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AHSAA Homeschool Student Eligibility Exams United States History I: Beginnings to the Industrial Revolution – Grade 10		
Standard Reference	**Standard Text**	**Percentage of Test Items**
Standards 1-4		37%
1	Compare effects of economic, geographic, social, and political conditions before and after European explorations of the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries on Europeans, American colonists, Africans, and indigenous Americans. [A.1.a., A.1.b., A. 1.d., A.1.g., A.1.i.]	
1.1	Describing the influence of the Crusades, Renaissance, and Reformation on European exploration	
1.2	Comparing European motives for establishing colonies, including mercantilism, religious persecution, poverty, oppression, and new opportunities	
1.3	Analyzing the course of the Columbian Exchange for its impact on the global economy	
1.4	Explaining triangular trade and the development of slavery in the colonies	
2	Compare regional differences among early New England, Middle, and Southern colonies regarding economics, geography, culture, government, and American Indian relations.	
2.1	Explaining the role of essential documents in the establishment of colonial governments, including the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and the Mayflower Compact	
2.2	Explaining the significance of the House of Burgesses and New England town meetings in colonial politics	
2.3	Describing the impact of the Great Awakening on colonial society	
3	Trace the chronology of events leading to the American Revolution, including the French and Indian War, passage of the Stamp Act, the Boston Tea Party, the Boston Massacre, passage of the Intolerable Acts, the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the publication of Common Sense, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence.	
3.1	Explaining the role of key revolutionary leaders, including George Washington; John Adams; Thomas Jefferson; Patrick Henry; Samuel Adams; Paul Revere; Crispus Attucks; and Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette	
3.2	Explaining the significance of revolutionary battles, including Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, and Yorktown	
3.3	Summarizing major ideas of the Declaration of Independence, including the theories of John Locke, Charles de Montesquieu, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau	
3.4	Comparing perspectives of differing groups in society and their roles in the American Revolution, including men, women, white settlers, free and enslaved African Americans, and American Indians	
3.5	Describing how provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 affected relations of the United States with European nations and American Indians	

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4	Describe the political system of the United States based on the Constitution of the United States.	
4.1	Interpreting the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States; separation of powers; federal system; elastic clause; the Bill of Rights; and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Amendments as key elements of the Constitution of the United States	
4.2	Describing inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation	
4.3	Distinguishing personalities, issues, ideologies, and compromises related to the Constitutional Convention and the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, including the role of the Federalist papers	
4.4	Identifying factors leading to the development and establishment of political parties, including Alexander Hamilton's economic policies, conflicting views of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, George Washington's Farewell Address, and the election of 1800	
Standards 5-12		29%
5	Explain key cases that helped shape the United States Supreme Court, including *Marbury versus Madison, McCullough versus Maryland,* and *Cherokee Nation versus Georgia*.	
5.1	Explaining concepts of loose and strict interpretations of the Constitution of the United States	
6	Describe relations of the United States with Britain and France from 1781 to 1823, including the XYZ Affair, the War of 1812, and the Monroe Doctrine. Examples: Embargo Act, Alien and Sedition Acts, impressment	
7	Describe causes, courses, and consequences of United States' expansionism prior to the Civil War, including the Treaty of Paris of 1783, the Northwest Ordinance of 1785, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Louisiana Purchase, the Indian Removal Act, the Trail of Tears, Manifest Destiny, the Mexican War and Cession, Texas Independence, the acquisition of Oregon, the California Gold Rush, and the Western Trails.	
8	Compare major events in Alabama from 1781 to 1823, including statehood as part of the expanding nation, acquisition of land, settlement, and the Creek War, to those of the developing nation.	
9	Explain dynamics of economic nationalism during the Era of Good Feelings, including transportation systems, Henry Clay's American System, slavery and the emergence of the plantation system, and the beginning of industrialism in the Northeast. Examples: Waltham-Lowell system, "old" immigration, changing technologies	

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10	Analyze key ideas of Jacksonian Democracy for their impact on political participation, political parties, and constitutional government.	
10.1	Explaining the spoils system, nullification, extension of voting rights, the Indian Removal Act, and the common man ideal	
11	Evaluate the impact of American social and political reform on the emergence of a distinct culture. [A.1.a., A.1.c., A.1.e., A.1.f., A.1.g., A.1.i., A.1.j.]	
11.1	Explaining the impact of the Second Great Awakening on the emergence of a national identity	
11.2	Explaining the emergence of uniquely American writers Examples: James Fenimore Cooper, Henry David Thoreau, Edgar Allen Poe	
11.3	Explaining the influence of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dorothea Lynde Dix, and Susan B. Anthony on the development of social reform movements prior to the Civil War	
12	Describe the founding of the first abolitionist societies by Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin and the role played by later critics of slavery, including William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Angelina and Sarah Grimké, Henry David Thoreau, and Charles Sumner.	
12.1	Describing the rise of religious movements in opposition to slavery, including objections of the Quakers	
12.2	Explaining the importance of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 that banned slavery in new states north of the Ohio River	
12.3	Describing the rise of the Underground Railroad and its leaders, including Harriet Tubman and the impact of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, on the abolitionist movement	
Standards 13-16		34%
13	Summarize major legislation and court decisions from 1800 to 1861 that led to increasing sectionalism, including the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Acts, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision.	
13.1	Describing Alabama's role in the developing sectionalism of the United States from 1819 to 1861, including participation in slavery, secession, the Indian War, and reliance on cotton	
13.2	Analyzing the Westward Expansion from 1803 to 1861 to determine its effect on sectionalism, including the Louisiana Purchase, Texas Annexation, and the Mexican Cession	
13.3	Describing tariff debates and the nullification crisis between 1800 and 1861	
13.4	Analyzing the formation of the Republican Party for its impact on the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States	

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14	Describe how the Civil War influenced the United States, including the Anaconda Plan and the major battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg and Sherman's March to the Sea.	
14.1	Identifying key Northern and Southern Civil War personalities, including Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, and William Tecumseh Sherman Example: President Abraham Lincoln's philosophy of union, executive orders, and leadership	
14.2	Analyzing the impact of the division of the nation during the Civil War regarding resources, population distribution, and transportation	
14.3	Explaining reasons border states remained in the Union during the Civil War	
14.4	Describing nonmilitary events and life during the Civil War, including the Homestead Act, the Morrill Act, Northern draft riots, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Gettysburg Address	
14.5	Describing the role of women in American society during the Civil War, including efforts made by Elizabeth Blackwell and Clara Barton	
14.6	Tracing Alabama's involvement in the Civil War	
15	Compare congressional and presidential reconstruction plans, including African-American political participation.	
15.1	Tracing economic changes in the post-Civil War period for whites and African Americans in the North and South, including the effectiveness of the Freedmen's Bureau	
15.2	Describing social restructuring of the South, including Southern military districts, the role of carpetbaggers and scalawags, the creation of the black codes, and the Ku Klux Klan	
15.3	Describing the Compromise of 1877	
15.4	Summarizing post-Civil War constitutional amendments, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments	
15.5	Explaining causes for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson	
15.6	Explaining the impact of the Jim Crow laws and *Plessey versus Ferguson* on the social and political structure of the New South after Reconstruction	
15.7	Analyzing political and social motives that shaped the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 to determine their long-term effect on politics and economics in Alabama	

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16	Explain the transition of the United States from an agrarian society to an industrial nation prior to World War I.	
16.1	Describing the impact of Manifest Destiny on the economic and technological development of the post-Civil War West, including mining, the cattle industry, and the transcontinental railroad	
16.2	Identifying the changing role of the American farmer, including the establishment of the Granger movement and the Populist Party and agrarian rebellion over currency issues	
16.3	Evaluating the Dawes Act for its effect on tribal identity, land ownership, and assimilation of American Indians between Reconstruction and World War I	
16.4	Comparing population percentages, motives, and settlement patterns of immigrants from Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America, including the Chinese Exclusion Act regarding immigration quotas	

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