

## Illinois Social Science Assessment Framework

Illinois U.S. History Standards - Grade 11	Boardworks U.S. History presentations
16.11.06 Understand elements of African slavery during the colonial period in North America (e.g., the introduction and institutionalization of slavery in the colonies; responses of slaves to their condition; African slave culture, including food, shelter, recreation, and education; the impact of slavery on colonial life, including the slave trade, the Middle Passage, and the Southern Plantation system; how slavery reshaped European and African life in the Americas).	Colonization and Settlement part 1 Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3
16.11.07 Understand the importance of the establishment of political and social institutions in the American colonies, in a new context (i.e., separated from European rank, state, and religious hierarchies).	Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3 Colonization and Settlement part 4
16.11.08 Understand the importance of indentured status (e.g., that it resulted in land and/or money at the end of service and its relationship to ongoing immigration and individuals' economic independence).	Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3
16.11.09 Understand interactions among Native Americans and various settlers in the North American colonies (e.g., cooperation and exchange in terms of agriculture, the fur trade, military alliances, and cultural interchange between settlers and Native tribes; conflicts, including the King Philip's War, the Pequot War, and the Powhatan Wars; rival alliances among the Huron and French and the British and Iroquois; the impact of European settlement from the perspective of Europeans and Native societies).	Colonization and Settlement part 1 Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3 Colonization and Settlement part 4
16.11.10 Understand characteristics of conflicts among colonists and between the English colonies and other European powers in the early settlement period (e.g., causes and effects of the Seven Years War; characteristics of class conflict, rural versus settled, and home rule versus colonial rule in the colonies; economic, ideological, religious, and nationalist forces that influenced competition among the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Native Americans for control of North America).	Colonization and Settlement part 1 Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3 Colonization and Settlement part 4
16.11.11 Identify the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the development of colonial society (e.g., impact of Enlightenment on the rise of democratic ideas and the founding of the nation; role of Enlightenment in the development of colonial intellectual and religious thought).	Colonization and Settlement part 3
16.11.12 Identify and describe the ideas and events that contributed to the outbreak of the American Revolution and the earliest armed conflict of the Revolutionary War (e.g., British policies, including the Stamp Act, Writs of Assistance, Intolerable Acts, and "taxation without representation"; colonial reactions to British policy, including the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, and Sons of Liberty; efforts of groups to mobilize support for independence from England; the battles of Lexington and Concord; significance of the first and second Continental Congress and the Committees of Correspondence).	Colonization and Settlement part 4 The War for Independence part 1 The War for Independence part 2

16.11.13 Understand the major developments and chronology of the Revolutionary War and the roles of its political, military, and diplomatic leaders (e.g., roles of American and British leaders and Indian alliances on both sides; major turning points of the war including aid from France; key battles, military turning points, and strategic decisions in the Revolutionary War including those made at Saratoga; the Treaty of Paris; the impact of the war on the home front; significant individuals such as King George III, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin; factors that led to the American victory in the Revolutionary War).	The War for Independence part 2 The War for Independence part 3
16.11.14 Understand the national government under the Articles of Confederation (e.g., the success of the Articles of Confederation in implementing the ideals of the Declaration of Independence; the ideas of the Articles of the Confederation; factors that contributed to the failure of the Articles such as individual currencies, inability to tax, and unwillingness to help the Continental Army).	The New Nation part 1
16.11.15 Understands the events and outcomes of the Constitutional Convention (e.g., debates of the Convention and how they were resolved; participants and the role of compromise in the creation of the United States Constitution, including the Virginia Plan, the New Jersey Plan, Great Compromise, and the Three-Fifths Compromise; the role of the Constitutional Convention in forming a new government; creation of new Constitution of 1787 and struggles over ratification).	The New Nation part 2
16.11.16 Identify the policy significance of famous speeches of the new nation, including: Washington's Farewell Address, Jefferson's 1801 Inaugural Address, and John Quincy Adams' Fourth of July 1821 Address.	–
16.11.17 Understand the impact of land policies of the new nation (e.g., the significance of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787; how land policies impacted Native American tribes; land ordinances of 1785 and 1787 that privatized natural resources and transferred federally owned lands into private holdings, townships, and states).	The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 3
16.11.18 Understand political and social changes associated with the administration of Andrew Jackson (e.g., examples of Jacksonian democracy including the "spoils system," Jackson's interest in providing the "common man" with opportunities to serve in the government, the expansion of suffrage, opposition to the Bank of the United States, the Nullification Crisis, and the depression of the 1830s).	A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 2
16.11.19 Understand physical changes resulting from the territorial expansion of the United States before the Civil War (e.g., how and from whom the U.S. acquired Florida, Texas, Oregon, California, the Northwest Territory, the Louisiana Territory, and the Gadsden Purchase; the locations of states and territories in 1850 and their mountain ranges and principal rivers; the role of the concept of Manifest Destiny in westward expansion).	The New Nation part 1 Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 4 A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 2
16.11.20 Understand the significance of exploratory missions of the trans-Mississippi West before the Civil War (e.g., how geography and economic incentives influenced early American explorations; characteristics and contributions of early exploratory missions of Lewis and Clark, Zebulon Pike, and John Fremont).	Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 2

16.11.21 Understand the causes and identify the impact of the War of 1812 (e.g., political and economic causes of the war; political interests and views regarding the war; the role of the War Hawks; the burning of Washington D.C.; significant leaders and battles, including Ft. McHenry, the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, and the Battle of New Orleans; political causes and effects of the war including relationships with Native Americans; economic elements including the Embargo Act and economic depression; events that led to a final peace).	The New Nation part 2 Western Expansion part 3
16.11.22 Understand the causes and long-term effects of the Mexican-American War (e.g., the impact of the concept of Manifest Destiny on the war; land acquisition through treaties associated with the war; the role of the Mexican-American War in sectional division of the nation; the territorial settlements, the aftermath of the war, and the effect of the war on Americans).	Western Expansion part 1 Western Expansion part 2 Western Expansion part 4
16.11.23 Identify women's rights and suffrage movements in antebellum America (e.g., the Seneca Falls "Declaration of Sentiments" of 1848; biographies, writings, and speeches of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Margaret Fuller, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony; the importance of the cult of domesticity).	A United Nation? part 3
16.11.24 Understand the major characteristics of the abolition movement in the antebellum period (e.g., the struggle between proponents and opponents of slavery and the institution of slavery; leaders of the abolition movement, including Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the Grimké Sisters; the role of Quakers in the abolition movement; the importance of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad).	A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 1 The Civil War part 2
16.11.25 Understand the economic, social, and cultural differences between the North and South in the antebellum period (e.g., the advantages and disadvantages of economic systems in the North and South in terms of labor force, industry, agriculture, and geography; development of an agrarian economy in the South; locations of cotton-producing states of the South; differences between agrarians and industrialists).	A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 1
16.11.26 Understand events leading to secession prior to the Civil War (e.g., the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Lincoln's inaugural address and the Lincoln-Douglas debates; the importance of views on slavery; the Democratic Party split; constitutional issues posed by nullification and secession; the federal response to secession; the formation of the Confederacy; the significance of Fort Sumter).	The Civil War part 2 The Civil War part 3
16.11.27 Understand the technological, social, and strategic aspects of the Civil War (e.g., major battles and turning points of the war; life on the battlefield; unique nature of Civil War in terms of casualty levels and type of warfare; geographic advantages and obstacles; technological advances of the war; military and political leaders, including Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and Ulysses S. Grant; military resources of the Union and the Confederacy; the threat of foreign intervention; the military defeat of the Confederacy including Lee's surrender at Appomattox).	The Civil War part 3
16.11.28 Understand the influence of Abraham Lincoln's ideas on the Civil War (e.g., the purpose and effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, the significance of the Gettysburg Address).	The Civil War part 3

<p>16.11.29 Understand the impact of the Civil War on different groups (e.g., the impact of the war on combatants, civilians, the physical environment, and the home front; experiences of soldiers on both sides of the war including African American soldiers and regiments).</p>	<p>The Civil War part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1</p>
<p>16.11.30 Understand different Reconstruction plans and how they influenced the South (e.g., plans advocated by President Lincoln, Congressional leaders, and President Johnson; features of Reconstruction, including Southern Military Districts, carpetbaggers, scalawags, and organized resistance groups; the effect of Reconstruction on the social structure of different regions; why various Reconstruction plans succeeded and failed; changes in different regions during Reconstruction; the significance of Abraham Lincoln’s assassination and the election of Ulysses S. Grant during this period; the Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction).</p>	<p>Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3</p>
<p>16.11.31 Understand the impact of industrialization on the United States economy (e.g., expansion of international markets associated with industrialization; transition from an agrarian society to industrial nation).</p>	<p>Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 3 America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 3</p>
<p>16.11.32 Identify the economic, geographic, political, social, and cultural impetus for movement to the western frontier and describe the role of the natural environment during the exploration and settlement of the American West; identify the phrase “the end of the frontier” and explain how this describes American life in the early 20th century.</p>	<p>The Gilded Age part 3</p>
<p>16.11.33 Understand the impact of urbanization, renewed immigration, industrialization on the social fabric of cities, wealth and economic opportunity, and the conservation movement.</p>	<p>Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 3</p>
<p>16.11.34 Understand the role of ideologies of business including Social Darwinism and the Gospel of Wealth; influences of limited competition and business organizations; development and impact of monopolies, corporate mergers, trusts, and cartels; the concept of laissez-faire economics; the concept of the “American Dream” from different perspectives; introduction of mass production techniques).</p>	<p>Industrialization part 2</p>
<p>16.11.35 Identify changes in political and economic positions of African Americans in the North and South including the impact of Black Codes and sharecropping; the survival of African American cultural structures in the “New South”).</p>	<p>Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2</p>

16.11.36 Identify patterns and trend associated with immigration after the Civil War (e.g., new sources of largescale immigration; ways in which new social and economic patterns encouraged assimilation of newcomers into the mainstream amidst growing cultural diversity; the new wave of nativism; patterns of migration and immigration after 1870; the building of cities and the new economy).	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 3
16.11.37 Understand causes and consequences of the Spanish-American War (e.g., causes including yellow journalism and the desire for global influence; consequences including territorial acquisition and the emergence of the United States as a major world power).	America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 2
16.11.38 Understand the changing role of women in society, the impact of the Progressive movement on women's suffrage, and how the women's suffrage movement influenced American society.	The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
16.11.39 Understand the economic, environmental, and social impact of the Great Depression on American society (e.g., food lines, the Dust Bowl, and the western migration of farmers; how art, literature, and music were influenced by the Depression; extent and depth of business failures, unemployment, and poverty during the Depression; the human toll of the Depression, natural disasters, unwise agricultural practices, and their impacts on the depopulation of rural regions; political movements of the left and right).	The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3
16.11.40 Identify the costs, benefits, and controversies associated with New Deal programs and describe the expanded role of government in the economy since the 1930s.	The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3 Reactions to World War II part 1
16.11.41 Understand circumstances prior to U.S. involvement in World War II (e.g., rise and aggression of totalitarian regimes in Italy, Germany, and Japan; American responses to German, Italian, and Japanese aggression in Europe, Africa, and Asia from 1935 to 1941; appeasement, isolationism, and war debates in Europe and the U.S. prior to the war; the bombing of Pearl Harbor and events that brought the U.S. into the war).	World War II part 1 World War II part 2 World War II part 3
16.11.42 Understand significant aspects of World War II (e.g., failure of the policy of appeasement; major battles at Midway, Normandy, Stalingrad, Kursk, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge; turning points of the war and reason for Allied victory; key political leaders of the Allies and Axis powers, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, and Joseph Stalin; characteristics of the European, African, and Pacific theaters of battle; role and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of military special forces such as Tuskegee Airmen and Navajo Code talkers; the human cost of the war; the decision to drop the atomic bombs and the consequences of this decision).	World War II part 1 World War II part 2 World War II part 3 World War II part 4 Reactions to World War II part 1
16.11.43 Understand the dimensions of the Holocaust and the Allies' response to the Holocaust and war crimes.	Reactions to World War II part 3

<p>16.11.44 Understand the impact of World War II on the home front (e.g., impact of mobilization for war, including the location of industry, the use of resources, war bond drives, and women and minorities in the workforce, including its long-term effects; major developments in aviation, weaponry, and medicine; constitutional issues and impact of internment of Japanese Americans and restrictions on German and Italian resident aliens; the roles and growing political demands of African Americans).</p>	<p>Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2</p>
<p>16.11.45 Understand the domestic policies of post-World War II presidential administrations through the 1950s (e.g., Truman’s labor policy and congressional reaction to it; the elements of Truman’s Fair Deal; Truman’s decision to end segregation in the armed forces; the expansion of social security, and the Federal Highway Act of 1956 under the Eisenhower administration).</p>	<p>Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2</p>
<p>16.11.46 Understand the role of McCarthyism in the early Cold War period (e.g., the fear of communist influence in the U.S.; the era of McCarthyism and instances of domestic Communism and blacklisting; the role of the House Un-American Committee).</p>	<p>The Cold War part 2</p>
<p>16.11.47 Understands events and influential individuals of the civil rights movement [e.g., the role of civil rights advocates, including Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Rosa Parks, and Cesar Chavez; the significance of Martin Luther King Jr.’s “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” and “I Have a Dream Speech;” events such as segregation, desegregation, the Bus Boycott, Selma March, the Freedom Riders, and Central High School in Little Rock; the role of African American political groups, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. and the Watts Riots].</p>	<p>Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2 Civil Rights part 3</p>
<p>16.11.48 Analyze the domestic policies of Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George Herbert Walker Bush, including: the space exploration program, the Kennedy assassination, Johnson’s “Great Society,” Nixon’s appeal to the “silent majority” and the Constitutional crisis of the Watergate scandal, anti-war and countercultural movements, the creation of the Department of Education and the Environmental Protection Agency.</p>	<p>The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 2 Limits and Conservatism part 3</p>