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Content Curriculum Map  
Grade 11

Dates (months & days) These dates are estimates only and include a cushion at the end of the year	Unit/Content What topics will be taught and learned? What is the essential vocabulary for the unit? What do students need to know?		Skills/Objectives What do students have to be able to do related to the content? (These can be written as student-friendly targets—"I can," statements	Essential Questions What are the fundamental, enduring questions that will guide study and instruction?	Standards/ Benchmarks What benchmarks will be achieved through this topic?	Assessment What evidence (products and/or performances/ will be collected to establish that the Content and Skills have been learned?	What Instructional Strategies and Activities are used to develop the skills and knowledge? (Can be for either teacher or student)	Resources What materials, texts, videos, internet, software, or human resources support instruction?
	Topic	Vocabulary						
September	Progressivism and World War I	1. Progressive Era 2. Muckraker 3. Upton Sinclair 4. "The Jungle" 5. Injunction 6. Socialism 7. Theodore Roosevelt 8. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire 9. Municipal Reform 10. Direct Primary 11. Initiatives 12. Referendums 13. Recall 14. Square Deal Policy 15. Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 16. Clayton Antitrust Act 17. 16th Amendment 18. 17th Amendment 19. 18th Amendment 20. 19th Amendment 21. William Howard Taft 22. tariffs 23. Laissez-Faire 24. Bull-Moose Party	1. Explain what Progressives meant in the early 20th century  2. Analyze the campaign for, and the opposition to women's suffrage in the late 19th and early 20th centuries  3. Describe the role of leaders and organization in achieving the passage of the 19th Amendment  4. Analyze the causes and course of the growing role of the United States in world affairs during World War I  5. Explain the rationale and events leading to the entry of the U.S. into World War I  6. Analyze the role played by the U.S. in support of the Allies in the conduct of the war	1. What challenges did the Progressive Movement face in reforming American society?  2. What is progressivism?  3. Who were the muckrakers? What were their goals?  4. What were the arguments for and against women's suffrage?  5. How did World War I begin?  6. What led to the United States joining the war?  7.What impact did American troops have on the tide of the war?  8. What were some of the new weapons introduced in WWI?	Students will work collaboratively and responsibly use technology to identify the main issues that led to the Progressive Era, specifically the issues of the women's suffrage movement and the passing of the 19th Amendment           Students will identify, analyze, and solve the problems that led to the start of WWI and describe the causes and effects of America's involvement	1. Class Discussion 2. Notebook Checks 3. Vocabulary Quizzes 4. Chapter Tests 5. Quizzes 6. Muckraker Magazine Project 7. Progressive Era review activity packet 8. Suffragists Biography 9. Top 10 Progressive Era Moments 10. Brainstorm- The Causes of WWI 11. "7 Causes" WWI Peace Conference simulation 12. Trench Warfare simulation 13. Lost Battalion film scenes discussion	1. Teacher lecture/powerpoints 2. Cooperative Group work 3. Primary source analysis 4. Video clip analysis 5. Modern American problems vs. Progressive Era class discussion 6. Local, State, and Federal issues jigsaw 7. Propaganda Poster activity 8. Treaty of Versailles analysis	1. . Political Cartoons 2. "The Jungle" excerpts 3. "Iron Jawed Angels" video clip 4. "Lost Battalion" video clip 5. Woodrow Wilson speech "Peace WIt hout Victory" 6. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (1918) 7. Treaty of Versailles 8. Theodore Roosevelt speech "The New Nationalism" (1910)

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		25. New Nationalism 26. Woodrow Wilson 27. Seneca Falls Convention 28. Susan B. Anthony 29. American Equal Rights Association 30. National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) 31. Alice Paul 32. Congressional Union 33. Franz Ferdinand 34. Gavrilo Princip 35. Black Hand 36. Von Schlieffen Plan 37. Central Powers 38. Triple Entente 39. Stalemate 40. <i>Lusitania</i> 41. Sussex Pledge 42. Zimmerman Note 43. Treaty of Brest Litovsk 44. Russian Revolution 45. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare 46. Trench Warfare 47. Influenza 48. War Bonds 49. Woodrow Wilson 50. “Peace Without Victory” 51. Espionage Act	7. Explain the course and significance of Woodrow Wilson’s wartime diplomacy, including his Fourteen Points, the League of Nations, and the failure of the Versailles Treaty					
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		52. Sedition Act 53. Armistice 54. Treaty of Versailles 55. Fourteen Points						
October	The Role of Economics in Modern History	1. Flappers 2. 19th Amendment 3. Equal Rights Amendment 4. Demographics 5. Rural-Urban Split 6. Great Migration 7. Amelia Earhart 8. Harlem Renaissance 9. Jazz Age 10. Lost Generation 11. F. Scott Fitzgerald 12. 18th Amendment 13. Prohibition 14. Bootleggers 15. Speakeasies 16. Al Capone 17. Federal Bureau of Investigation 18. J. Edgar Hoover 19. John T. Scopes 20. Scopes Trial 21. Clarence Darrow 22. William Jennings Bryan 23. Ku Klux Klan	1. Describe how resources for the production of goods are limited  2. Explain that the goals of economic policy may promote freedom, efficiency, equity, security, growth, price stability, and full employment  3. Define supply and demand and explain their roles in determining production and distribution in a market economy  4. Explain what a financial investment is and the role of buyers and sellers  5. Explain the role of banks and other financial institutions  6. Describe the effects of individual spending and production  7. Explain the role of	1. How do individuals and corporations make choices about saving or spending?  2. What factors affect the prices of goods and services?  3. What factors affect the success of the economy of the United States?  4. What was a flapper?  5. Why did the United States institute Prohibition and what were the effects on society?  6. What was the economy like during the 1920s?  7. What fueled the Red Scare of the 1920s?  8. What was the impact of Henry Ford on American industry?  \9. What warning signs existed in the late 1920s that signaled the economy wasn't as strong as some thought?	Students will read effectively and work independently in order to explain the significant social and economic changes of the 1920s and connect it to the Great Crash and the start of the Great Depression  Students will identify, analyze, and solve problems by discussing the various economic approaches of the different presidents of the 1920s and 1930s	1. Class Discussion 2. Notebook Checks 3. Vocabulary Quizzes 4. Chapter Tests 5. Quizzes 6. Primary Source Analysis 7. 1920s Social Media assignment 8. Nativism of the 1920s vs Nativism today	1. Stock Market simulation 2. Primary Source analysis 3. Identifying Causes of the Great Crash 4. Analysis of media (silent films, Jazz music) 5. Great Gatsby analysis and connection to F. Scott Fitzgerald and the Lost Generation 6. Assembly Line simulation 7. Teacher/Lecture PowerPoints 8. Cooperative Group Work 9. Flapper image analysis 10. Sacco and Vanzetti discussion 11. Teacher lecture/powerpoints 12. Cooperative Group work	1. Lyrics of “Lets Misbehave” 2. Lyrics of “Hello Ma Baby” 3. Great Gatsby excerpts 4. Political cartoons 5. Graph of U.S. GDP from 1920-1929

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		24. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 25. Marcus Garvey 26. United Negro Improvement Association 27. Red Scare 28. A. Michell Palmer 29. Palmer Raids 30. Boston Police Department Strike of 1919 31. Sacco and Vanzetti 32. Warren G. Harding 33. Fordney-McCumber Tariff 34. Dawes Plan 35. Teapot Dome Scandal 36. Calvin Collidge 37. Herbert Hoover 38. Henry Ford 39. Assembly line 40. Consumer Economy 41. Installment Plans 42. Gross National Product 43. Welfare Capitalism	government in a market economy  8. Analyze how the government uses taxing and spending decisions					
November	Modernity in the United States: Ideologies and Economies	1. Stocks 2. Dow Jones Industrial Average 3. Black Tuesday 4. Buy on Margin 5. Causes of the Great Depression 6. Unemployment Rate 7. Bank Runs	1. Explain what a financial investment is and explain why the value of investments fluctuate, and track the gains or losses in value of a financial investment over time  2. Explain how buyers and sellers in financial markets	1. What are the benefits and drawbacks of investments?  2. Why are banks and stock markets regulated by the government?	Students will gather, evaluate, and apply information from a variety of sources in order to explain the causes, effects, and the solutions of the Great Depression	1. Class Discussion 2. Notebook Checks 3. Vocabulary Quizzes 4. Chapter Tests 5. Quizzes 6. Primary Source Analysis 7. Four Corners Discussion 8. New Deal Critic jigsaw	1. Causes and Effects of the Great Depression chart 2. America: The Story of Us analysis 3. Cinderella Man analysis 4. Presidential Election analysis 5. New Deal Program chart 6. New Deal Critics identification 7. Great Depression photograph analysis 8. New Deal political cartoon analysis 9. Teacher lecture/powerpoints	1. Graph of U.S. Unemployment Rate 1930-1940 2. Cinderella Man 3. Franklin D. Roosevelt “Banking Crisis” Fireside chat (1933) 4. Political cartoons 5. Franklin D. Roosevelt “New Deal” (1933)

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		8. Bank Failures 9. Hoovervilles 10. Hoover Blankets 11. Hoover Flags 12. Dust Bowl 13. John Maynard Keynes 14. Bonus Army 15. Election of 1932 16. Franklin D. Roosevelt 17. New Deal 18. Bank Holiday 19. 21st Amendment 20. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) 21. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) 22. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) 23. Social Security Administration (SSA) 24. National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) 25. Works Progress Administration (WPA) 26. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) 27 New Deal critics 28. American Liberty League 29. Huey Long 30.Share-Our-Wealth	determine the prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rate of return on those assets  3. Explain the role of banks and other financial institutions in the market economy of the United States, and analyze the reasons for banking crises  4. Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System and explain the reason why the government established it in 1931 and analyze how it uses monetary tools to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth  5. Explain how a country’s overall level of income, employment, and prices are determined by the individual spending and production decisions of households and firms, and that government measures such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) describe these factors at the national level  6. Explain and give examples of the roles that government may play in a market economy, including the provision of public goods and services, redistribution of income, protection of property rights, and resolution of market failures  7. Analyze how the government uses taxing	3. How large a role should government have in regulating the economy?  4. How did the United States respond to new ideas about society?  5. What led to the Stock Market Crash in 1929?  6. What effects did the Great Depression have on American citizens?  7. How did people survive the Great Depression have on American citizens?  8. What were the differences between FDR and Hoover in the election of 1932?  9. What was FDR’s New Deal?  10. What impact did FDR’s agencies have on the country?			10. Cooperative Group work	
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		31. Farmers' Relief Act of 1933 32. Deficit Spending 33. Crowind-Out Effect 34. Packing the Supreme Court 35. Recession 36. Eleanor Roosevelt 37. New Deal Coalition 38. Fireside chats	and spending decisions (fiscal policy) and monetary policy to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth  8. Describe the multiple causes (e.g., fall in the stock market and commodities prices, restrictive monetary and trade policies, post-war reparations and debt) and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s (e.g., widespread unemployment, decline of personal income, support for social and political reform, decline in trade, the rise of fascism), including consideration of competing economic theories that explain the crisis (e.g., insufficient demand for goods and services [Keynesianism] vs. insufficient supply of money [monetarism])  9. Gather, evaluate, and analyze primary sources (e.g., economic data, articles, diaries, photographs, audio and video recordings, songs, movies, and literary works) to create an oral, media, or written report on how Americans responded to the Great Depression					
December	Defending Democracy: Responses to Fascism and Communism	1. Adolf Hitler 2. Fascism 3. <i>Mein Kampf</i> 4. Nazi Party 5. Joseph Stalin 6. Purges 7. Gulag	1. Develop an argument which analyzes the effectiveness of American isolationism and analyzes the impact of isolationism on U.S. foreign policy	1. What kind of a role should the U.S. play in world affairs?  2. Why did several dictators gain control of	Students will work collaboratively to discuss the connection between the Treaty of Versailles and the end of WOrld War I to the start of World War II and the rise of dictators/tyrants	1. Class Discussion 2. Notebook Checks 3. Vocabulary Quizzes 4. Chapter Tests 5. Quizzes 6. Primary Source Analysis 7. Matching Tyrants and Ideologies	1. Differentiating Ideologies 2. Asia and European mapwork 3. Fireside chat analysis 4. Tri-Diagram: differentiating between tyrants 5. Asian and European battles mapwork identification	1. Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Four Freedoms" speech (1941) 2. Franklin D. Roosevelt "A Day of Infamy" speech (1941) 3. Map of Asia 1930s

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		8. Great Purge of 1934 9. Communism 10. Benito Mussolini 11. Blackshirts 12. Neville Chamberlain 13. Munich Agreement 14. Appeasement 15. Blitzkrieg 16. Invasion of Poland 17.Non-Aggression Pact 18. Isolationism 19. Neutrality Act of 1935 20. Neutrality Act of 1936 21. Neutrality Act of 1937 22. Neutrality Act of 1939 23. Cash and Carry 24. Destroyers for Bases Deal 25. Lend-Lease Act 26. America First Committee 27. Emperor Hirohito 28. Hideki Tojo 29. Pearl Harbor 30. Selective Training and Service Act 31. Office of War Mobilization 32. Victory Gardens 33. Rationing 34. Executive Order 9066 35. Internment Camps	2. Explain the rise of fascism and the forms it took in Germany and Italy, including ideas and policies that led to the Holocaust  3. Explain the reasons for American involvement in World War II and the key actions and events leading up to declarations of war against Japan and Germany  4. On a map of the world, locate the Allied powers at the time of World War II (Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States) and Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan)  5. Explain the reasons the United States gave for the use of atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan; and use primary and secondary sources to analyze how arguments for and against the use of nuclear weapons developed from the late 1940s to the early 1960s  6. Explain the long-term consequences of important domestic events during the war	major European nations in the early 20th century?  3. What was the early American response to the rise of dictators?  4. Why did America finally join the war?  5. What was the American strategy to combat the Axis Powers in Europe and the Pacific?  6. What was D-Day?  7. How did World War II impact civilians on the American homefront?  8. What were the causes and effects of America using the atomic bomb on Japan?	Students will identify, analyze, and solve problems in order to discuss the validity of America’s use of the atomic bomb and distinguish the short and long term effects of its usage	8. Pearl Harbor reflection 9. Anti-Japanese propaganda assignment 10. Act of War vs. Act of Terror discussion	6. Four Freedom speech analysis 7. Compare and Contrast Pearl Harbor and September 11, 2001 attacks 8. Analyzing anti-Japanese pieces of propaganda 9. Film/scenes analysis 10. Teacher lecture/powerpoints 11. Cooperative Group work 12. Primary source analysis	4. Map of Europe 1930s 5. Map of North Africa 1930s 6. Ideologies of Cows 7. Franklin D. Roosevelt “Fire Hose” speech (1941) 8. “You're A Sap, Mr. Jap” Popeye the Sailor Man episode 9. America: The Story of Us episode 10. Saving Private Ryan scene 11. Letters from Iwo Jima scene
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		36. Atlantic Charter 37. Battle of the Atlantic 38. Operation Torch 39. General Erwin Rommell 40. General Dwight D. Eisenhower 41. Invasion of Italy 42. General George Patton 43. Operation Overlord 44. D-Day 45. Charles de Gaulle 46. Hitler Youth 47. Battle of the Bulge 48. Battle of attrition 49. Yalta Conference 50. V-E Day 51. Bataan Death March 52. Geneva Convention 53. Battle of Midway 54. Admiral Chester Nimitz 55. Battle of Guadalcanal 56. Island Hopping 57. Battle of Iwo Jima 58. Battle of Okinawa 59. Kamikaze 60. Manhattan Project 61. J. Robert Oppenheimer 62. Hiroshima						
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		63. Nagasaki 64. Operation Downfall 65. Rosie the Riveter						
January	Defending Democracy: The Cold War and Civil Rights at Home	1. Capitalism 2. Communism 3. Satellite Nations 4. Iron Curtain 5. George Kennan 6. Containment 7. Truman Doctrine 8. Marshall Plan 9. West Germany 10. East Germany 11. Deutsche Mark 12. Berlin Blockade 13. Berlin Airlift 14. National Atlantic Treaty Organization 15. Warsaw Pact 16. Fall of China 17. Chiang Kai-Shek 18. Mao Zedong 19. 38th Parallel 20. Domino Theory 21.General Douglas MacArthur 22. Military Industrial Complex 23. John Foster Dulles 24. Israel 25. Eisenhower Doctrine 26. Fazlolah Zahedi 27. Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 28. Baby Boom 29. Fair Deal	1. Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War and describe the policy of containment as a response by the United States to Soviet expansionist policies, using evidence from primary sources to explain the differences between the Soviet and American political and economic systems; Soviet aggression in Eastern Europe; the Korean War, the United States support of anti- Massachusetts Curriculum Framework for History and Social Science 134 communist regimes in Latin America and Southeast Asia; the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, NATO, and the Warsaw Pact)  2. Explain what communism is as an economic system and analyze the sources of Cold War conflict; on a political map of the world, locate the areas of Cold War conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the 1950s to the 1980s  3. Analyze Dwight D. Eisenhower’s response to the Soviet Union’s launching of Sputnik (1957) and the nation’s increased commitment to space exploration and education in science	1. How did the U.S. government respond to challenges to freedom at home during the Cold War?  2. How does globalization affect the United States? How can Americans use the Constitution to unite the nation?  3. Why did the United States and Russia engage in a “Cold” War?  4. What were the postwar goals of the United States and the Soviet Union?  5. How did the Cold War affect American life at home?  6. What were the effects of the Korean War?  7. What were the characteristics of the McCarthy era?  8. How did the arms race develop?  9. Why were comfort and security so important to Americans in the 1950s?  10. What were the accepted roles of men and women during the 1950s?	Students will gather, evaluate, and apply information in order to differentiate between the economic effectiveness between communism and capitalism  Students will work collaboratively to explain how the Red Scare impacted America politically, socially, and militarily	1. Class Discussion 2. Notebook Checks 3. Vocabulary Quizzes 4. Chapter Tests 5. Quizzes 6. Primary Source Analysis 7. Marshall Plan critique 8. Korean War Origin and Analysis discussion 9. Suez Canal Crisis discussion 10. America’s Global Image timeline 11. Symbol of the 1950s creation	1. Teacher lecture/powerpoints 2. Cooperative Group work 3. Primary source analysis 4. Marshall Plan simulation 5. Berlin Airlift Analysis 6. Map Analysis 7. Butter Battle Book analysis 8. Korean War map analysis 9. Film Analysis 10. Arms Race simulation 11. 1950s Music analysis 12. Red Scare simulation	1. Winston Churchill “Iron Curtain” speech (1946) 2. George Kennan “Long Telegram” (1946) 3. Harry S. Truman “Truman Doctrine” (1947) 4. Dr. Seuss “Butter Battle Book” (1984) 5. Dwight D. Eisenhower “Eisenhower Doctrine” (1957) 6. Harry S. Truman “Fair Deal” (1949) 7. America: The Story of Us 8. <i>The Good Wife’s Guide</i> (1955) 9. <i>Duck and Cover</i> (1951)

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		<p>30. Taft-Hartley Act</p> <p>31. G.I. Bill of Rights</p> <p>32. Deterrence</p> <p>33. Arms Race</p> <p>34. Brinkmanship</p> <p>35. <i>Sputnik</i></p> <p>36. U-2 Incident</p> <p>37. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)</p> <p>38. Hollywood Ten</p> <p>39. Alger Hiss</p> <p>40. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg</p> <p>41. McCarran-Walter Act</p> <p>42. Senator Joseph McCarthy</p> <p>43. Reconversion</p> <p>44. Election of 1948</p> <p>45. 22nd Amendment</p> <p>46. Modern Republicanism</p> <p>47. National Aeronautics and Space Administration</p> <p>48. National Defense Education Act</p>	<p>4. Research and analyze one the domestic policies of Presidents Truman and Eisenhower (e.g., Truman's Fair Deal, the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 or the Social Security Disability Insurance Act of 1956)</p> <p>5. Analyze the roots of domestic communism and anti-communism in the 1950s, the origins and consequences of, and the resistance to McCarthyism, researching and reporting on people and institutions such as Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Senators Joseph McCarthy and Margaret Chase Smith, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the American Communist Party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and congressional investigations into the Lavender Scare)</p> <p>6. Analyze the causes and consequences of important domestic Cold War trends in the United States (e.g., economic growth and declining poverty, the G. I. Education bill, the decline in women's employment, climb in the birthrate, the growth of suburbs and home ownership, the increase in education levels, the impact of television and increased consumerism)</p>					
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February	Defending Democracy: The Cold War and Civil Rights at Home	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Racism</li><li>2. Brown v. Board of Education</li><li>3. Rosa Parks</li><li>4. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.</li><li>5. Montgomery Bus Boycott</li><li>6. Little Rock Nine</li><li>7. Thurgood Marshall</li><li>8. Orville Faubus</li><li>9. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)</li><li>10. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)</li><li>11. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)</li><li>12. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)</li><li>13. W.E.B DuBois</li><li>14. Sit-ins</li><li>15. Freedom Rides</li><li>16. Integration at Ole Miss</li><li>17. Clash in Birmingham</li><li>18. James Meredith</li><li>19. Bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church</li><li>20. Letter From a Birmingham Jail</li><li>21. Civil Rights Act of 1963</li><li>22. March on Washington</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Analyze Reverend Martin Luther King’s “I Have A Dream” speech and his Letter from Birmingham City Jail (1963)</li><li>2. Analyze President Lyndon Johnson speech to Congress on voting rights (March 15, 1965)</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.What was the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on American society?</li><li>2. What were the main strategies and examples of the non-violent movement?</li><li>3. How did the radical movement help and hinder the goals of the Civil Rights movement?</li><li>3. How did Supreme Court cases help the Civil Rights movement?</li><li>4. What new laws came from the efforts of the Civil Rights movement?</li><li>5. How did the Civil Rights movement influence/pave way for future rights movements?</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Students will analyze the origins, evolution, and goals of the African American Civil Rights Movement.</li><li>2. Students will research the work of people such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Malcolm X, John Lewis, Bayard Rustin, Robert F. Kennedy, and institutions such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the Congress of Racial Equality.</li><li>3. Students will use primary sources such as news articles/analyses, editorials, and radio/television coverage, research and analyze resistance to integration in some white communities, protests to end segregation, and Supreme Court decisions on civil rights.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The 1954 Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education</li><li>b. the 1955-1956 Montgomery Bus Boycott, the 1957-1958 Little Rock School Crisis and Eisenhower’s civil rights record</li><li>c. King’s philosophy of non-violent civil disobedience, based on the ideas of Gandhi and the sit-ins and freedom rides of the early 1960s</li><li>d. the 1963 civil rights protest in Birmingham and the March on Washington</li><li>e. 1965 civil rights protest in Selma</li><li>f. the 1968 assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.</li></ol></li><li>4. Students will evaluate accomplishments of the Civil Rights movement</li><li>5. Students will evaluate accomplishments of the Civil Rights movement (e.g., the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act) and how they served as a model for later feminist, disability, and gender rights</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Class Discussion</li><li>2. Notebook Checks</li><li>3. Vocabulary Quizzes</li><li>4. Chapter Tests</li><li>5. Quizzes</li><li>6. Primary Source Analysis</li><li>7. Demographic analysis project</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Teacher lecture/powerpoints</li><li>2. Cooperative Group work</li><li>3. Primary source analysis</li><li>4. Video clip (Eyes on the Prize) analysis</li><li>5. Supreme Court cases analysis</li><li>6. Analyze new amendments, acts, and laws which supported Civil Rights</li><li>7. Analyze “I Have a Dream Speech”</li><li>8. Analyze Norman Rockwell paintings</li><li>9. Song analysis</li><li>10. Compare and contrast non-violent movement and radical movement</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Pathways Textbook and Supplementary Materials</li><li>2.Smart Board projector</li><li>3.Student Laptop</li><li>4.Computers</li><li>5.Center for Learning Materials</li><li>6.Shedlock Resource Book</li><li>7.Eyes on the Prize documentary</li><li>8. <i>Brown v Board of Education, 1954</i></li><li>9. “The Problem We All Live With” Norman Rockwell</li><li>10. “I Have a Dream Speech,” MLK, Jr.</li><li>11.”Letters from Birmingham,” MLK, Jr.</li><li>12. “Black Nationalism Speech,” Malcolm X</li><li>13. “I Have Been to the Mountain Top,” MLK, Jr.</li><li>14. <i>Civil Rights Act, 1964</i></li><li>15. <i>Voting Rights Act, 1965</i></li><li>16. “Only a Pawn in Their Game,” Bob Dylan</li><li>17. 24th Amendment</li><li>18. “And We Shall Overcome,” Lyndon B. Johnson</li></ol>
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		23. “I Have a Dream” speech 24. Selma March 25. Voting Rights Act of 1965 26. Freedom Summer 27. 24th Amendment 28. Poll Taxes 29. Malcolm X 30. Nation of Islam 31. Black Power 32. Black Nationalism 33. Stokely Carmichael 34. Black Panther Party 35. Assassination of Dr. King 36. James Earl Ray 37. Assassination of Robert Kennedy 38. Sirhan Sirhan			movements of the 20th and 21st centuries.  6. Students will collect and analyze demographic data to investigate trends from the 1964 to 2010 in areas such as voter registration and participation, median family income, or educational attainment among African American, Hispanic American, Asian American and white populations.  7. Students will use primary sources such as news articles/analyses, editorials, and television coverage, research Massachusetts leaders for civil rights and the controversies over the racial desegregation of public schools in the 1960s and 1970s, including: a. the establishment of the Metropolitan Council for Educational Opportunity (METCO) busing plan involving Boston, Springfield, and suburban school districts b. Court-ordered desegregation and mandated busing in the public schools of Boston and other Massachusetts cities			
March	Defending Democracy: The Cold War and Civil Rights Movement at Home  America and Globalization	1. Election of 1960 2. John F. Kennedy 3. Richard Nixon 4. New Frontier 5. Berlin Wall 6. Fidel Castro 7. Bay of Pigs Invasion 8. Cuban Missile Crisis 9. EXCOMM 10. Robert McNamara 11. Kennedy Assassination 12. Governor John Connally 13. Lee Harvey Oswald	1. Analyze President John F. Kennedy’s Inaugural Address  2. Analyze maps	1. What impact of the Women’s Movement on American society?  2. What are the main ideas of Kennedy’s New Frontier?  3. What were the causes of the Vietnam War?  4. What was America’s attitude toward the Vietnam war?  5. What are the main ideas of Johnson’s Great Society?	1. Students will use primary and secondary sources, analyze the causes and course of one of the following social and political movements, including consideration of the role of protest, advocacy organizations, and active citizen participation. a. Women’s rights, including the writings on feminism by Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem and others; the availability of the birth control pill; the activism of the National Organization for Women and opposition to the movement by conservative leaders such as Phyllis Schlafly; passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution (1972), and its failure to achieve sufficient ratification by states; Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments to the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the 1973 Supreme Court decision, Roe v. Wade, the appointment of Sandra Day	1. Tests 2. Quizzes 3. Section Review Questions 4. Group Work on Guided Readings including graphic organizers, charts, diagrams, maps 5. Class discussions	1. Teacher lecture/powerpoint 2. Cooperative group work 3. Primary source analysis 4. Cuban Missile Crisis video and discussion 5. Analyze JFK assassination 6. Analyze New Frontier speech 7. Analyze Great Society speech 8. Analyze the <i>Feminine Mystique</i> 9. Woodstock discussion 10. Analyze <i>Silent Spring</i> 11. Vietnam song analysis 12. Analyze the Vietnam War	1. Pathways Textbook and Supplementary Materials 2. Smart Board projector 3. Student Laptop 4. Computers 5. Center for Learning Materials 6. Shedlock Resource Book 7. John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address (1961) 8. Lyndon Johnson, “And We Shall Overcome”, (1965) 9. “A More Perfect Union,” Barack Obama 10. Lyndon Johnson, “Great Society Speech” (1964) 11. American Experience: Stonewall Uprising Trailer (event 1969; video, 2010)

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		<p>14. Warren Commision</p> <p>15. Limited Test Ban Treaty</p> <p>16. Lyndon B. Johnson</p> <p>17. Great Society</p> <p>18. Head Start</p> <p>19. Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)</p> <p>20. Elementary and Secondary Education Act</p> <p>21. Medicare</p> <p>22. Medicaid</p> <p>23. Immigration Act of 1965</p> <p>24. Feminism</p> <p>25. Sexism</p> <p>26. Betty Friedan</p> <p>27. National Organization for Women (NOW)</p> <p>28. <i>Feminine Mystique</i></p> <p>29. Roe v. Wade (1972)</p> <p>30. Equal Rights Amendment</p> <p>31. Phyllis Schlafly</p> <p>32. Counterculture</p> <p>33. Hippy Movement</p> <p>34. Timothy Leary</p> <p>35. Woodstock Festival</p> <p>36. <i>Silent Spring</i></p> <p>37. Nuclear Regulatory</p> <p>38. Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>39. Clean Air Act</p> <p>40. Clean Water Act</p> <p>41. Vietnam War</p> <p>42. Ho Chi Minh Trail</p> <p>43. Tet Offensive</p>		<p>O’Connor as the first woman Justice of the Supreme Court in 1981, and increasing numbers of women in elected offices in national and state government</p> <p>b. the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Civil Rights Movement, the impact of world wars on the demand for gay rights, the Stonewall Rebellion of 1969, the Gay Pride Movement, and activism and medical research to slow the spread of AIDS in the 1980s; the role of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in Goodridge v. Department of Public Health (2004) and the role of other state courts in providing equal protection for same sex marriage in advance of the United States Supreme Court decision in Obergefell v. Hodges (2015)</p> <p>c. the disability rights movement such as deinstitutionalization, independent living, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (1975), the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990), and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (1990)</p> <p>d. the environmental protection movement (e.g., the 1962 publication of Rachel Carson’s <i>Silent Spring</i>; the 1970 federal Clean Air Act; the 1972 Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act; the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act and subsequent amendments)</p> <p>e. the movement to protect the health and rights of workers, and improve working conditions and wages (e.g., César Chávez and Dolores Huerta and the migrant farmworkers’ movement, workplace protections against various forms of discrimination and sexual harassment)</p> <p>f. the movement to protect the rights, self-determination, and sovereignty of Native Peoples (e.g., the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, the American Indian Movement, the Wounded Knee Incident at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota in 1973, the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance</p>		<p>12.Ed Roberts, Speech on Disability Rights at a Sit-In Rally in San Francisco (1977)</p> <p>13..César Chávez, Address to the Commonwealth Club of California (1984)</p> <p>14..Roe v Wade, 1972</p> <p>15. <i>Feminine Mystique</i></p> <p>16.<i>Silent Spring</i></p> <p>17.various Vietnam War songs</p> <p>18.Vietnam pictures, letters, and maps.</p>
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		44. My Lai Massacre 45. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) 46. Abbie Hoffman 47. Vietnam Veterans Against the War 48. Kent State Massacre 49. Jackson State Massacre 50. Election of 1968 51. Vietnamization 52. Fall of Saigon			Act of 1975, and the efforts of Native Peoples’ groups to preserve Native cultures, gain federal or state recognition and raise awareness of Native American history  2. Students will research and analyze issues related to race relations in the United States since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, including: the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and its impact on neighborhood integration; policies, court cases, and practices regarding affirmative action and their impact on diversity in the workforce and higher education; disparities and trends in educational achievement and attainment, health outcomes, wealth and income, and rates of incarceration; the election of the nation’s first African American president, Barack Obama, in 2008 and 2012.			
April	America and Globalization	1. Richard Nixon 2. Inflation 3. Oil Crisis 4. New Federalism 5. Southern Strategy 6. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries 7. Apollo 11 8. Neil Armstrong 9. Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin, Jr. 10. Michael Collins 11. Henry Kissinger 12. Realpolitik 13. Detente 14. “Ping Pong Diplomacy” 15. Leonid Brezhnev	1. Analyze Watergate documents  2.Analyze foreign policies	1.What was the outcome of Watergate?  2.How did the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan impact foreign relations?	1.Students will analyze and assess the Nixon presidency  2.Students will identify the causes and effects of the Watergate Scandal  3.Students will use primary sources such as campaign literature and debates, news articles/analyses, editorial, and television coverage, analyze the important policies and events that took place during the presidency of Richard Nixon (creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, diplomacy with China, detente with the Soviet Union, the Watergate Scandal, and Nixon's resignation)  4.Students will analyze and assess the effectiveness of both President Ford and President Carter  5.Analyze the evaluate the impact of regulation of major industries such as transportation, energy,	1.Tests 2.Quizzes 3.Section Review Questions 4.Group Work on Guided Readings including graphic organizers, maps, charts, diagrams 5.Class discussions	1.Teacherlecture/powerpoint 2.Cooperative group work 3.Primary source analysis 4.Analyze Watergate documents 5. Analyze Pentagon Papers 6. Watch video clips of Apollo 11 7.Analyze Carter’s policies	1.Pathways Textbook and Supplementary Materials 2.Smart Board projector 3.Student Laptop 4.Computers 5.Center for Learning Materials 6.Shedlock Resource Book 7. Watergate documents 8. Pentagon Papers 9.Bakke vs. Regents of the University of California

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		16. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) 17. Pentagon Papers 18. Watergate Scandal 19. Deep Throat 20. Nixon’s Resignation 21. Gerald Ford 22. Pardoning of Nixon 23. Whip Inflation Now Campaign 24. War Powers Act 25. Pol Pot 26. Khmer Rouge 27. Helsinki Accords 28. Election of 1976 29. Jimmy Carter 30. Three Mile Island Incident 31. Amnesty 32. Bakke vs. Regents of the University of California 33. Camp David Accords 34. Affirmative Action 35. Invasion of Afghanistan 36. 1980 Summer Olympics Boycott 37. Shah of Iran 38. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini 39. Iranian Hostage Crisis			communications and finance			
May	America and Globalization	1. Election 1980 2. Ronald Reagan 3. The New Right 4. Reagan Democrats	1.Analyze foreign policies.  2.Analyze President Ronald Reagan’s Speech	1.What were the major accomplishments of the Reagan diplomacy?  2. How did Gorbachev	1. Students will analyze the presidency of Ronald Reagan (1981-1989) and the rise of the conservative movement in American politics, (e.g., policies such as tax	1.Tests 2.Quizzes 3.Section Review Questions 4.Group Work on Guided Readings including	1.Teacherlecture/powerpoint 2.Cooperative group work 3.Primary source analysis 4. Watch Ronald Reagan’s Berlin Wall speech 5. Watch Tiananmen Square documentary	1.Pathways Textbook and Supplementary Materials 2.Smart Board projector 3.Student Laptop 4.Computers

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		5. Supply-side economics 6. Reaganomics 7. Strategic Defense Initiative 8. “Star Wars” 9. General Muammar Gaddafi 10. U.S. relations in South America 11. John Hinckley, Jr. 12. AIDS crisis 13. HIV 14. Sandra Day O’Connor 15. Antonin Scalia 16. William Rehnquist 17. Iran-Contra Affair 18. Sandinistas 19. Contras 20. Mikhail Gorbachev 21. INF Treaty 22. Brandenburg Gate 23. George H.W. Bush 24. Collapse of the U.S.S.R. 25. Tiananmen Square 26. People’s Republic of China 27. Saddam Hussein 28. Persian Gulf War 29. Operation Desert Storm 30. Sanctions on Iraq	at Moscow State University	help to end the Soviet Union?  3.What was the impact of the Tiananmen Square Massacre on China and the world?  4. What was the outcome of the Persian Gulf War?	rate cuts, anti-communist foreign and defense policies, replacement of striking air traffic controllers with non-union personnel)  2.Students will analyze how the failure of communist economic policies and the U.S.-sponsored resistance to Soviet military and diplomatic initiatives contributed to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the end of the Cold War.	graphic organizers, maps, charts, diagrams 5.Class discussions	6. George H.W. Bush foreign and domestic policy review	5.Center for Learning Materials 6.Shedlock Resource Book 7. Reagan Berlin Wall speech 8. Tiananmen Square documentary
June	America and Globalization	1. Election of 1992 2. Bill Clinton 3. Contract with America	1.Analyze NAFTA  2.Analyze Supreme Court Case, Bush v. Gore	1. How did the Battle of Mogadishu foreign policy?  2.How did America	1.Students will analyze and evaluate the impact of economic liberalism on mid-20th century society, including the legacy of the New Deal on post World War II America, the expansion	1.Tests 2.Quizzes 3.Section Review Questions 4.Group Work on Guided Readings including	1.Teacher lecture/powerpoint 2.Cooperative group work 3.Primary source analysis 4. Watch Mogadishu documentary 5. Watch Rwanda documentary	1.Pathways Textbook and Supplementary Materials 2.Smart Board projector 3.Student Laptop 4.Computers



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		<div>4. Battle of Mogadishu</div> <div>5. Bosnian Genocide</div> <div>6. Rwandan Genocide</div> <div>7. Newt Gingrich</div> <div>8. Election 1996</div> <div>9. Whitewater Affair</div> <div>10. Kenneth Starr</div> <div>11. Starr Report</div> <div>12. Monica Lewinsky</div> <div>13. Y2K</div> <div>14. Election of 2000</div> <div>15. Al Gore</div> <div>16. George W. Bush</div> <div>17. September 11th attacks</div> <div>18. World Trade Center</div> <div>19. Al-Qaeda</div> <div>20. Osama Bin Laden</div> <div>21. Taliban</div> <div>22. Operation Enduring Freedom</div> <div>23. Department of Homeland Security</div> <div>24. PATRIOT Act</div> <div>25. War on Terrorism</div> <div>26. Operation Iraqi Freedom</div> <div>27. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)</div> <div>28. Fallujah Incident</div> <div>29. Battle of Fallujah</div> <div>30. Operation Phantom Fury</div> <div>31. Operation Neptune Spear</div>		<div>respond to the 9/11 terrorist attacks?</div>	<div>of American manufacturing and unionism, social welfare programs, and the regulation of major industries such as transportation, energy, communications and finance.</div> <div>2.Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the federal government's response to international terrorism in the 21st century, including the 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., the Homeland Security Act, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and the Afghanistan and Iraq Wars.</div> <div>3.Students will research and analyze issues related to the election of the nation's first African American president, Barack Obama, in 2008 in 2012</div>	<div>graphic organizers, maps, charts, diagrams</div> <div>5.Class discussions</div>	<div>6.Analyze Clinton scandal</div> <div>7.Analyze Bush v Gore, 2000</div> <div>9. 9/11 discussion</div> <div>10. Watch 9/11 documentary</div> <div>11. Analyze Obamacare</div>	<div>5.Center for Learning Materials</div> <div>6.Shedlock Resource Book</div> <div>7.George W. Bush, Address to the Joint Session of the 107th Congress (September, 2001)</div> <div>8. <i>Bush v Gore</i>, 2000</div>
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		32. Guantanamo Bay 33. Election of 2008 34. Barack Obama 35. John McCain 36. Obamacare 37. Arab Spring 38. Syrian Crisis						
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