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World

- 10.2 Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects worldwide on the political expectations of self-government and individual liberty. (*More Perfect Union, War of 1812*)**
1. Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France and Latin America.
 2. List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declarations of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizens (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).
 3. Under the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations. (*Scholars Online*)
- 10.4 Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America, and the Philippines. (*Congo, South Africa, India/Pakistan, Brazil, China, Iraq, Iran, Age of Imperialism*)**
1. Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonialism (e.g. the role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues raised by the search for national hegemony, etc.)
 2. Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russian, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.
 3. Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.
 4. Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China and the roles of ideology and religion.
- 10.5 Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War. (*Genocide, Wilson & League, Russian Revolution*)**
3. Explain how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war.
 4. Understand the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict.
 5. Discuss human rights violations and genocide, including the Ottoman government's actions against Armenian citizens.
- 10.6 Students analyze the effects of the First World War. (*Wilson & League, Middle East*)**
1. Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, the terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles and Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States' rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.
 2. Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movements, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.
 3. Understand the widespread disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values that resulted in a void that was later filled by totalitarians.
- 10.7 Students analyze the rise of totalitarian governments after World War I. (*Russian Revolution, Weimar & Rise of Hitler, FDR & Isolation*)**
1. Understand the causes and consequences of the Russian revolution.
 2. Trace Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union and the connection between economic policies, political policies, the absence of a free press, and the systematic violations of human rights.
 3. Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes (Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting especially their common and dissimilar traits.

- 10.8 Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.** (*FDR & Isolation, Genocide, China, Weimar Germany, Atomic Bomb*)
1. Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930's , including the 1937 Rape of Nanking, other atrocities in China, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.
 2. Understand the role of appeasement, nonintervention (isolationism) and the domestic distractions in Europe and the United States prior to the outbreak of World War II.
 3. Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.
 5. Analyze the Nazi policy of pursuing racial purity, especially against the European Jews; its transformation into the Final Solution; and the Holocaust that resulted in the murder of six million Jewish civilians.
 6. Discuss the human costs of war, with particular attention to the civilian and military losses in Russia...China, and Japan.
- 10.9 Students analyze the international developments in the post-world War II world.** (*Cold War, Cuba, Vietnam, United Nations, Nuclear Weapons, Middle East, China*)
1. Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.
 2. Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.
 3. Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.
 4. Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China (e.g. the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising).
 6. Understand how the forces of nationalism developed in the Middle East, how the Holocaust affected world opinion regarding the need for a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs.
 7. Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.
 8. Discuss the establishment and work of the United Nations and the purposes and functions of the Warsaw pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States.
- 10.10 Students analyze instances of nation-building in the contemporary world in at least two regions or countries.** (*Middle East, China, Russia's Future, Mexico*)
1. Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.
 2. Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.
 3. Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.
- 10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communication revolutions.** (*Trade, U.S. Role*)

U.S. History and Geography: Continuity and Change in the Twentieth Century

- 11.1 Students analyze the significant events in the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.** (*More Perfect Union,, Imperialisms, U.S. Role*)
1. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.
 2. Analyze the ideological origins of the American Revolution, the Founding Fathers' philosophy of divinely bestowed unalienable natural rights, the debates on the drafting and ratification of the Constitution, and the addition of the Bill of Rights.
 3. Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.
 4. Examine...the emergence in the late nineteenth century of the United States as a world power.
- 11.4 Students trace the rise of the U.S. to its role as a world power in the twentieth century.** (*Imperialism, League of Nations, U.S. Role, China, Middle East, Iran*)
1. List the purpose and the effects of the Open Door Policy.
 2. Describe the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific.
 3. Discuss America's role in the Panama Revolution and the building of the Panama Canal.
 4. Explain Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.
 5. Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of WWI on the home front.
 6. Trace the declining role of Great Britain and the expanding role of the United States in world affairs after World War II.
- 11.7 Students analyze America's participation in WWII.** (*Age of Isolationism, Atomic Bomb, Cold War, U.S. Role*)
1. Examine the origins of American involvement in the war, with an emphasis on the events that precipitated the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 4. analyze Roosevelt's foreign policy during World War II (e.g. Four Freedoms speech.)
 7. Discuss the decision to drop atomic bombs and the consequences of the decision (Hiroshima and Nagasaki).
 8. Analyze the effect of massive aid given to Western Europe under the Marshall Plan to rebuild itself after the war and the importance of a rebuilt Europe to the U.S. economy.
- 11.8 Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.** (*Age of Isolationism*)
5. Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.
- 11.9 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since WWII.** (*Cold War, United Nations, Middle East, Mexico, Trade, Immigration, US Role, Cuban Missile Crisis, Nuclear Weapons, Vietnam*)
1. Discuss the establishment of the United Nations and International Declaration of Human Rights, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and their importance in shaping modern Europe and maintaining peace and international order.
 2. Understand the role of military alliances, including NATO and SEATO, in deterring communist aggression and maintaining security during the Cold War.
 3. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy.
 4. List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa.
 6. Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.
 7. Examine relations between the U.S. and Mexico in the twentieth century, including key economic, political, immigration, and environmental issues.

11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic issues in contemporary American society.
(Immigration)

1. Discuss the reasons for the nations changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.

Principles of Economics

12.4 Students analyze the elements of the U.S. labor market in a global setting. *(Trade)*

2. Describe the current economy and labor market, including the types of goods and services produced, the types of skills workers need, the effects of rapid technological change, and the impact of international competition.

Units published by the Choices Program address these standards. Information is available at www.choices.edu