



# PLATO<sup>®</sup> Courses Catalogue



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## Language Arts

### English 7, Semester A

#### Unit 1: Courage and Survival

This unit focuses primarily on essential reading skills, such as understanding prefixes, suffixes, roots, phrases, clauses, character development, point-of-view, plot, and themes. Learners read a variety of texts, focusing on novels with themes of courage and survival.

#### Unit 2: Facing Challenges

This unit focuses primarily on essential reading skills, such as synonyms, antonyms, tenses, modifiers, and text and organizational structures. Learners read a variety of nonfiction texts to learn about both far away places and people—and those closer to home—who have faced a variety of challenges.

#### Unit 3: Human Ingenuity

This unit focuses on reading skills, such as context clues, parts of speech, summarizing passages, purpose, main idea, supporting details, and oral presentations. Learners read a variety of passages for main ideas and details and present both oral and written summaries of their findings.

#### Unit 4: Writer's Workshop

This unit delves deeply into a variety of writing skills, including grammar, mechanics, capitalization, proper nouns, topic selection, note-taking, peer review, and drafting.

### English 7, Semester B

#### Unit 1: Poetry Workshop

Learners study and apply grammar rules regarding subject-verb agreement and pronouns and explore a variety of poetic forms. Learners study poetry types, figurative language, imagery, and tone as they analyze and write poetry.

#### Unit 2: Convictions

Learners examine a variety of informational texts and then write persuasive essays by supporting original theses with facts and evidence.

#### Unit 3: Beyond Stereotypes

Learners examine authors' uses of symbolism, dialogue, and description as they learn about bias and stereotyping, examine advertising strategies, and participate in group discussions.

#### Unit 4: Research Project

Learners use conventions in grammar and spelling as they conduct an in-depth research project by following the writer's workshop process.

## English 8, Semester A

### Unit 1: Who I Am, Who I Want to Be

Learners explore strategies for determining word meaning. They read a variety of fictional works to both understand the elements of plot and determine how authors use historical contexts in their writing. Learners also experiment with script-writing.

### Unit 2: Poetry Workshop

Learners explain uses of figurative language and explore their uses through poetry analysis and writing. Learners also learn about correct use of quotation marks and contractions.

### Unit 3: Heritage

Learners explore stories of perseverance and heritage as they learn about summarizing texts and the different techniques that can help them understand informational texts. Learners also practice using modifiers with and without -ly.

### Unit 4: Writer's Workshop

Learners practice writing skills, including using sentence variety, distinguishing phrases and clauses, and vocabulary development, as they complete a research paper using a writer's workshop process.

## English 8, Semester B

### Unit 1: Plays

Learners examine a variety of plays to determine the influence history and culture can have on the plot elements and tone of a work. Learners also focus on paraphrasing, the use of active voice, and idiom.

### Unit 2: Persuasion

Learners practice accessing prior knowledge, using visualization techniques, and creating graphic organizers to increase reading comprehension.

### Unit 3: Mythology

Learners analyze word choice and learn the conventions of mythology as well as comparison and contrast essay writing. In skills building, learners work with homonyms, fix double negatives, and write effective transitions.

### Unit 4: Research Project

Learners participate in collaborative research projects as they pose questions, separate fact from opinion, select and analyze Internet resources, and collaboratively write, revise, and present their projects.



## **English 9, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: Persuasion**

Learners explore a variety of media messages and propaganda techniques and the impact that they can have on the reader.

### **Unit 2: Using Your Imagination**

Learners practice accessing prior knowledge, using visualization techniques, and creating graphic organizers to increase reading comprehension.

### **Unit 3: Dreams and Goals**

Learners establish goals as they identify literary elements as well as facts and opinions in literature.

### **Unit 4: Inventions and Inventors**

Learners discover the diversity of America as they explore the contributions that American inventors have made through their inventions.

### **Unit 5: Using and Understanding Dialogue**

Learners analyze how and when dialogue is effectively used in literature.

## **English 9, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: The Language of Poetry**

Learners are exposed to a variety of poetry types, as well as to how the language of poetry speaks to individuals and groups.

### **Unit 2: Understanding and Appreciating Differences**

Learners read a variety of literature to increase their awareness, understanding, acceptance, and appreciation of individual and group differences.

### **Unit 3: Reading and Writing Letters**

Learners apply the structural, linguistic, and punctuation rules pertaining to business and personal forms of letters.

### **Unit 4: Habits and Traditions**

Learners explore the differences and similarities between habits, traditions, and customs as they read literature.

## **English 10, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: Preparing for the Workplace**

Learners improve reading strategies by finding out what resources to use while reading, what questions to ask while reading, how to find answers to those questions, and how to review material that they have read. Learners will also analyze technical documents and learn how to conduct a career search.

### **Unit 2: Critical Reading**

Learners build vocabulary and improve reading comprehension by reading social science-related literature. They also conduct critical research, read and evaluate articles, and express conclusions by synthesizing findings in a presentation.

### **Unit 3: Persuasion**

Learners develop techniques to strengthen arguments, motivate audiences, and influence thinking. They also apply grammar conventions and conduct peer reviews to improve their writing.

### **Unit 4: Reading Historical Fiction**

Learners study how history influences literature and how literature reveals history, helping them better understand and interpret historical fiction, as well as notice and comprehend historical references in works that they read.

## **English 10, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: Building Reading Strategies**

Learners develop strategies that will help them improve their vocabulary and increase their reading comprehension.

### **Unit 2: Reading Science**

Learners develop science vocabulary, read and analyze scientific articles and essays, and write a position paper.

### **Unit 3: Writing for Precision**

Learners practice selecting and focusing on a topic, using precise wording, and creating and applying correct grammar to their writing. Then, they apply those skills to writing a research paper and a business letter.

### **Unit 4: Literary Analysis**

Learners identify and describe literary devices and elements of plot, analyze and critique literature, and write poetry.

## **Unit 5: Narrative**

Learners apply writing strategies learned in previous units to their personal narrative writings.

# **English I I, Semester A**

## **Unit 1: Early American Period (to 1800)**

This unit focuses on early American literature through 1800. Learners will focus on literary forms, techniques, and style. They will also learn about specific writing skills, such as the writing process, critiquing oral addresses, and effective writing.

## **Unit 2: American Romanticism (1800–1860)**

This unit focuses on American Romanticism literature from 1800 to 1860. Learners will read passages from a variety of selections from this period and will analyze the literature for plot, setting, tone, and characterization. They will then explore elements of fiction through original writing.

## **Unit 3: American Masters**

This unit focuses on the American Masters (primarily Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson) in literature. Learners will read a variety of passages to learn about rhyme scheme, meter, elements of poetry, and how to recite a poem. Learners will also create original poetry.

# **English I I, Semester B**

## **Unit 1: America Grows Up (1860–1914)**

This unit focuses on American literature from the Civil War through the early 20th century. Learners will focus on elements of text, including main ideas and supporting details, as well as literary techniques of using comparison and contrast, chronological order, cause and effect, and implied meanings. They will also learn about specific writing skills, such as developing personal narratives and interview techniques.

## **Unit 2: Prosperity and Depression (1914–1939)**

This unit focuses on American literature from the start of World War I through the roaring twenties and the Great Depression. Learners will read passages from a variety of selections from this period and will analyze the literature for author's unique style, use of analogies, and general grammar conventions. They will then explore elements of essay writing through a variety of essay types (e.g., persuasive, literary, personal).

## **Unit 3: Contemporary Literature (1939–Present)**

This unit focuses on contemporary literature of the mid-twentieth century through today. Learners will read a variety of texts and passages from Southern Gothic to works borne of the Harlem Renaissance and Civil Rights Movement, Hispanic American writings, and postmodernism. Learners also explore modern American poetry and apply a historical perspective to each of their readings throughout the unit, ending with a culminating project in which they write an historical investigative report.

## English 12, Semester A

### Unit 1: The Anglo-Saxons

This unit focuses on basic skills, such as word origins and sentence structure, and also introduces students to themes found in literature and the steps of the writing process. Learners experiment with sentence structure and logical sequencing and work on the skills of both peer reviewing and revising their own writing. These symbols \*\* indicate that there are additional resource materials that must be downloaded in order for students to complete the online courseware. These materials can be found on the PLATO Support Site, and are accessed via the PLATO Course Teacher Learning Path.

### Unit 2: The Medieval Period

This unit focuses on the skills development of subject and predicate relationships, connotation and denotation in word study, and the elements of plot. Learners explore plot development in *The Canterbury Tales* and then write original short stories that incorporate such elements as setting, plot, sensory details, and interior monologue.

### Unit 3: The English Renaissance

This unit focuses on poetry, drama, and speech as students explore the uses of figurative language in all three genres. Learners examine the meanings and conventions of figurative language, analyze dramatic conventions and performance practices, and learn to write and deliver speeches. These symbols \*\* indicate that there are additional resource materials that must be downloaded in order for students to complete the online courseware. These materials can be found on the PLATO Support Site, and are accessed via the PLATO Course Teacher Learning Path.

## English 12, Semester B

### Unit 1: The Age of Reason

This unit focuses on a variety of literature types as students explore theme in works by authors and orators from Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift to Martin Luther King, Jr. Learners examine analogy and satire in literature and learn about the variety of writing styles that can be employed in business writing, autobiography, and persuasive speech. Skills work focuses on spelling rules, subordinate clauses, and reading strategies.

### Unit 2: The Romantic Period

This unit focuses on the Romantic period in British literature. Learners examine works by British authors and poets, including Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, and William Wordsworth. Learners concentrate on characteristics and tone in different types of text, as well as literary interpretation. Skills work focuses on punctuation, cause and effect, and building vocabulary.

### Unit 3: The Victorian Age

This unit focuses on the Victorian Age in British literature, with an examination of works, such as those by Edmund Spenser, Alfred Lord Tennyson, John Browning, and Thomas Hardy. Learners examine allegory in literature and focus their skill development on vocabulary development, parallel structures in writing, and how to write summaries of texts. They will also create interpretive presentations through both writing and performance. These symbols \*\* indicate that there are additional resource materials



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#### **Unit 4: Contemporary Literature**

This unit focuses on how literature can be tied to historical and social contexts and yet remains timeless through the incorporation of universal themes. Learners read and analyze a variety of fiction and nonfiction texts, poetry, and dramatic works. They work on their research skills, including finding main ideas, asking and answering questions, and writing an extended research paper. The unit ends with the development of a rubric that students may use to evaluate their own and others' work.



## Mathematics

### Algebra I, Semester A

#### Unit 1: Rational Numbers, Exponents, and Square Roots

Students are provided with opportunities to place exponents in different forms, as well as review basic rules of exponents. Included are tutorials and applications where students can add, subtract, multiply and divide integers, as well as review their additive inverses; find the square roots of perfect and imperfect squares; and perform several operations on fractions, including converting to decimals and percents.

#### Unit 2: Percents and Expressions

In This unit, students are provided the opportunity to solve problems with percents; including but not limited to, converting percents to decimals. Students will also use the order of operations to simplify expressions with one or more variables, as well as add, subtract, multiply, and divide monomials and binomials individually and collectively.

#### Unit 3: Linear and Quadratic Equations

Students will have the opportunity to use several methods to solve linear equations and quadratic equations. They will also understand the relationship between lines, ordered pairs, and the coordinate plane.

#### Unit 4: Linear Relations, Systems, Functions, and Special Topics

Students will have the opportunity review linear relations by approximating the line of best fit, using the distance formula and the midpoint formula. They will also solve and graph linear equalities and inequalities, systems of equations, and inequalities.

### Algebra I, Semester B

#### Unit 1: Rational Numbers, Exponents, Radicals, and Sets

Students will perform the four basic operations on fractions and integers, as well as identify the additive inverse of integers and the multiplicative inverse of fractions. They will review the basic concept of sets, as well as their intersections and unions. They will also apply the rules for exponents (both positive and negative) and perform operations on radical expressions.

#### Unit 2: Polynomials and Factoring

Students will perform the four basic operations: find the products and roots of monomials, as well as the sum and difference. They will also simplify and factor polynomials.

#### Unit 3: Linear Equations, Linear Inequalities, and Quadratic Equations

Students solve simple and difficult linear equations in one variable, as well as linear inequalities and systems of equations using a variety of methods. They will also solve quadratic equations by factoring.

## **Algebra 2, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: Rational Expressions**

Students will use the four basic operations on rational expressions, as well as evaluate, simplify and find their equivalent forms.

### **Unit 2: Coordinate Plane**

Students will utilize the coordinate plane to: identify the location of points; graph ordered pairs, equations, and inequalities; describe solutions to linear equations; find (and compare) the slope, as well as identify the y-intercept of a line; and write the linear equation in a variety of forms.

### **Unit 3: Systems, Probability, and Vectors**

Students will solve systems of equations by substitution, addition, and graphing. They will also solve systems of linear equations in two and three variables by using matrices, as well as solve linear-quadratic equations. In addition, they will determine the probability of an event and classify it as independent, dependent, or mutually exclusive.

## **Algebra 2, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: Rational Expressions, Factoring, Equations, and Inequalities**

Students will have the opportunity to apply the rules for exponents when the exponents are rational numbers, as well as rationalizing the denominator, and manipulating rational expressions in a variety of ways. In This unit, they will also use interval notation to describe solution sets for equations with absolute values and inequalities.

### **Unit 2: Conic Sections, Functions, and Special Topics**

The student will have the opportunity to review conic sections, functions and other special topics, included by not limited to: direct, inverse, and joint variation; piece-wise functions and joint functions.

### **Unit 3: Special Functions, Complex Numbers, and Sequences and Series**

Students will have the opportunity to explore exponential and logarithmic functions by recognizing the properties and graphs and solving problems for each. They will also review both arithmetic and geometric series and sequences.

## **Geometry, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: Geometry Basics, Points, Lines, Planes, and Angles**

This unit focuses on geometric problem-solving strategies, reasoning, conjectures, and the history of geometric systems. The unit also explores elements of geometry, including points, lines, planes, and angles.

### **Unit 2: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines and Triangles**

This unit focuses primarily on parallel and perpendicular lines, special angles, and triangles. Learners also write geometric proofs and explore congruence and inequality.

### **Unit 3: Polygons and Area**

This unit focuses on a variety of geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals, squares, rectangles, rhombi, parallelograms, trapezoids, and triangles. Learners compute area for a variety of shapes.

### **Unit 4: Solid Figures and Volume**

This unit focuses on solid figures, such as prisms, spheres, and polyhedra. Learners practice visualizing and finding the area and volume of three-dimensional objects.

## **Geometry, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: Geometry of the Right Triangle and Right Triangle Trigonometry**

This unit focuses on solving problems using right angles. Learners will use the Pythagorean Theorem and various trigonometric functions.

### **Unit 2: Similarity, Congruency, and Transformations**

This unit focuses primarily on geometric transformations, including congruence, similarity, symmetry, translations, and rotations. Learners will also use ratio and proportion and explore translations in real world situations.

### **Unit 3: Circles**

This unit focuses on the properties and attributes of circles, including arcs, chords, and angles. Learners also calculate area and circumference of circles.

### **Unit 4: Geometry of the Coordinate Plane**

This unit focuses on coordinate planes, including length, midpoint, slope, vectors, and transformations on a plane. Learners will use a variety of problem-solving strategies.

## Science

### Biology, Semester A

#### Unit 1: Introduction to Biology

Students will begin by exploring the basics of biology, limitations on theories, and societal issues.

#### Unit 2: The Energy and Chemistry of Life

This unit covers concepts related to the energy and chemistry of life, including cellular respiration, photosynthesis, enzymes, and biochemistry.

#### Unit 3: Cell Structure and Specialization

This unit focuses on concepts related to cell structure and specialization, including cell structure, division, and diseases.

#### Unit 4: Genetics and Evolution

This unit focuses on concepts related to genetics and evolution, including DNA, Mendel, genes, and amino acids.

### Biology, Semester B

#### Unit 1: Ecology

This unit focuses on concepts related to ecology, including the biosphere, biomes, human interactions with the environment, ecosystems, and population ecology.

#### Unit 2: The Diversity of Life

This unit focuses on concepts related to the diversity of life, including classification, plants, vertebrates, and invertebrates.

#### Unit 3: Plants and Animals

This unit focuses on the biology of plants and animals (and their parts) including the leaf, stems, roots, sponges, mollusks, birds, the liver, and muscle contraction.

### Chemistry, Semester A

#### Unit 1: Introduction to Chemistry

Learners explore important fundamentals of chemistry, its discoveries, experimental variables, and chemistry in everyday life.

## **Unit 2: Atomic Structure**

Learners will learn that everything is composed of atoms and that atoms are composed of protons, neutrons, and electrons.

## **Unit 3: Electronic Structure**

Learners will discover that all atoms have an electron structure.

## **Unit 4: Periodic Table and Trends**

Learners will discover that the placement of an element on the Periodic Table is determined by its chemical properties, and they will study these properties.

## **Unit 5: Naming Chemical Compounds**

Learners will understand the naming conventions of chemical compounds.

## **Unit 6: Properties of Acids, Bases, and Salts**

Learners will understand the properties of acids, bases, and salts.

## **Unit 7: Bonding I**

Learners will understand the different types of bonds that occur in chemical reactions.

## **Unit 8: Bonding II**

Learners will understand the different types of bonds that occur in chemical reactions.

## **Unit 9: Gases and Their Properties**

Learners will discover properties that are specific to gases.

## **Unit 10: Solutions**

Learners will understand solutions and their different phases.

# **Chemistry, Semester B**

## **Unit 1: Formulas, Equations, and Stoichiometry**

Learners will review chemical formulas and equations and use stoichiometry to balance the equations.

## **Unit 2: Chemical Equilibrium**

Learners will understand the importance of chemical equilibrium to forward and reverse reactions.

### **Unit 3: Chemical Reactions**

Learners will observe the relationships between molecules and ions and their interactions to form new compounds.

### **Unit 4: Solubility and Precipitation**

Learners will become familiar with the concepts of solubility and precipitation in reference to chemical reactions.

### **Unit 5: Reaction Rates**

Learners will observe reaction rates and reaction types.

### **Unit 6: States of Matter**

Learners will compare and contrast the states of matter and understand their relationships with the gas laws.

### **Unit 7: Chemical Thermodynamics**

Learners will learn about the chemistry of heat and heat-associated phenomena.

## **Life Science, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: Scientific Inquiry**

Learners explore a variety of components of investigations to ensure their understanding of the scientific method.

### **Unit 2: Cells: The Basis for Life**

Learners explore the definition of life and the chemistry of cells while comparing and contrasting cell types.

### **Unit 3: Structure and Function in Living Organisms**

Learners explore the levels of organization within an organism and the structure and function of an organism's components.

### **Unit 4: Classification and Diversity of Life**

Learners explore taxonomy of living organisms and the diversity within each classification.

## **Life Science, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: Genetics and Heredity**

Learners explore the role of DNA in respect to genes and traits, as well as heredity, genetic variation, and biotechnology.

## **Unit 2: Organisms and Their Environment**

Learners explore the flow of energy throughout their environment while observing the roles of biotic and abiotic factors.

## **Unit 3: Human Health and Reproduction**

Learners explore the factors that impact human health and a human's ability to reproduce.

## **Unit 4: Change Over Time**

Learners explore changes that have occurred in human history, observing the eras created by science to identify periods of time.

# **Physical Science, Semester A**

## **Unit 1: Properties and Structures of Matter**

Students are provided with opportunities to explore concepts related to the properties and structures of matter. Included are tutorials and applications where students can learn about and practice measuring matter, volume, density, force, atoms, elements, and compounds. Additionally, students will focus on identifying matter, states of matter, and the periodic table.

## **Unit 2: Chemistry Fundamentals**

In This unit, students will focus on chemistry fundamentals such as bonding and types of compounds, mixtures and solutions, chemical reactions, the scientific method, and controls and variables.

# **Physical Science, Semester B**

## **Unit 1: Energy and Its Applications**

In This unit, students will focus on energy and its applications, including the properties and sources of energy, heat, electricity, circuits, power consumption, magnetism, electromagnetism, and the properties and behavior of sound and light.

## **Unit 2: Forces and Motion**

In This unit, students will focus on concepts related to forces and motion including frame of reference, speed, slope of a line, linear vs. non-linear data, Newton's Laws, types of forces, balanced and unbalanced forces, work and simple machines.

## **Social Studies**

### **Basic American History I, Semester A**

#### **Unit 1: A Meeting of Cultures: Europe and America**

Early People Lay Foundation of American Culture (before 1492)

Prehistoric Peoples Migrate Across the Earth; The First Americans Establish Diverse Cultures; Cultures Outside the Americas

Spain Leads in Exploring and Colonizing New World (1492–1650)

The Search for Trade Routes Leads to the Discovery of America; Spain Establishes Colonies in the New World; England, France, Holland, and Sweden Colonize North America

#### **Unit 2: The American Colonies: 1607–1750**

The English Establish Thirteen Colonies in America (1607–1732)

England Is Eager to Start Colonies in the New World; Thirteen Colonies Are Founded

Colonial Life Brings Social Change to America (1607–1750)

Colonists Gain a Voice in Colonial Government; Religion, Education, and Social Classes in the Colonies; Geography Affected Economic Life in the New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies; Native Americans and Enslaved Africans Suffer during the Colonial Period

#### **Unit 3: The Road to Revolution and Independence: 1651–1783**

British Laws Anger the Colonists (1651–1775)

England Tries to Control Colonial Trade by Passing the Navigation Acts; The French and Indian War Results in More Controls on the Colonies; Colonists Protest against British Controls; New British Taxes and Actions Increase Colonial Anger; The Road to War

Patriots Win their War for Independence (1776–1783)

The Second Continental Congress Meets; Colonists Move toward Independence; Patriots Battle Loyalists; After Overcoming Difficulties, Patriots Win Their War for Independence

#### **Unit 4: From Confederation to Nation: 1776–1788**

Americans Begin to Govern Themselves (1776–1787)

Americans Create State Constitutions and Governments; The Articles of Confederation; Congress Organizes the Western Territories; Congress Has Difficulty Solving Problems at Home and Abroad; Some Americans Demand a Stronger National Government

Americans Create the U.S. Constitution (1787–1788)

Congress Calls for a Constitutional Convention; The Convention Solves Problems through Compromise; After Heated Debate, the States Ratify the U.S. Constitution

## **Basic American History I, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: The Emergence of a Nation (1789–1824)**

Washington and Federalists Lead the New Nation (1789–1801)

A New Government Is Organized; Led by Treasury Secretary Hamilton, the New Government Strengthens the Nation's Money System; Some Americans Oppose the Government's Financial Policies; The United States Stays Out of Foreign Wars; Arguments Lead to the Rise of Political Parties; President Adams' Policies Anger Democratic-Republicans; The Election of 1800—A Peaceful Revolution

America Begins to Grow and Gain Respect Abroad (1801–1824)

Democratic-Republicans Change Some, but Not All, Federalist Policies; The United States Acquires Louisiana; Conflicts with Great Britain Lead to the War of 1812; The U.S. Acquires Spanish Florida and Issues the Monroe Doctrine; The American Economy and Culture Begins to Change and Grow

### **Unit 2: America Grows and Changes (1825–1853)**

Conflicts Divide Americans during Age of Jackson (1825–1841)

The Election of 1824 Renews Old Conflicts; Andrew Jackson Wins the Presidency in 1828; A Growing Spirit of Democracy Sweeps the Nation; Native Americans Lose Their Lands in the East; The Tariff Issue Threatens to Tear Apart the Nation; Even after Retirement, Jackson's Ideas Continue to Influence America

Americans Move toward the Pacific (1803–1853)

American Settlers Move into Oregon Country; The United States Acquires the Southern Part of Oregon; After Gaining Its Independence, Texas Becomes a Part of the United States; The Mexican War Leads to Further United States Expansion in the West

### **Unit 3: Increasing Strife Leads to War (1830–1861)**

North and South Become Increasingly Different (1830–1850)

The North Is First to Become Industrialized; Industrial Growth Changes American Society; Cotton and Slavery Become Increasingly Important in the South; The Movement to End Slavery Gains Strength; Reformers Tried to Solve Other Problems during the Early to Mid-1800s

Sectional Anger Splits the Union Apart (1850–1861)

Sectional Differences Threaten American Unity during the Early Years of the Republic; The Compromise of 1850 Fails to Calm Growing Anger between Southerners and Northerners; Bitter Arguments over the Spread of Slavery into Western Territories Increase Sectional Anger; Abraham Lincoln Is Elected President and the Southern States Secede from (Leave) the Union

## **Unit 4: Civil War and Reconstruction (1861–1877)**

North and South Fight a Civil War (1861–1865)

Southerners Attack Fort Sumter; the Civil War Begins; Both North and South Have Advantages and Disadvantages; Early Confederate Victories Cause Northern Morale to Decline; The Tide of Battle Begins to Change with Union Victories at Sea and in the West; Lincoln Takes a Major Step toward Abolishing Slavery—The Emancipation Proclamation; General Grant Leads the Union to Victory; President Lincoln, the Preserver of the Union, Is Assassinated

Reconstruction: Blacks Gain, but then Lose Rights (1865–1877)

The Lincoln-Johnson Plan of Reconstruction Is Opposed by Radical Republicans; President Johnson Is Impeached; After Bringing Temporary Benefits to Blacks, Reconstruction Ends in 1877; Southern States Once Again Discriminate against Blacks; Sharecropping, Instead of Slavery, Becomes an Important Part of the South's Economy

## **Basic American History 2, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: A Nation Growing: 1865–1900**

Indian Way of Life Ends as the West Is Settled (1865–1890)

White America Pushes into Indian Lands in the West; Western Indians Are Defeated and Put on Reservations; Cattlemen and Farmers Settle the West

America Becomes a Great Industrial Nation (1865–1900)

Captains of Industry Lead America into an Industrial Age; Corporations Become an Important Part of America's Industrial Growth

### **Unit 2: A Changing America: 1865–1920**

America Faces Problems as It Industrializes (1865–1900)

Industrial Workers Face Hardships; Industrial Workers Form Labor Unions but They Find It Difficult to Win Better Wages and Working Conditions; Farmers Also Face Difficulties

America Becomes a More Diverse & Urban Society (1865–1900)

Industrial Growth Leads to a Wider Gap between the Rich and the Poor; Immigration Makes America's Population More Diverse; Industrialization Results in Rapid Urban Growth

Reformers Try to Solve Problems (1883–1920)

Progressive Political Reforms Make America More Democratic; Progressive Economic Reforms Curb Harmful Business Practices; Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson Are Strong Progressive Presidents

### **Unit 3: Emergence as a World Power: mid 1800s–1918**

America Acquires Overseas Possessions (mid 1800s–1914)

During the Late 1800s, Some Americans Urge Overseas Expansion; The Spanish-American War Makes the U.S. into a World Power; The U.S. Acquires the Panama Canal Zone; The U.S. Becomes Increasingly Involved in Latin American Affairs

U.S. Neutrality, then Involvement in World War I (1914–1918)

World War I Begins; The United States Declares Its Neutrality; The United States Enters World War I; Wilson Helps Write the Treaty of Versailles but the U.S. Senate Rejects Membership in the League of Nations

### **Unit 4: Boom, Bust, and Recovery: 1920–1941**

American Cultural Experience during the Twenties (1920–1929)

The Roaring Twenties: A Time of Wonderful Nonsense; Government Favors a Return to Laissez-Faire Economics during the Twenties; American Society Changes during the Roaring 20s; Intolerance—The Dark Side of the Roaring 20s

America Struggles to End the Great Depression (1929–1941)

Economic Warning Signs during the Boom of the 1920s; The Stock Market Crashes and America Plunges into a Deep Recession; President Hoover Is Slow to Respond to the Depression; F.D.R. Is Elected President and His New Deal Program Begins to Pull the U.S. Out of the Depression; Despite Harsh Criticism of Roosevelt's New Deal, Most Americans Support It

## **Basic American History 2, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: Response to World Threats: 1919–1945**

U.S. Neutrality, Then Involvement in World War II (1919–1945)

During the 1920s and 1930s, Dictators Rise to Power; Japan, Italy, and Germany Begin Wars of Aggression—World War II Begins; When World War II Begins, the U.S. at First Declares Its Neutrality but Slowly Begins to Give Support to the Allies; The U.S. Joins the Allies and Helps Defeat the Axis Powers; Plans for a Post-War Peace

### **Unit 2: The Postwar Era: 1945–1960s**

America Becomes the Leader of the Free World (1945–1953)

The United Nations Is Created—The U.S. Becomes a Member; The Cold War Begins; A New “Red Scare” Disrupts America; The Cold War Turns Hot in Asia: Communists Gain Control of China but the U.N. Stops Their Invasion of South Korea; The “Freedom Explosion” Presents the U.S. with New Challenges

Post-War Prosperity and Civil Rights Movement (1945–1960s)

America Faces Difficulties as it Changes from a Wartime to a Peacetime Economy; Developments during the Late 1940s and 1950s Encourage Economic Growth and Change American Life; President

Eisenhower's Policies Encourage Economic Growth during the 1950s; African-Americans Continue to Face Discrimination during the Post-World War II Years; In a Landmark Case, "Brown v. the Board of Education," the Supreme Court Begins to Strike Down Segregation; Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr. Start a New Phase in the Civil Rights Movement

### **Unit 3: Turbulent Times: 1961–1981**

Domestic Problems during Kennedy-Johnson Years (1961–1969)

President Kennedy's Efforts to Solve Some of America's Problems Are Cut Short by an Assassin's Bullet; President Johnson's "Great Society" Program Makes Kennedy's Civil Rights Goals a Reality; Congress Makes Johnson's "War On Poverty" into Law; The Modern Environmental Movement and the Women's Rights Movement Begin; The Black-Power Movement Gains Strength in America's Cities; Opposition to the War in Vietnam Leads to Social Change; The Year 1968 Symbolizes the Problems that Plagued the 1960s

### **Unit 4: New Challenges in a New World Order: 1981–Present**

Cold War Ends, but Domestic Problems Continue (1981–1993)

The Reagan Economic "Revolution" Is a Shift Back toward Traditional Free-Market Capitalism; Reaganomics Has Both Good and Bad Results; Reagan's Foreign Policy Is Aimed at Halting the Spread of Communism; Developments in the Soviet Union Lead to Improved Relations between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.; President Bush Carries Forth Reagan's Foreign Policies—The Cold War Comes to an End; President Bush Provides Leadership as the United Nations Turns Back Iraqi Aggression in the Middle East; President Bush's Domestic Problems Lead to His Defeat in the Presidential Election of 1992

## **American History I, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: People of the Old and Pre-Columbian Worlds (before 1492)**

Beginning with prehistoric peoples and continuing through to the Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation, this interactive study guide provides students an easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of pre-American history. Included are related primary documents, maps, charts and graphs, and art.

### **Unit 2: 1492–1763**

Beginning with European exploration and discovery, and continuing through to the settling of North America, this interactive study guide provides students an easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of United States history. Included are related primary documents, maps, charts and graphs, and art.

### **Unit 3: 1763–1783**

Beginning with the French and Indian War, and continuing through to the end of the Revolutionary War and the creation of the Articles of the Confederation, this interactive study guide provides students an easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of United States history. Included are related primary documents, maps, charts and graphs, and art.

## **Unit 4: 1783–1789**

Beginning with the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and continuing through to a discussion about the meaning of the Constitution, this interactive study guide provides students an easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of United States history. Included are related primary documents, maps, charts and graphs, and art.

# **American History I, Semester B**

## **Unit 1: 1789–1841: Political Change**

Beginning with the presidency of George Washington, and continuing through to the presidency of Andrew Jackson, This unit provides learners an easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of the political change in the United States. Included are related primary documents, maps, charts and graphs, and art.

## **Unit 2: 1800–1860: Cultural and Social Change**

Beginning with the presidency of George Washington, and continuing through to the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, This unit provides learners an easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of the cultural and social change in the United States. Included are related primary documents, maps, charts and graphs, and art.

## **Unit 3: 1861–1877**

Beginning with the Southern secession, and continuing through to the end of Reconstruction, this interactive study guide provides learners an easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of United States history. Included are related primary documents, maps, charts and graphs, and art.

# **American History 2, Semester A**

## **Unit 1: A Nation Growing (1865–1914)**

The Western Frontier Is Settled (1865–1890)

America's Expansion; Western Settlement; Law and Order in the West; Political Organization of the West; The Mining Frontier and Gold Rushes; Native Americans; The "Trail of Tears"; Development of Reservations; Broken Agreements and Armed Conflict; The Ghost Dance; The American Bison; The Dawes Severalty Act; Transportation and Communication in the West; The Growth of the Railroad; The Pony Express and the Telegraph; The Growth of Farming in the West; Western Farmers and Railroad Expansion; Western Farmers and Favorable Government Policies; The Growth of the Cattle Industry; Farm Life; The Granger Movement; Populism; The Last Frontier

Industrializing America (1865–1914)

Factors that Contributed to Economic Transformation; Natural Resources and Labor; The Role of Ideology—Republicanism and Liberalism; Social Darwinism and the Self-Made American; Patents; Inventions; Manufacturing Innovations; The Role of Government Policy—Government Subsidies and Tariffs; The Public Corporation; Pools, Trusts, and Holding Companies; Vertically and Horizontally Integrated Combinations; The Growth of the Labor Movement; National Labor Union; Knights of Labor; American Federation of Labor; The Beginning of Government Regulation of Business; Federal Laws;

Conflicts between Labor and Management; Important Labor Strikes; The Pullman Strike (1894); Anti-Union Tactics; Effects of Industrialization

## **Unit 2: A Changing America (1870–1920)**

The Politics of the Gilded Age (1870–1900)

Political Participation and Party Politics; Political Parties; National Political Tactics; Differences between the Republican and Democratic Parties; Overlap between the Republican and Democratic Parties; Internal Differences within the Republican Party; Internal Differences within the Democratic Party; Sectional Influence on Major Political Issues; Corruption, Scandals, and Civil Service Reform; Corruption; Scandals; The Pendleton Civil Service Act; Economic Issues; Tariffs; The Democratic-Republican Debate over Tariffs; Higher Tariffs Win Out; Monetary Policy; “Sound” versus “Soft” Money; Silver Coinage; Rise of Populism; Formation of the National Populist Party; Results of the Election of 1892; Silver and the Election of 1896; Enduring Influence of the Populist Party

The Making of Urban America (1877–1920)

Internal Migration; Rural Migration; Black Rural-to-Urban Migration; The Tide of Immigrants; The Old and the New Immigration; Entering America; Immigrant Culture; Assimilation; Nativism; Anti-Immigration Groups; Anti-Asian Sentiment and the Chinese Exclusion Act; Other Significant Immigration Laws and Measures; City Life; Inner Cities and Suburbs; Increasingly Crowded Cities; Other Urban Problems; Urban Leisure; Commercialized Leisure; Modern Cities for a Modern Nation

Progressive Era (1890–1920)

Who Was a Progressive? – Muckrakers; Social Reform; Social Gospel Movement; Purity Crusades; The Temperance Movement; Other Purity Campaigns; Women and the Vote; The Status of African-Americans; Economic and Political Reform; Reform at the Local Level; Reform at the State Level; Reform at the Federal Level; Theodore Roosevelt; Roosevelt and the Trusts; Roosevelt and Labor; Roosevelt and Conservation; William Howard Taft; Election of 1912; Woodrow Wilson; Tariffs and Income Taxes; The Legacy of Progressivism

## **Unit 3: Emergence as a World Power (mid 1800s–1918)**

U.S. Involvement in the Pacific/Latin America (mid 1800s–1914)

The First American Overseas Ventures; China; Japan; Other Pacific Areas; Spanish-American War; Significance of the Spanish-American War; Supporters of U.S. Expansion; Opponents of U.S. Expansion; U.S. Pursues an Expansionist Policy; Effects of the Treaty: Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Guam; Effects of the Treaty: the Philippines; The Panama Canal; The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine; Events in Asia; Japan; China; Anti-Asian Sentiment in the U.S.; The Mexican Revolution; An Imperial Power

America Becomes Involved in World War I (1914–1918)

The Roots of World War I; War Erupts; The U.S. Tries to Remain Neutral; America’s Neutrality Is Difficult; Wilson Is Re-Elected; World War I; Stalemate on the Western Front; The U.S. Enters the War; Problems on the Eastern Front; The Allies Intervene in Russia; American Troops in Europe; The Home Front; The Fourteen Points; The Armistice; The Treaty of Versailles; Negotiations; Terms; The Fate of the Treaty in the U.S. Senate; The Consequences of World War I

## **Unit 4: Boom, Bust, and Recovery (1920–1941)**

### America Changes during the Roaring 20s (1920–1929)

Unrest in 1919; Racial Conflict; Labor Strikes; Red Scare; Politics of the 1920s; Civil Rights are Expanded; Labor, Industry, and Agriculture in the 1920s; Recession and Followed by Economic Boom; Industrial Expansion; Favorable Government Policies; Labor, Welfare Capitalism, and the American Plan; Farming in the 1920s; America Changed in the 1920s; Mass Culture; Consumerism; The New Morality; The Lost Generation and the Harlem Renaissance; Reactions to the Changes; The Scopes Trial; Prohibition; Intolerant America; Immigration Restrictions; The New Ku Klux Klan; The “Whispering Campaign” of 1928; Sacco-Vanzetti Trial

### Great Depression and New Deal (1929–1941)

The Impact of the Great Crash; The Impact on the U.S. Economy; The Impact on Personal Life; Herbert Hoover’s Actions; The New Deal; The Three “R”s; Relief; Recovery; Reform; Native Americans and African-Americans under the New Deal; Reviving Global Trade; Roosevelt and His Critics; The Economy Turns Sour Again; The Effects and Heritage of the New Deal

## **American History 2, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: Response to World Threats: 1919–1945**

U.S. Foreign Policy between the Two World Wars (1919–1941) – Introduction; The Debt Problem; U.S. Economic Expansion; U.S. Tariff Policy; The Washington Naval Conference and the Kellogg-Briand Pact; Beyond the “Big Stick”: U.S.-Latin American Relations; Germany and Italy: The Quest for Control of Europe; The U.S. Response to Hitler: Isolationism and Neutrality; Japan: The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; The Sleeping Giant: Awakens

### World War II and the Post-War Peace (1939–1945)

The Fighting in Europe Begins; Bombing of Great Britain; U.S. Lend-Lease Act; Invasion of the Soviet Union; Pearl Harbor; The United States Enters World War II; The American Economy; Rationing; Revenue Act and War Bonds; End of the Great Depression; Labor Management Issues; New Patterns of Employment; Mexican Workers; Women in the Workforce; Population Movements; African-Americans Move from South to North; Defeating Germany; Fighting in the Soviet Union; Invasion of North Africa and Italy; A Second Front in Western Europe, D-Day; Germany Surrenders; The Holocaust; Midway: The Tide of War Turns in the Pacific; Island Hopping; The War in China; The War in Asia Comes to an End; The Japanese Islands Are Bombed; U.S. Demands Unconditional Surrender; The Potsdam Declaration; Dropping of the Atomic Bombs; The Japanese Surrender; Planning for the Post-War World; The Atlantic Charter; Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks Conferences; Yalta Conference; Costs of the War

### **Unit 2: The Postwar Era: 1945–1961**

### Cold War and the Truman Years (1945–1953)

Transition to a Peacetime Economy; Fair Deal; Taft-Hartley Act; Changing Lifestyles; Truman and the 1948 Election; Cold War Politics; Cold War Economics; Containment and the Truman Doctrine; The Berlin Blockade and the Formation of NATO; The “Loss” of China; Occupation of Japan; The Korean War; Implications of the Korean War; Fighting Communism at Home

### The Eisenhower Years (1953–1961)

American Voters Seek Change; Modern Republicanism and Eisenhower's Economic Policies; American Culture in the 1950s; The Civil Rights Movement; Eisenhower's Foreign Policy and the Cold War; U.S. Concerns about the Soviet Union; The Election of 1960

### **Unit 3: Turbulent Times: 1961–1981**

Vietnam and the Great Society in the Kennedy-Johnson Years (1961–1969)

Kennedy and Domestic Liberalism; Kennedy's Economic Policies; Kennedy and Civil Rights; Kennedy and "Flexible Response"; Kennedy and Cuba; Kennedy and the Berlin Crisis; Kennedy and South Vietnam; Kennedy and the Space Program; Lyndon Johnson and Civil Rights; The Election of 1964; Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society; Cultural Upheaval in the 1960s; A Divided America; Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam; The Election of 1968

The Nixon, Ford, and Carter Years (1969–1981)

Richard Nixon and the Search for Peace Abroad and at Home; The War Abroad and Chaos at Home Both Continue; Richard Nixon Seeks to Reshape U.S. Global Strategies; Domestic Policies in the Nixon Years; Nixon and Civil Rights; Nixon and the Economy; Nixon and the Election of 1972; Nixon and the Watergate Scandal; The White House Horrors; Nixon Is Forced from Office; Gerald Ford Assumes the Presidency; Ford and the Economy; Ford and Foreign Affairs; The Election of 1976; Jimmy Carter Assumes the Presidency; Carter, the Energy Crisis, and the Economy; Carter and Human Rights; Carter and the Middle East; Carter, the Soviet Union, and China; Carter and Latin America; Carter and Iran; The Election of 1980

### **Unit 4: New Challenges in a New World Order: 1981–Present**

Cold War Ends, Conservatives Rise in the Reagan-Bush Years (1981–1993)

Reagan Takes Office; Reagan's Economic Policies; Results of "Reaganomics"; Continuing Economic Problems; Reagan's Domestic Policies; Reagan's Foreign Policy; The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI); Overtures to the Soviet Union; Reagan, Latin America, and the Middle East; The Election of 1984; Reagan and the Iran-Contra Scandal; The Election of 1988; Bush and Domestic Policy; Bush and Latin America; The End of the Cold War; George Bush and the Gulf War; The Election of 1992

Prosperity, then Terrorism in the Clinton-Bush Years (1993–Present)

The 1992 Election; William J. Clinton Becomes the 42nd President; Clinton's Domestic Policy; Republicans Gain Control of Congress in the 1994 Elections; Clinton and the Republican Congress; Clinton's Foreign Policy; The Election of 1996; Clinton's Second Term; Scandals, Impeachment, and the Congressional Elections of 1998; Foreign Policy in Clinton's Second Term; The 2000 Election; George W. Bush Becomes the 43rd President; Bush's Initial Policies; Terrorism in America; America's Military Response to September 11th; Domestic Reactions to Terrorism; Reassessing American Foreign Policy; Bush's Remaining First Term; Foreign Policy and Events; The Iraqi War and Its Aftermath; Constructing a New Iraqi Government; Other Foreign Policy Developments; Domestic Policy and Events; Congressional Actions; The 2004 Election

## **Geography, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: The Geographer**

This unit provides information on how to use and construct maps, globes, atlases, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.

### **Unit 2: The Earth**

This unit describes the major components of Earth— atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere—and how they interact, including the forces that modify Earth’s surface and how weather and climate are produced.

### **Unit 3: United States**

This unit covers the physical and human geography of the United States, including its topography, climate, vegetation, resources, population, and economic, urban, and political geography.

### **Unit 4: Canada**

This unit covers the physical and human geography of Canada, including its topography, climate, vegetation, resources, population, and economic, urban, and political geography.

## **Geography, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: Europe**

This unit covers the physical and human geography of Europe, including its topography, climate, vegetation, resources, population, and economic, urban, and political geography.

### **Unit 2: Countries of the CIS**

This unit covers the physical and human geography of Russia and other countries of the CIS, including their topography, climate, vegetation, resources, population, and economic, urban, and political geography.

### **Unit 3: Oceania**

This unit covers the physical and human geography of Oceania, including its topography, climate, vegetation, resources, population, and economic, urban, and political geography.

## **U.S. Government, Semester A**

### **Unit 1: Foundations of American Government**

American Political Culture

Political Socialization; Characteristics of a Nation; Geography; Population; Sovereignty; Government; Bureaucrats; Unitary, Confederal, and Federal Governments; Totalitarian and Authoritarian Governments; Democratic Government; Direct vs. Indirect Democracy; Political Parties; Constitutional Government; Governments without a Constitution; Economic Systems; Capitalism; Socialism; Communism; America: A Mixed-Capitalist Economic System

## The Philosophy of the U.S. Constitution

The Greeks; Plato and Aristotle; The Romans; Feudalism; The Reformation; The Magna Carta; Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679); The Enlightenment; The English Bill of Rights; John Locke (1632–1704); Montesquieu (1689–1755); Mercantilism; The Spanish and French Colonies; The English Colonial Experience; Similarities and Differences of the American Colonial Empires; Experiments with Government in the English Colonies; Different Types of English Colonial Governments; Limitations of English Colonial Government; The Road to Revolution; Imperial Battles for Dominance in the New World; The End of “Salutary Neglect”; The First Continental Congress; The Second Continental Congress; The Declaration of Independence

## Unit 2: The Constitution

### Writing the U.S. Constitution

Government under the Articles of Confederation; Foreign Affairs under the Confederation; Fatal Flaws of the Articles of Confederation; The Constitutional Convention; The Great Compromise; The Three-Fifths Compromise; Powers of the Federal Government under the Constitution; The Struggle over Ratification; The Preamble to the Constitution

### The Constitution as a Governing Document

The Preamble to the Constitution; Basic Principles of the Constitution; Federalism; Separation of Powers; Checks and Balances; How Congress Is Organized and Does Business; The Elastic Clause; The Presidency; The Judicial Branch; Interstate and Federal-State Cooperation; Amending the Constitution; The Supremacy Clause; Article VII; The Bill of Rights; The “National Supremacy Amendments”; The “Progressive Amendments”; The Unwritten Constitution

## Unit 3: Linkage Institutions

### The Media

What Is Public Opinion?; How Public Opinion Is Measured; Types of Political Polls; Potential Shortcomings of Polls; How Polling and Public Opinion Affect Politicians, Politics, and Policy; The Media’s Influence on the Public; The Contemporary Media Scene; Private Ownership of the Media; Government Regulation of the Media; How the Media Cover Politicians and Government; How Politicians Use the Media

### Political Parties

Political Parties Defined; History of Political Parties in America; Democrats and Republicans Today; The 2000 Presidential Election; The Two-Party System; The Single-Member District/Plurality Voting Electoral System; Proportional Representation Electoral Systems; Party Structure; Political Parties in Congress; The Party-in-the-Electorate; Interest Groups; Interest Group Methods; Interest Group Formation and Maintenance

### Campaigns and Voting

Election Campaign Functions; The Nomination; The Personal and Organizational Campaigns; Campaign Finance; The Media Campaign; The Media Response to the Media Campaign; The General Election Campaign; Change and Legitimacy: The Purposes Served by Elections; Costs and Benefits of Voting; Participation and Voter Turnout in the United States

## **U.S. Government, Semester B**

### **Unit 1: The Congress and the Presidency**

#### The Congress

Legislative Powers of Congress: Enumerated and Implied; Non-Legislative Functions of Congress; Confirmation and Ratification; Legislative Oversight; Amending the Constitution; Impeachment; Qualifications for Office; The Membership of Congress; Decision-Making of Individual Members of Congress; The Bicameral Nature of Congress; The Term of Congress; Congressional Leadership; Speaker of the House; President of the Senate; Majority and Minority Leaders; The Committee System; Standing Committees; Joint, Conference, and Ad Hoc Committees; Membership of Committees; Congressional Staff; Congressional Support Agencies; The Legislative Function: How a Bill Becomes a Law; Role of the Subcommittee; Congress Passes the Bill

#### The Presidency

The President's Constitutional Qualifications; Order of Succession to the Presidency; Electing the President; Removing the President from Office; The Constitutional Powers of the Presidency; Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; Chief Diplomat; Chief Legislator; Chief Executive; Chief of State; The President and Congress; The President and the Judiciary; The Changing Nature of the Presidency

### **Unit 2: Other Governing Institutions**

#### The Federal Bureaucracy

Defining "Bureaucracy"; Classifying the Bureaucracy; Cabinet-Level Departments and Their Agencies; Iron Triangles and Issue Networks; Independent Agencies; Government Corporations; Working in the Bureaucracy: The Civil Service; Working in the Bureaucracy: Political Appointees; Administrative Discretion; The Issue of Accountability

#### The Judiciary

Federal Courts Are Established by Act of Congress; District Courts; Courts of Appeals; Supreme Court; How a Case Gets to the Supreme Court; The Relationship between the Federal and State Court Systems; Factors in Judicial Decision-Making; Selection of Judges and Justices; Powers of the Courts; Landmark Cases of the Supreme Court; Civil Liberties; Civil Rights; Affirmative Action

#### State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Government

State Constitutions; History of State Constitutions; State Constitutions Today; The Purpose of State Government; Elections; Public Safety; Chartering Corporations; Supervision of Local Governments; Federalism; Relationship of State Governments to National Government; State Political Culture; The Structure of State Governments; Legislative Branch; Executive Branch; Judicial Branch; Local Government; Types of Local Governments; Globalization and Local Governments; Washington, D.C.—A Unique City; Revenues; Tribal Government; Federal/Tribal Relations Today; Territorial Governments