

AHSAA Homeschool Student Eligibility Exams		
United States History II: The Industrial Revolution to the Present – Grade 11		
Standard Reference	Standard Text	Percentage of Test Items
Standards 1-5		36%
1	Explain the transition of the United States from an agrarian society to an industrial nation prior to World War I.	
1.1	Interpreting the impact of change from workshop to factory on workers' lives, including the New Industrial Age from 1870 to 1900, the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), the Pullman Strike, the Haymarket Square Riot, and the impact of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, A. Philip Randolph, and Thomas Alva Edison	
2	Evaluate social and political origins, accomplishments, and limitations of Progressivism.	
2.1	Explaining the impact of the Populist Movement on the role of the federal government in American society	
2.2	Assessing the impact of muckrakers on public opinion during the Progressive movement, including Upton Sinclair, Jacob A. Riis, and Ida M. Tarbell Examples: women's suffrage, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, temperance movement	
2.3	Explaining national legislation affecting the Progressive movement, including the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act	
2.4	Determining the influence of the Niagara Movement, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, and Carter G. Woodson on the Progressive Era	
2.5	Assessing the significance of the public education movement initiated by Horace Mann	
2.6	Comparing the presidential leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson in obtaining passage of measures regarding trust-busting, the Hepburn Act, the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve Act, and conservation	
3	Explain the United States' changing role in the early twentieth century as a world power.	
3.1	Describing causes of the Spanish-American War, including yellow journalism, the sinking of the Battleship USS Maine, and economic interests in Cuba	
3.2	Identifying the role of the Rough Riders on the iconic status of President Theodore Roosevelt	
3.3	Describing consequences of the Spanish-American War, including the Treaty of Paris of 1898, insurgency in the Philippines, and territorial expansion in the Pacific and Caribbean	

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3.4	Analyzing the involvement of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands for economic and imperialistic interests	
3.5	Appraising Alabama’s contributions to the United States between Reconstruction and World War I, including those of William Crawford Gorgas, Joseph Wheeler, and John Tyler Morgan	
3.6	Evaluating the role of the Open Door policy and the Roosevelt Corollary on America’s expanding economic and geographic interests	
3.7	Comparing the executive leadership represented by William Howard Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy, Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson’s Moral Diplomacy	
4	Describe causes, events, and the impact of military involvement of the United States in World War I, including mobilization and economic and political changes.	
4.1	Identifying the role of militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism in World War I	
4.2	Explaining controversies over the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, and the League of Nations	
4.3	Explaining how the Treaty of Versailles led to worsening economic and political conditions in Europe, including greater opportunities for the rise of fascist states in Germany, Italy, and Spain	
4.4	Comparing short- and long-term effects of changing boundaries in pre- and post-World War I in Europe and the Middle East, leading to the creation of new countries	
5	Evaluate the impact of social changes and the influence of key figures in the United States from World War I through the 1920s, including Prohibition, the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, the Scopes Trial, limits on immigration, Ku Klux Klan activities, the Red Scare, the Harlem Renaissance, the Great Migration, the Jazz Age, Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, W. C. Handy, and Zelda Fitzgerald.	
5.1	Analyzing radio, cinema, and print media for their impact on the creation of mass culture	
5.2	Analyzing works of major American artists and writers, including F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Langston Hughes, and H. L. Mencken, to characterize the era of the 1920s	
5.3	Determining the relationship between technological innovations and the creation of increased leisure time	

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Standards 6-10		32%
6	Describe social and economic conditions from the 1920s through the Great Depression regarding factors leading to a deepening crisis, including the collapse of the farming economy and the stock market crash of 1929.	
6.1	Assessing effects of overproduction, stock market speculation, and restrictive monetary policies on the pending economic crisis	
6.2	Describing the impact of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act on the global economy and the resulting worldwide depression	
6.3	Identifying notable authors of the 1920s, including John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, and Zora Neale Hurston	
6.4	Analyzing the Great Depression for its impact on the American family Examples: Bonus Army, Hoovervilles, Dust Bowl, Dorothea Lange	
7	Explain strengths and weaknesses of the New Deal in managing problems of the Great Depression through relief, recovery, and reform programs, including the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Social Security Act.	
7.1	Analyzing conditions created by the Dust Bowl for their impact on migration patterns during the Great Depression	
8	Summarize events leading to World War II, including the militarization of the Rhineland, Germany's seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia, Japan's invasion of China, and the Rape of Nanjing.	
8.1	Analyzing the impact of fascism, Nazism, and communism on growing conflicts in Europe	
8.2	Explaining the isolationist debate as it evolved from the 1920s to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent change in United States' foreign policy	
8.3	Identifying roles of significant World War II leaders Examples: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, George S. Patton, Sir Winston Churchill, Bernard Montgomery, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Emperor Hirohito, Hedeki Tōjō, Erwin Rommel, Adolf Hitler	
8.4	Evaluating the impact of the Munich Pact and the failed British policy of appeasement resulting in the invasion of Poland	

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9	Describe the significance of major battles, events, and consequences of World War II campaigns, including North Africa, Midway, Normandy, Okinawa, the Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.	
9.1	Locating on a map or globe the major battles of World War II and the extent of the Allied and Axis territorial expansion	
9.2	Describing military strategies of World War II, including blitzkrieg, island-hopping, and amphibious landings	
9.3	Explaining reasons for and results of dropping atomic bombs on Japan	
9.4	Explaining events and consequences of war crimes committed during World War II, including the Holocaust, the Bataan Death March, the Nuremberg Trials, the post-war Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Genocide Convention	
10	Describe the impact of World War II on the lives of American citizens, including wartime economic measures, population shifts, growth in the middle class, growth of industrialization, advancements in science and technology, increased wealth in the African-American community, racial and ethnic tensions, Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944 (G. I. Bill of Rights), and desegregation of the military.	
10.1	Describing Alabama’s participation in World War II, including the role of the Tuskegee Airmen, the Aliceville Prisoner of War (POW) camp, growth of the Port of Mobile, production of Birmingham steel, and the establishment of military bases	
Standards 11-16		32%
11	Describe the international role of the United States from 1945 through 1960 relative to the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Blockade, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).	
11.1	Describing Cold War policies and issues, the domino theory, McCarthyism, and their consequences, including the institution of loyalty oaths under Harry S. Truman, the Alger Hiss case, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Examples: G.I. Bill of Rights, consumer economy, Sputnik, rock and roll, bomb shelters, Federal-Aid Highway Act	
11.2	Locating areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960, including East and West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, and China	

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12	Describe major initiatives of the John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson Administrations. Examples: President Kennedy—New Frontier President Johnson—Great Society	
12.1	Describing Alabama’s role in the space program under the New Frontier Examples: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), space race, satellites	
12.2	Describing major foreign events and issues of the John F. Kennedy Administration, including construction of the Berlin Wall, the Bay of Pigs invasion, and the Cuban missile crisis	
13	Trace the course of the involvement of the United States in Vietnam from the 1950s to 1975, including the Battle of Dien Bien Phu, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the Tet Offensive, destabilization of Laos, secret bombings of Cambodia, and the fall of Saigon.	
13.1	Locating on a map or globe the divisions of Vietnam, the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and major battle sites	
13.2	Describing the creation of North and South Vietnam	
14	Trace events of the modern Civil Rights Movement from post-World War II to 1970 that resulted in social and economic changes, including the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School, the March on Washington, Freedom Rides, the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing, and the Selma-to-Montgomery March.	
14.1	Tracing the federal government’s involvement in the modern Civil Rights Movement, including the abolition of the poll tax, the nationalization of state militias, <i>Brown versus Board of Education</i> in 1954, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965	
14.2	Explaining contributions of individuals and groups to the modern Civil Rights Movement, including Martin Luther King, Jr.; James Meredith; Medgar Evers; Thurgood Marshall; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); and the civil rights foot soldiers	
14.3	Appraising contributions of persons and events in Alabama that influenced the modern Civil Rights Movement, including Rosa Parks, Autherine Lucy, John Patterson, George C. Wallace, Vivian Malone Jones, Fred Shuttlesworth, the Children’s March, and key local persons and events	
14.4	Describing the development of a Black Power movement, including the change in focus of the SNCC, the rise of Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael and the Black Panther movement	
14.5	Describing the economic impact of African-American entrepreneurs on the modern Civil Rights Movement, including S. B. Fuller and A. G. Gaston	

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15	<p>Describe changing social and cultural conditions in the United States during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.</p> <p>Examples: economic impact on the culture, feminist movement, recession, Arab oil embargo, technical revolution</p>	
16	<p>Describe significant foreign and domestic issues of presidential administrations from Richard M. Nixon to the present.</p> <p>Examples: Nixon’s policy of détente; Cambodia; Watergate scandal; pardon of Nixon; Iranian hostage situation; Reaganomics; Libyan crisis; end of the Cold War; Persian Gulf War; impeachment trial of William “Bill” Clinton; terrorist attack of September 11, 2001; Operation Iraqi Freedom; war in Afghanistan; election of the first African-American president, Barack Obama; terrorism; global warming; immigration</p>	