

Dorchester County Public Schools
High School Social Studies Curriculum
“United States History”

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STATEMENT OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

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THIS MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE IN ALTERNATIVE FORMATS UPON REQUEST.

I. PHILOSOPHY

Dorchester County Public School Mission Statement

The mission of Dorchester County Public schools is to assure that every child will learn by providing:

Rigorous educational programs that challenge students
School environments that are safe, friendly, and nurturing
Exceptional faculty and staff who are committed to providing a child-centered climate

Dorchester County Public School Vision Statement

Through a cooperative and supportive partnership among the school, home, and community the Dorchester County Public Schools will provide continuously improving educational programs, which enable all students to acquire the self-discipline, knowledge, and skills necessary to become creative, self-sufficient, life-long learners and productive citizens.

Philosophy of Content

Students of United States History learn of our nation's past in order to gain historical perspective to determine how past events have influenced our own times and have determined the options open to us as we seek solutions to problems. In this context, the study of United States History concentrates on understanding cause-and-effect relationships and on developing an understanding of multiple causation, the knowledge those things are as they are for many reasons. Such historical study leads beyond the mere remembering of unexamined and isolated facts toward the ability to detect trends, analyze movements and events, and develop a "sense of history."

Purpose

Information acquisition skills of students of United States History are used as they search conflicting interpretations of historical events or artistic and literary reflections of events. Students use this array of information as they come to refined judgments of historical events, movements, and personalities. As

students explore the actions and thoughts of Americans living in earlier times, their self-management skills enable them to understand that contemporary judgments of historical events may be flawed unless the perspectives of those who experienced the events are taken into account. Finally, as students examine the developing civic life of our nation, their perspectives on the importance of civil participation will be enhanced.

Mission Statement

United States History is a required course in the high school program of study and follows the Voluntary State Curriculum, which is the document that aligns the Maryland Content Standards and the Maryland Assessment Program. The curriculum documents are formatted so that each begins with content standards or broad, measurable statements about what students should know and be able to do. Indicator statements provide the next level of specificity and begin to narrow the focus. Finally, the objectives provide teachers with very clear information about what specific learning should occur. The goal is to provide every student with access to a rigorous and meaningful education.

Description of Process and Acknowledgements

A collaborative team composed of district-wide secondary social studies educators and the central office curriculum facilitator for social studies were responsible for writing and reviewing the United States History curriculum and the Voluntary State Curriculum.

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

General Course Outline

“United States History” is a course of study designed to provide essential content in United States and Maryland History. The course will examine significant ideas, beliefs and themes; organize patterns and events; analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland and the United States. Coursework will include performance assessments, writing portfolios, brief constructive responses, extended constructive responses, small/large group discussion, cooperative learning activities, teacher observations, map skills, vocabulary checks, and weekly quizzes.

Scope and Sequence

UNIT	TIMELINE
I. Reconstruction and an Expanding America (1877-1898)	12 Days
II. Challenges of a New Century (1899-1918)	12 Days
III. The United States in a Time of Crisis (1919-1945)	12 Days
IV. Challenges of the Post War (1946-1963)	13 Days
V. Democracy Challenged (1964-1980)	12 Days
VI. America Impacts the World (1981-Present)	10 Days

United States History

Scope and Sequence: Alignment to State Goals and Learner Outcomes

Unit I. Reconstruction and an Expanding America (1877-1898)

Essential Questions: What were the economic, political and social consequences of Reconstruction? What were the factors that led to and characteristics of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States?

Goal 1 1877-1898

Students will examine significant ideas, beliefs and themes; organize patterns and events; analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland and the United States.

Expectation 1.1

Students demonstrate understanding of the successes and failures of Reconstruction and its enduring impact.

Indicator 1.1.1

Analyze the political, economic and social effects of Reconstruction on the relationships between individuals and groups.

Political Science

- Continuing influence of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments
- Establishment and impact of legal methods to deny civil rights to African Americans: Jim Crow Law, Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), literacy tests, grandfather clause, poll taxes
- Impact of the Election of 1877
- Long-term effects of the Freedman's Bureau

Peoples of the Nation and World

- African American response to the denial of civil rights: Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta Compromise (1895)

Geography

- Regional differences and their impact

Economics

- Effects of sharecropping on farmers

Expectation 1.2

Students demonstrate understanding of the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the United States in response to the Industrial Revolution up to 1898.

Indicator 1.2.1

Explain the causes and characteristics and consequences of industrialization in the late 19th century United States.

Political Science

- The rise of business regulation
- Government use of Laissez Faire policies

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Contrast the concepts of the Gospel of Wealth to Social Darwinism

Geography

- The impact and role of railroads; rebate
- The growth of manufacturing centers

Economics

- Rise of big business: corporations, trusts, horizontal & vertical integration

- Manufacturing innovations and technologies and their impact; division of labor, mass production, standardized parts
- Importance of the steel making process
- Agricultural technology and innovations
- Move from farm to the factory
- Impact of protective tariffs
- Impact of the production of consumer goods on the standard of living

Indicator 1.2.2

Describe unregulated working conditions and the rise of the labor movement.

Political Science

- The evolution of labor organizations; Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor
- The impact of strikes; Haymarket Affair (1886), Homestead Steel Strike (1892), Pullman Strike (1893)

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Working conditions and their impact on workers

Geography

- Growth of manufacturing centers
- Settlement patterns of immigrants

Economics

- Impact of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

Indicator 1.2.3

Analyze immigration and its impact on city life.

Political Science

- The effects of immigration restriction legislation

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Development and impact of the Nativist movement
- Impact of growing cultural diversity on cities

Geography

- Origin of immigrants and their settlement patterns
- Residential concentration of immigrants and its impact

Economics

- Push-pull factors of immigration

Indicator 1.2.4

Analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion and Manifest Destiny.

Political Science

- United States government assimilation policy toward Native Americans; Dawes Act (1887)
- United States government settlement policy; Homestead Act (1862)

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Impact of clash between Native Americans and settlers
- Impact of the last frontier

Geography

- Impact of mineral strikes
- Impact of immigrants on settlement patterns west of the Mississippi River

Economics

- Impact of the changing technology and innovations on the mining and ranching industries

Indicator 1.2.5

Explain how the Populists sought political, social, and economic reform.

Political Science

- Impact of Farmer's Alliances and the Grange
- Significance of the Omaha Platform (1892); direct election of senators, railroad regulation, immigration restriction, secret ballot, referendum, initiative
- The impact of the Election of 1896

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Role of women and minorities in the Populist Movement

Geography

- Relationship between Populist Movement and its agricultural roots

Economics

- Impact of economic cycle on banking
- Populist economic platform

Unit II. Challenges of a New Century (1898-1918)

Essential Questions: What was the cultural, economic, political and social impact of the Progressive Movement? What was United States foreign policy in the era of Imperialism? What were United States foreign policies during World War I? What were the cultural, economic, political and social changes in society during World War I and throughout the 1920's?

Goal 2 1899-1918

Students will examine significant ideas, beliefs and themes; organize patterns and events; analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland and the United States.

Expectation 2.1

Students demonstrate understanding of the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the United States in response to the Industrial Revolution from 1899 to 1918.

Indicator 2.1.1

Explain the significance of Progressivism as a response to political, social, and economic conditions.

Political Science

- Impact of machine politics, voting patterns, party bosses, patronage and Civil Service Reform and the effects of political corruption
- Political reforms and common goals of populists and progressives: direct election of senators, referendum, recall, initiative

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Impact of the Muckrakers
- Effect of the Social Gospel Movement
- Effect of Social Reform movements; Settlement House Movement, Temperance Movement
- African American responses to inequality; Niagara Movement, National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples (NAACP), Urban League
- Women's response to inequality; Suffrage Movement

Geography

- Effects of Western conservationism

Economics

- Goals of the Federal Reserve

Indicator 2.1.2

Analyze the economic, social and political impact of Progressive Era Amendments, Supreme Court Cases and legislation.

Political Science

- Amendments 16, 17, 18 and their impact
- Impact of Supreme Court Cases; *Muller v. Oregon* (1908), *Standard Oil of New Jersey v. United States* (1910)
- Impact of Progressive Legislation; Meat Inspection Act (1906), Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), Mann-Elkins Act (1910), Federal Trade Commission Act (1913), Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914),
- Creation and impact of the Department of Labor

Geography

- Regions most greatly affected by the Progressive movement

Economics

- Impact of anti-trust legislation

Expectation 2.2

Students demonstrate understanding of the changing American society and the role of the United States in world affairs through World War I.

Indicator 2.2.1

Analyze the principles of American foreign policy in the era of imperialism.

Political Science

- Principles of American foreign policy; Mahan's Sea Power, Imperialism
- Impact of the Spanish American War: Platt Amendment (1901), Puerto Rico
- Impact of the annexation of Hawaii (1898)
- Principles of American foreign policy in Asia; Open Door Policy, Boxer Rebellion (1900), Gentleman's Agreement (1908)

- Principles of involvement and effects of Panama Canal
- Principles of the Roosevelt Corollary
- Principles of Dollar Diplomacy
- Principles of Wilson's Moral Diplomacy

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Impact of the Great White Fleet

Geography

- Post-Spanish American War United States possessions

Economics

- Impact of the Panama Canal on the movement of goods and trade
- The effects of the expansion of the United States export market

Indicator 2.2.2

Analyze U.S. foreign policy regarding World War One.

Political Science

- Role of the United States in establishing the principles of the League of Nations
- Debate over the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Actions/events which led to US entry into World War I; unrestricted submarine warfare, Zimmerman Note
- Allied strategy during World War One
- Principles of the Fourteen Points; War Guilt Clause, reparations, League of Nations

Geography

- Impact of the creation of new nations and changes in national boundaries

Economics

- Impact of WWI on US trade

Unit III. The United States in a Time of Crisis (1919-1945)

Essential Questions: What were the consequences and government responses to the Great Depression? What were the causes of World War II in Europe and the Pacific and the involvement of the United States in the war? What was the economic, political and social impact of World War II on America's home front?

Goal 3 1919-1945

Students will examine significant ideas, beliefs and themes; organize patterns and events; analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland and the United States.

Expectation 3.1

Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological and cultural developments of the period from 1919-1945.

Indicator 3.1.1

Analyze the political, social, economic and cultural changes in American society.

Political Science

- The 19th Amendment and its impact
- Effects of prohibition and its repeal

Peoples of the Nation and World

- American response to the world wide communist movement; Palmer Raids, Sacco & Vanzetti Affair (1927)
- Challenges to civil liberties; Espionage & Sedition Acts, *Schenck v. United States* (1919)
- Evolution and impact of black nationalism
- Decline of the labor movement

- Impact of immigration
- Influence of the Harlem Renaissance
- Influence of religious fundamentalism
- Continuing influence of the KKK and other acts of intolerance

Geography

- Continuing impact of the Great Migration of African Americans

Economics

- Impact of automobiles
- Rise of leisure time
- Rise of consumer credit system
- Growth of mass culture
- Influence of mass media

Indicator 3.1.2

Analyze the causes of the Great Depression and early responses to it.

Political Science

- Hoover's actions and their impact
- Legislative and executive responses and their effects
- Effects of Tariffs
- Early local government response

Geography

- Regional differences in the response to the Depression

Economics

- Long-term causes of the Depression; stock speculation, overproduction, inflation, tariffs, uneven distribution of wealth
- Continuing effects of business cycles

Indicator 3.1.3

Explain the effects of the Great Depression on American Society.

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Effects of Great Depression on social groups
- Effects of the Great Depression on the family
- Effects of the Great Depression on farming and industry

Geography

- Migration of farm workers; Okies, Mexican Americans
- Changing destination of immigrants

Economics

- Effects of unemployment on population
- Effects of the migration of farm workers
- Results of the contraction of the labor force

Indicator 3.1.4

Evaluate the New Deal and the expanded role of the federal government in society and the economy.

Political Science

- Growth of government programs and their impact; Social Security Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Securities and Exchange Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Critical response to the New Deal

Geography

- Regional development and modernization of rural areas through New Deal programs

Economics

- Shift in government economic philosophy; laissez faire to pump priming (Keynesian Economics)

Expectation 3.2

Students demonstrate understanding of the causes, course, and consequences of World War II, including the character of the war at home.

Indicator 3.2.1

Explain the reasons the United States moved from a policy of isolationism to involvement with emphasis on the events that precipitated United States involvement in World War II.

Political Science

- Rise of dictators
- United States reaction to appeasement
- United States/ European relationships; Lend-Lease
- United States reaction and response to events in the Pacific

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Effect of peace and disarmament conferences

Economics

- Impact of foreign policy changes on the economy

Indicator 3.2.2

Analyze United States strategies and major turning points of the war in both Asia and Europe.

Peoples of the Nation and World

- United States implementation of strategies to defeat the Axis Powers; Island Hopping Campaign, Europe First, Unconditional Surrender
- Turning points and their effects; D-Day, Midway, Hiroshima, Yalta, Potsdam, United Nations

Geography

- Island Hopping Campaign and its impact

Economics

- Use of economic and statistical models to develop strategy

Indicator 3.2.3

Describe the economic, social, and political impact of World War II on America's home front.

Political Science

- Mobilization on the home front

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Challenges to civil and economic equality
- The changing role of women
- United States response to the Holocaust

Geography

- Causes and impact of minority migration to cities
- Impact of the forced migration of minority groups

Economics

- Innovations in technology
- Implementation and impact of rationing, wage and price controls

Unit IV. Challenges of the Post War World (1946-1963)

Essential Questions: What were the causes, events and policies of the Cold War between 1946-1968? What were the economic, political and social changes within the United States during the period 1946-1963? What were the major developments, controversies and consequences of the Civil Rights Movement between 1946-1963?

Goal 4 1946-1963

Students will examine significant ideas, beliefs and themes; organize patterns and events; analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland and the United States.

Expectation 4.1

Students demonstrate understanding of how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced domestic politics and foreign policy from 1946 to 1963.

Indicator 4.1.1

Trace the origins and expansion of the Cold War.

Political Science

- United States reaction to Soviet policies; Truman Doctrine (1947), Berlin Airlift (1948), Eisenhower Doctrine (1957)

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Application of containment policy in Korea
- Emergence of the United Nations in world affairs; Suez Crisis (1956)
- Expansion of Cold War into Western Hemisphere; Bay of Pigs (1961), Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

Geography

- Creation and impact of regional alliances; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
- Impact of spheres of influence and satellite states

Economics

- Implementation and effect of Marshall Plan
- Economic containment and its impact

Indicator 4.1.2

Analyze the social, political, and economic impact of the Cold War on American society.

Political Science

- Conflict between liberty and government authority; Red Scare
- Impact of mass media on politics; Kennedy/ Nixon Debates

Peoples of the Nation and World

- United States reaction to Sputnik
- Impact of medical breakthroughs; Polio vaccine
- Changing role of women
- Changing family life
- Changing popular culture

Geography

- Creation and impact of interstate highway system
- Development of the St. Lawrence Seaway
- Evolution of suburbia

Economics

- Impact of Cold War on the economy
- Effect of the Military Industrial Complex and the Space Race

Expectation 4.2

Students demonstrate understanding of domestic policies and politics from 1946 to 1963.

Indicator 4.2.1

Analyze the origins, major developments, controversies and consequences of the post-war African American Civil Rights Movement.

Political Science

- Integration of the Armed Forces by Executive Order (1948)
- Federal intervention and its long-term impact on education; *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), Little Rock (1957), Integration of the University of Mississippi (1962)

People of the Nations and World

- Importance of African American March on Washington (1963)

Geography

- Demographics of southern towns and rural areas

Economics

- Impact of segregation
- Use of economic protest; Montgomery Bus Boycott (1956), sit-ins

Unit V. Democracy Challenged (1964-1980)

Essential Questions: What was the foreign policy and domestic response to events in South East Asia? What were the significant events that affected United States foreign policy from 1964-1980? What was the impact of government politics and domestic policy on American society from 1964 to 1980? What were the major developments, controversies and consequences of the Civil Rights Movements from 1964-1980?

Goal 5 1964-1980

Students will examine significant ideas, beliefs and themes; organize patterns and events; analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland and the United States.

Expectation 5.1

Students demonstrate understanding of how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced domestic politics and foreign policy from 1964 to 1980.

Indicator 5.1.1

Analyze United States foreign policy initiatives from 1964 to 1980.

Political Science

- Expansion of presidential power; War Powers Resolution (1973)

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Policies toward South East Asia; Tonkin Gulf Resolution (1964), Nixon Doctrine, Paris Peace Accords (1973)
- Changing US relationship with USSR; Afghanistan, Détente, realpolitik, SALT I(1978)
- Middle East Policy; Camp David Accords (1979), Iran Hostage Crisis (1980), Energy Crisis
- Latin American Policy; Panama Canal Treaty (1977), Organization of American States (OAS), Alliance for Progress, Cuba, Central America
- Asian Policy; Nixon's recognition of China
- Creation and effects of the Peace Corps

Geography

- Development and impact of strategic geographic alliances

Economics

- Impact of oil/trade embargoes

Indicator 5.1.2

Evaluate the domestic response to United States containment policies in South East Asia.

Political Science

- Polarizing political opinions of military intervention; Hawks vs. Doves
- Impact of the Chicago Democratic Convention (1968)
- Reaction to the draft

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Impact of the Anti-War Movement; Kent State (1970), Counterculture
- Turning points and their impact on public opinion; Tet Offensive (1968), My Lai, Fall of Saigon (1975), Invasion of Cambodia and Laos
- Reaction to and treatment of returning veterans
- Media impact on domestic opinion; "Living Room War"

Geography

- Impact of the resettlement of SE Asian refugees

Economic

- Impact of increased government spending for operations in South East Asia

Expectation 5.2

Students demonstrate understanding of the political, economic, social, and cultural developments from 1964 to 1980.

Indicator 5.2.1

Describe the impact of federal government politics and policy on American society from 1964 to 1980.

Political Science

- Impact of the New Frontier and Great Society programs; Medicare Act (1965), Economic Opportunity Act (1964), Immigration Act of 1965, Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- Impact of Warren Court Decisions; *Baker v. Carr* (1963), *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), *Gideon v. Wainwright*, *Engel v. Vitale*
- Impact of the Watergate crisis; Pentagon Papers, *United States v. Nixon*, Freedom of Information Act, 25th Amendment
- Legislative attempts to address pollution; Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act
- Impact of regulatory agencies; Environmental Protection Agency, Nuclear Regulatory Agency, Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Impact of the Space Race
- Effect of the Baby Boom Generation
- Impact of the environmental movement

Geography

- Impact of environmental disasters; Love Canal, Three Mile Island

Economics

- Effects of increased government spending for social programs
- Economic impact of pollution controls

Indicator 5.2.2

Analyze the major developments, controversies and consequences of the African American Civil Rights Movement from 1964 to 1980.

Political Science

- Major Civil Rights legislation and their impact; Civil Rights Acts of 1964 & 1968, Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Extension of Civil Rights through Affirmative Action programs
- Challenges to Affirmative Action; *California v. Bakke*

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Advocacy of African American Civil Rights leaders and groups
- Black student advocacy; Black Power, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Black Panthers, Nation of Islam
- Critical responses to the Civil Rights Movement; Dixiecrats, white supremacist movements

Geography

- Demographics of suburban communities

Economics

- Continued use of boycotts
- Increasing number of black entrepreneurs

Indicator 5.2.3

Analyze the origins, major developments, controversies, and consequences of the women's movement.

Political Science

- Controversies and concerns about the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
- Legislation and its impact; Title VII (1974), Title IX (1972)

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Effect of women's organizations; National Organization for Women (NOW)
- Controversies and concerns of women's movement: Critical responses, changing focus, political participation

Geography

Economics

- Changing demographics of work force
- Different pay standards for men and women; Equal Pay for Equal Work, Glass Ceiling

Indicator 5.2.4

Analyze how the advances in the African American Civil Rights Movement influenced the agendas and strategies of other groups in American society.

Political Science

- Impact of legislation on Native Americans
- 26th Amendment and its impact

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Native American quest for civil rights; American Indian Movement (AIM)
- Hispanic American quest for civil rights; United Farm Workers (UFW)
- Student quest for civil rights: The New Left, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Free Speech Movement

Geography

- Impact of increased immigration to major urban centers

Economics

- Methods of economic protest

Unit VI. America Impacts the World (1981-Present)

Essential Questions: What was United States foreign policy from 1981 to the present? What were the modern economic, political and social influences of American society from 1981 to the present?

Goal 6 1981-Present

Students will examine significant ideas, beliefs and themes; organize patterns and events; analyze how individuals and societies have changed over time in Maryland and the United States.

Expectation 6.1

Students demonstrate understanding of how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced domestic politics and foreign policy from 1981 to the present.

Indicator 6.1.1

Analyze major United States foreign policy initiatives from 1981 to the present.

Political Science

- Development of defense systems; Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
- Changing response to terrorism; Homeland Security

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Policies toward USSR/Russia
- Policies toward the Middle East; Lebanon, Libya, Iraq, Gulf War, Israel
- Policies toward Latin America and the Caribbean; Nicaragua, Haiti
- The US role in the United Nations; Bosnia-Herzegovina
- United States response to world wide human rights violations; Apartheid, Tiananmen Square, Women's Issues

Geography

- Impact of the creation of independent states in the former Soviet Union on global stability

Economics

- Effect of normalization of trade with China
- Effect of economic embargoes and sanctions; Iraq, South Africa
- Impact of trade agreements; North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Expectation 6.2

Students demonstrate understanding of the political, economic, social, and cultural developments from 1981 to the present.

Indicator 6.2.1

Describe the impact of domestic events, politics, and policy on American society from 1981 to the present.

Political Science

- Impact of the “New Conservatism”; deregulation
- Iran-Contra Scandal and its impact
- Clinton Impeachment and its impact
- Impact of the Election of 2000; *Bush v. Gore*

Peoples of the Nation and World

- Impact of health crises; AIDS, drugs
- Rise of the Moral Majority
- Impact of the “Graying of America”

Geography

- Impact of Urban Sprawl
- Impact of changing demographics
- Effects of changing immigration patterns

Economics

- **Reagonomics and its impact**
- **Impact of the computer revolution**
- **Transformation from industrial to service economy**
- **Impact of participation in the global economy**

III. Special Considerations

A. Multicultural and Equity Consideration

- All students will have access to curriculum and materials
- Curriculum and materials will be available in alternate formats
- All curriculum and supplementary materials have been carefully reviewed to show diverse representation of students of different genders, races, and cultures, as students and experts.
- Students will experience the works of scientists from different cultures and genders.

B. Career and Vocational Consideration

- Students may receive counseling in planning courses in the High School Programs of Study including Career and Technology Education.
- Individual teachers will conduct discussion on career possibilities such as civil service, politics, criminal justice, support services for government agencies and law enforcement.
- Student will have opportunities to visit practitioners in technical professions.

C. Drug/Substance Awareness Consideration

- The differences in international opinion concerning drug production and use and the role these differences play in world cooperation.
- Insight into health and human services problems associated with smoking and the abuse of alcohol and drugs.
- The importance of avoiding use of controlled dangerous substances.

D. Environmental Considerations

- An awareness of global interdependence.
- An awareness of nature's beauty and determination to preserve our natural heritage.
- The need to treat earth's resources with care and conserve natural resources.
- The causes of pollution and effects of pollution on employment, material costs, and social personal well-being.

E. Reading and Writing Considerations

- Instruction will include before, during, and after reading strategies with printed text material
- Teacher will use brief constructed response, extended constructed responses, and essays for formative and summative assessments
- Content vocabulary will be provided in context and reinforced through various activities.