

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL TESTING PROGRAM TEST BLUEPRINT HISTORY GRADE 11



This blueprint describes the content and structure of the CCR US History Content Assessment and defines the ideal range of test items by reporting category of the [Oklahoma Academic Standards – US History](#).

REPORTING CATEGORIES

U.S. HISTORY 45 - 55%

- USH.1.2.A** Identify the significance of Juneteenth in relation to emancipation and modern-day celebrations.
- USH.1.3.A** Summarize the reasons for immigration, shifts in settlement patterns, the immigrant experience at immigrant processing centers such as Ellis Island and Angel Island, and the impact of Nativism and Americanization.
- USH.1.3.D** Compare viewpoints of American Indian resistance to United States Indian policies as evidenced by Red Cloud in his *Cooper Union* speech, Quanah Parker, and Chief Joseph as expressed in his *I Will Fight No More Forever* speech.
- USH.2.1.A** Analyze the impact of capitalism, laissez-faire policy and the role of leading industrialists as robber barons, captains of industry and philanthropists including John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie and his *Gospel of Wealth* essay on American society.
- USH.2.1.B** Identify the impact of new inventions and industrial production methods including new technologies by Thomas Edison, Alexander G. Bell, Henry Ford, and the Bessemer process.
- USH.2.1.D** Analyze major social reform movements including the Women’s Suffrage and Temperance Movement and the leadership of Susan B. Anthony, Alice, Paul, and Jane Addams.
- USH.2.1.E** Evaluate the significance of the Labor Movement on the organization of workers including the impact of the Pullman strikes, the Haymaker Riot, and the leadership of Eugene V. Debs.
- USH.2.1.G** Compare early civil rights leadership including the viewpoints of Booker T. Washington, and W.E.B. DuBois in response to rising racial tensions, the anti-lynching work of Ida B. Wells, and the use of poll taxes and literacy tests to disenfranchise blacks.
- USH.2.2.B** Evaluate the rise and reforms of Populism and the Progressive Movement including the impact of William Jennings Bryan and his *Cross of Gold* speech on the political landscape.
- USH.2.3.B** Analyze and summarize the key personalities, actions and policies of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson by evaluating the 1912 presidential election including the role of Roosevelt’s Bull Moose Party and Eugene V. Debs’ Socialist Party.

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- USH.3.1.A** Compare the economic, religious, social, and political rationales for American imperialism including the concept of “white man’s burden,” the annexation of Hawaii, the impact of Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, and the actions of the Anti-Imperialist League.
- USH.3.1.B** Assess the role of yellow journalism and jingoism in inciting the desire of Americans to go to war with Spain.
- USH.3.1.C** Examine how the Spanish-American War resulted in the rise of the United States as a world power and led to new territorial acquisitions and national insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines.
- USH.3.2.A** Summarize the transformation of the United States from a position of neutrality to engagement in World War I including the Zimmerman Telegram and the threats to international trade caused by unrestricted submarine warfare.
- USH.3.2.B** Analyze the impact of the war on the home front including the use of propaganda, women’s increased role in industry, the marshaling of industrial production, and the Great Migration.
- USH.4.1.A** Describe modern forms of cultural expression including the significant impact of people of African descent on American culture as exhibited by the Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age.
- USH.4.1.D** Examine growing labor unrest and industry’s reactions, including the use of sit-down strikes and court injunctions, and why socialism and communism appealed to labor.
- USH.4.1.E** Describe the booming economy based upon access to easy credit through installment buying of appliances and inventions of modern conveniences including the automobile.
- USH.4.2.A** Identify causes contributing to an unstable economy including the overproduction of agriculture products, greater speculation and buying on margin in the Stock Market, and the government’s pro-business and laissez-faire policies.
- USH.4.2.B** Examine the role of the Stock Market Crash and bank failures in weakening both the agricultural and manufacturing sectors of the economy leading to the Great Depression.
- USH.4.2.D** Compare points of view regarding the economic and social impact of the Great Depression on individuals, families, and the nation.
- USH.4.3.C** Summarize the causes and impact of the Dust Bowl including the government’s responses.
- USH.5.1.B** Evaluate the industrial mobilization for war and the psychological preparation for war as reflected in President Franklin Roosevelt’s *Four Freedoms* speech.
- USH.5.2** Analyze the series of events affecting the outcome of World War II including major battles, military turning points, and key strategic decisions in both the European and Pacific Theaters of operation including Pearl Harbor, the D-Day Invasion, development and use of the atomic bomb, the island-hopping strategy, the Allied conferences at Yalta and Potsdam, and the contributions of Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower.



- USH.5.3** Summarize American reactions to the events of the Holocaust resulting in United States participation in the Nuremberg Trials which held Nazi leaders accountable for war crimes.
- USH.6.1.A** Identify the origins of Cold War confrontations between the Soviet Union and the United States including the leadership of President Harry Truman, the postwar division of Berlin, the Berlin Blockade and Airlift, the Iron Curtain, and the Marshall Plan.
- USH.6.1.B** Describe the roles and consequences of the spheres of influence created by the formation of the United Nations and NATO by the United States and the formation of the Warsaw Pact by the Soviet Union.
- USH.6.1.C** Assess the impact and successes of the Truman Doctrine including the American military response to the invasion of South Korea.
- USH.6.1.D** Evaluate the Kennedy administration's international goals as expressed in his *Inaugural Address* in light of the subsequent building of the Berlin Wall, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, NASA, and the establishment of the Peace Corps.
- USH.6.2.A** Summarize the reasons for the public fear of communist influence within the United States and how politicians capitalized on this fear including the leadership of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Army-McCarthy hearings, the Second Red Scare, the Alger Hiss controversy, and the Rosenbergs' spy trials.
- USH.6.2.B** Examine the impact of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the resulting nuclear arms race, the concept of brinkmanship, the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), the launching of Sputnik and the space race.
- USH.6.2.C** Evaluate the continuing role of radio, television, and other mass media in relationship to the Nixon and Kennedy debates as part of the 1960 and subsequent elections.
- USH.6.4** Analyze the political and economic impact of President Nixon's foreign policies including détente and the opening of China.
- USH.7.2.D** Describe the goals and effectiveness of the social movement of the United Farm Workers and César Chávez.
- USH.8.1** Evaluate President Jimmy Carter's foreign policy in the Middle East including the Camp David Accords, the OPEC oil embargo, and the response to the 1979 Iranian hostage crisis.
- USH.8.2** Analyze the economic and political impact of the rise of conservatism and President Reagan's domestic and foreign policies including Reaganomics, the Iran-Contra Scandal and Reagan's *Tear Down This Wall* speech in West Berlin.
- USH.8.3** Summarize the series of events leading to the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower falling the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Empire.
- USH.8.4** Describe the goal of President George H.W. Bush's foreign policy in forming an international coalition to counter Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf.
- USH.8.5.A** Describe and evaluate the influence of William J. Clinton's presidency, including the continuing global influence of the United States including NAFTA and the NATO interventions to restore stability to the former Yugoslav republics.



CIVICS 45 - 55%

- USH.1.1** Explain the constitutional issues that arise in the post-Civil War era including federalism, separation of powers, and the system of checks and balances.
- USH.1.2.B** Examine the purposes and effects of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
- USH.1.2.C** Assess the impact of the Black Codes, Jim Crow laws, and the actions of the Ku Klux Klan.
- USH.1.3.B** Analyze the creation of federal immigration policies including the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen’s Agreement, federal court decisions, the Supreme Court’s application of the 14th Amendment and the Immigration Act of 1924.
- USH.1.3.C** Examine the rationale behind federal policies toward American Indians including the establishment of reservations, attempts at assimilation, the end of the Indian Wars at Wounded Knee, and the impact of the Dawes Act on tribal sovereignty and land ownership.
- USH.2.1.C** Evaluate the contributions of muckrakers, including Ida Tarbell, Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair, in changing government policies regarding child labor, working conditions and regulation of big business.
- USH.2.1.F** Assess and summarize changing race relations as exemplified in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case.
- USH.2.2.A** Evaluate the rise and reforms of Populism and the Progressive Movement including direct primary, initiative petition, referendum, and recall intended to limit the corrupting influence of political machines
- USH.2.2.C** Evaluate the rise and reforms of Populism and the Progressive Movement including the series of events leading to and the effects of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
- USH.2.3.A** Analyze and summarize the key personalities, actions and policies of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson by comparing the policies of Roosevelt and Taft on environmental conservation and trust busting.
- USH.2.3.C** Analyze and summarize the key personalities, actions and policies of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson by describing the policies of Wilson on the issue of women’s right to vote.
- USH.3.1.D** Compare the foreign policies of Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, including Big Stick Diplomacy, Dollar Diplomacy, Missionary Diplomacy, the Roosevelt Corollary, military interventionism, and the territorial acquisition and construction of the Panama Canal.
- USH.3.2.C** Analyze the institution of a draft and the suppression of individual liberties resulting in the First Red Scare, including the Palmer Raids and the Sacco-Vanzetti trials.
- USH.3.2.D** Evaluate Wilson’s foreign policy as proposed in his Fourteen Points and the reasons for the nation’s return to isolationism highlighted by the Senate’s rejection of the League of Nations.



- USH.4.1.B** Describe the rising racial tensions in American society including the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, increased lynchings, race riots as typified by the Tulsa Race Riot, the rise of Marcus Garvey and black nationalism, and the use of poll taxes and literacy tests to disenfranchise blacks.
- USH.4.1.C** Assess the impact of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 on the American Indian nations.
- USH.4.2.C** Analyze how President Herbert Hoover's financial policies and massive unemployment as exemplified by the Bonus Army March and Hoovervilles impacted the presidential election of 1932.
- USH.4.3.A** Assess changing viewpoints regarding the expanding role of government as expressed in President Franklin Roosevelt's *First Inaugural Address*.
- USH.4.3.B** Examine how national policies addressed the economic crisis including John Maynard Keynes' theory of deficit spending, Roosevelt's court packing plan, and the new federal agencies of the Social Security Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).
- USH.5.1.A** Examine the roles of appeasement and isolationism in the United States' reluctance to respond to Fascist military aggression in Europe and Asia including the Neutrality Acts and the Lend-Lease program.
- USH.5.1.C** Examine President Franklin Roosevelt's *Day Which Will Live in Infamy* speech and America's conduct of the war, including the role of women and minorities in the war effort, rationing, the internment of Americans of Japanese descent, and the treatment of Americans of German and Italian descent, including the *Korematsu v. United States* decision.
- USH.6.3** Analyze the series of events and long term foreign and domestic consequences of the United States' military involvement in Vietnam including the Domino Theory, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the Tet Offensive, the presidential election of 1968, university student protests led by the counterculture movement, expanded television coverage of the war, the War Powers Resolution Act, and the 26th Amendment.
- USH.7.1.A** Assess the effects of President Truman's decision to desegregate the United States armed forces and the legal attacks on segregation by the NAACP and Thurgood Marshall, the United States Supreme Court decisions in the cases of Oklahomans Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher and George McLaurin, and the differences between *de jure* and *de facto* segregation.
- USH.7.1.B** Evaluate the events arising from separate but equal policies such as poll taxes and literacy tests, violent responses such as the Birmingham church bombing and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and conflicts over segregation including:
1. Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas decision
 2. Montgomery Bus Boycott
 3. Desegregation of Little Rock Central High School
 4. Oklahoma City lunch counter sit-ins led by Clara Luper
 5. Freedom Rides
 6. Marches on Washington and Selma to Montgomery
 7. Adoption of the 24th Amendment
 8. Passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

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- USH.7.1.C** Compare the viewpoints and the contributions of civil rights leaders and organizations linking them to events of the movement, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his *I Have a Dream* speech, the leadership of Malcom X, the role of organizations such as the Black Panthers; describe the tactics used at different times including civil disobedience, non-violent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts, marches, and voter registration drives.
- USH.7.2.A** Summarize and examine the United States Supreme Court’s use of the 14th Amendment incorporation doctrine in applying the Bill of Rights to the states, thereby securing and further defining individual rights and civil liberties.
- USH.7.2.B** Assess the rise of liberalism in the 1960s and the lasting impact of President Lyndon Johnson’s civil rights initiatives, the war on poverty, and the Great Society.
- USH.7.2.C** Describe the goals and effectiveness of the American Indian movements on tribal identity and sovereignty including the American Indian Movement (AIM) and mismanagement by the federal government causing the occupations at Wounded Knee and Alcatraz.
- USH.7.2.E** Compare the changing roles of women from the post-war era through the 1970s including the goals of the Women’s Liberation Movement and the National Organization of Women under the leadership of Betty Friedan, various debates on the Equal Rights Amendment, and the United States Supreme Court’s ruling in *Roe v. Wade*.
- USH.7.2.F** Evaluate the impact of the Watergate Scandal on executive powers including the role of the media, the Pentagon Papers, the first use of the 25th Amendment, and President Ford’s decision to pardon former President Nixon.
- USH.8.5.B** Describe and evaluate the influence of William J. Clinton’s presidency, including the political impact of Clinton’s impeachment.
- USH.8.6** Evaluate the rise of terrorism and its impact on the United States including the 1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building, the first attack on the World Trade Center Towers in 1993, the attacks on September 11, 2001, the USA PATRIOT Act, and the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.

The CCRA: US History content test will consist of 60 multiple choice items: 50 operational items and 10 field test items. The test includes three complex stimuli clusters with multiple stimuli and four related multiple-choice items.

