



Electives Curriculum Planning Manual

3LIT3500



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A+LSTM ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

The American Education Corporation is proud to present elective titles for the *A+nyWhere Learning System*® courseware family. As the use of A+LSTM in high schools continues to grow, the need for courses outside the core subjects of language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies has also grown. We are happy to respond to this need and present these titles.

There are two types of elective subjects, and these two types have a somewhat different emphasis. The first type includes electives that are required for graduation in many states. These include courses in Physical Education, Health, and Fine Arts. The second type is composed of electives that are academically oriented, such as Sociology, Psychology, and Anthropology

The approach taken in the development of A+LS elective titles recognizes differences between electives and courses in the four core subject areas. While some states have course descriptions for electives, these courses are not part of the essential skills that are tested on state achievement tests. For this reason, A+LS elective titles have not been linked to state standards. Also, electives are subjects for personal exploration. So, the approach is not as strictly focused on mastering specific skills as are titles in the four core subject areas. The focus in electives is on gaining a broad perspective of the subject at hand. As a result, the following approaches are used in elective titles:

1. There is extensive reading of materials and resources outside of A+LS. Many of these resources were produced by various departments within the United States government, and many are links to public websites. There are two secondary educational goals that this methodology serves. The first is providing students practice in becoming more independent learners. The second is for students to become familiar with public resources as they are moving closer to adult living with independent needs for seeking out information.
2. The focus of the Practice and Mastery Tests within these titles is merely to require students to become familiar with the readings; there is less focus on acquiring a specific body of knowledge. The emphasis in the elective titles is on students applying themselves to constructivist learning as it applies to real world experiences. As a result, there is a greater emphasis on essays, projects, journals, and constructed responses. For instance, in the Life Time Fitness title, a major activity is keeping a fitness journal of no less than 20 hours of fitness activities. This is a significant portion of the course. For each of these there is a grading rubric provided for the students as a guide to judge their own work and for the teachers to grade responses.
3. Each of the electives titles has been developed to constitute a robust one-semester high school course. As such, each is expected to require approximately 60 study hours. These sixty hours include the time that each activity, project, or experience will require in addition to the actual work within A+LS.

We believe that these elective courses will greatly enrich the educational experience of students who rely on A+LS for much of their high school learning.

A+LS ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

<h2 style="margin: 0;">HEALTH GRADE LEVELS 9-12</h2>
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LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
1	Lesson: AIDS and HIV	AIDS and HIV, how it is spread; prevention and treatment of AIDS
2	Lesson: Circulation & Respiration	The heart, blood flow through the heart, arteries and veins, capillaries, blood pressure, blood composition, blood types, the Rh factor, internal and external respiration, cellular respiration, breathing
3	Lesson: Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases	Communicable and non-communicable diseases, pathogens, bacteria, antibiotics, acquired immune deficiency syndrome; inherited traits, disease; heredity
4	Lesson: Digestion & Excretion	The digestive process, teeth types and functions, enzymes, the stomach, absorption, nutrients, importance of water in digestion and excretion, vitamins, minerals and their importance, kidneys and their functions, nephrons
5	Lesson: Endocrine & Reproduction	Endocrine glands and functions, exocrine glands, the female reproductive system, menstruation, the male reproductive system, hormones and functions, fertilization and fetal development, gestation and childbirth
6	Lesson: Human Body 1	Review of the major systems of the body including the skeletal, muscular, digestive, circulatory, respiratory, nervous, reproductive, immune, excretory, and endocrine systems
7	Lesson: Human Body 2	The immune system; the body's lines of defense against disease; identification of lymphocytes; viruses, interferons; macrophages
8	Lesson: Human Body 3	Function of the muscular and skeletal systems; identification of bone parts and functions, cartilage; joint types and functions; flexors, extensors; ossification
9	Lesson: Mental Disorders	Mental disorders: anxiety (phobias), and depression
10	Lesson: Personality and Dreams	Development of personality; personality types; Hippocrates: sanguine, melancholic; Carl Jung: extroverts, introverts; personality traits; inkblot tests; nightmares, electric waves
11	Lesson: Lesson: Social Issues in Biology	Social behavior in animals, innate and learned behavior, conditioning, causes and effects of infectious diseases, biosphere, global warming, overpopulation, waste management, destruction of rainforests, endangered species, the ozone layer, solutions to problems
12	Lesson: The Brain and Nervous System	Identification of function of the central nervous system including the spinal cord, brain, cerebrum, association nerve cells, cerebellum, medulla, brain stem; the hypothalamus; motor nerve cells, reflexes
13	Lesson: Traits	Mendel and the study of inherited traits; x and y chromosomes; dominant and recessive alleles; phenotypes Punnett squares
14	Project 1: Family Health History	Research your family health history
15	Project 2: Health Related Issue	Research a health related issue/disease/illness
16	Project 3: Nutritional Analysis Project	Analyze your diet

HEALTH, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
17	Project 4: Health Career Outlook	Explore health careers
18	Readings: Aging in America	Population characteristics of those age 65 and over, racial and ethnic composition of those age 65 and over, educational level, marital status, and living arrangements of those age 65 and over, health status of those aged 65 and over
19	Readings: Air Quality	The elements of the air quality index, ozone, health risks, particle pollution, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide
20	Readings: Alcohol and the Brain	Alcohol's damaging effects on the brain, liver disease, alcoholism, alcoholics anonymous, treatment of alcoholism
21	Readings: Childhood and Adolescence	Developmental stages of children from 0 to 8 years of age, the emotional, physical, and mental elements of adolescence, risk factors facing adolescents
22	Readings: Cholesterol	Facts about high blood cholesterol, saturated fats and cholesterol, sources of cholesterol, healthy foods, food label facts, cholesterol and heart disease, treatment of high cholesterol, lowering cholesterol through lifestyle changes
23	Readings: Dietary Supplements	Definition of a dietary supplement, role of the US Food and Drug Administration in the regulation of dietary supplements, legal responsibility of the manufacturers of dietary supplements, health benefits and sources of various vitamin and mineral supplements, how a consumer evaluates dietary supplements in regard to their health benefits
24	Readings: Drug Abuse and Addiction	One of America's most challenging public health problems, cost of drug abuse, social problems and drug abuse, addiction as a chronic disease, treatment of drug abuse
25	Readings: Drugs	The science behind the abuse of steroids, ecstasy, marijuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine
26	Readings: Eating Disorders	Facts about eating disorders, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, binge eating disorder, treatment strategies, defining overweight and obesity, health risks, heart disease and stroke, body mass index, cancer, sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, gallbladder disease, fatty liver disease
27	Readings: Food Pyramid and Food Labels	Food Pyramid and food groups, nutritional value of grains, vegetables, fruits, milk and meat, elements of a food label, how the food label can identify the saturated fat, cholesterol, dietary fiber, and other nutrients, using the information on the food label to develop and maintain a healthy diet
28	Readings: Health Insurance Plans	Health insurance plans, the need for health insurance coverage, health insurance terms, Medicare, Medicaid, disability, hospital indemnity, and long-term care, health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs), how to choose a health care plan
29	Readings: Healthy Food Choices	Relationship between diet and health, elements of the food label, Food Guide Pyramid and <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans</i> , how diet can promote health and reduce the risk of death, disability, or chronic diseases
30	Readings: Healthy Lifestyles	Definition of health; the physical, mental, and social elements of health; health indicators, elements of a healthy lifestyle; health education; how culture, environment and heredity are related to health; how risk factors can affect your health

HEALTH, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
31	Readings: Hearing Loss	Noise-Induced hearing loss, how we hear, causes of noise-induced hearing loss, causes and treatment of tinnitus, hearing loss on the job
32	Readings: HIV / AIDS	Explanation of the relationship between HIV and AIDS, cause of AIDS, how HIV is passed from one person to another, the link between sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection, HIV statistics
33	Readings: Personal Safety	Safety during violent thunderstorms, procedures to prevent home-related injuries, cause and prevention of recreation-related injuries, procedures for fire-related injury prevention, strategies for the prevention of motor vehicle injuries
34	Readings: Physical Activity	Physical activity, making physical activity part of your life, overcoming barriers to physical activity, preventing chronic diseases, obesity and chronic diseases
35	Readings: Sports Injuries	Common types of sports injuries, sprains and strains, knee injuries, compartment syndrome, Achilles tendon injuries, ankle injuries, fractures, dislocations, the body's healing process, treatment of sports injuries
36	Readings: STDs 1	Sexually transmitted diseases, reported cases, causes and treatment of bacterial vaginosis, chlamydia, genital herpes, and gonorrhea
37	Readings: STDs 2	Sexually transmitted diseases, reported cases, causes and treatment of human papillomavirus (HPV), pelvic inflammatory disease, syphilis, and trichomoniasis
38	Readings: Teen Driving	Teens behind the wheel, graduated driver licensing, teen drivers fact sheet, risk factors, groups at risk, impaired driving
39	Readings: Tobacco	The health hazards of cigarettes and other nicotine products, research and treatment of nicotine addiction

**A+LS ELECTIVE
CURRICULUM**

**SOCIOLOGY
GRADE LEVELS 9-12**

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	EXERCISE CONTENT
<i>Sociology Lessons</i>		
1	Overview of Sociology	Sociology as a behavioral science, groups, communities and societies, process of socialization, norms, folkways and mores, scientific research, social behavior, social institutions, culture, population, minorities, and changes to the informal and formal structure of the society
2	Sociology as a Social Science	Social sciences: (anthropology, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, history, geography), how the field of sociology is related to the other social sciences, the relationship of the social sciences to the study of the humanities and natural sciences, how a study of the social sciences can be used to solve modern social problems, research methods including the scientific method, quantitative and qualitative studies
3	History of Sociology	History of sociology from a broad perspective, history of sociology during the modern period, contributions of Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Harriet Martineau, Talcott Parsons, George Meade, Robert Merton and others to the development of sociology, relationship of the Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution to the development of sociology, development of sociology in the United States, Conflict Theory, Economic Determinism, Functionalism, Organizationalist Theory, Positivism, Social Darwinism, Structuralism, Structural-Functionalism, Interactionism, and Symbolic Interactionism
4	Sociological Research	How a sociologist uses scientific research to study an element or aspect of society, steps in a sociology research project, research designs of survey, participant observation, laboratory experiment, and external data analysis, independent variable, dependent variable, sample and population, research bias, objectivity, reliability and validity, elements of a survey, data analysis of tables, charts, and graphs, discussion of the fields of sociology
5	Sociology and Anthropology	Anthropology and sociology, research designs of survey, participant observation, laboratory experiment, and external data analysis, independent variable, dependent variable, sample, and population, behavioral science, four main branches of anthropology: physical, cultural, archaeology, and social
6	Civilizations	Development of primitive societies and ancient civilizations, early mankind, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Egypt, and Phoenicia, relationship between the societies of ancient civilizations to the study of modern sociology, how the study of the elements of the social sciences of anthropology and sociology are related to ancient civilizations, branches of anthropology as they relate to ancient civilizations, the institutions of sociology as they relate to ancient civilizations
7	Culture	Development of a culture, material and nonmaterial elements of a culture, how a culture is passed from one generation to the next, enculturation, acculturation, pop culture, cultural diffusion, subcultures, and multiculturalism, norms of a society: folkways, mores, and laws, differences between a culture and a civilization, characteristics of all cultures: labor division, laws against incest, rules for marriage, structure of families, rites of passage, and ideology

SOCIOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	EXERCISE CONTENT
8	The Family	Structure of a family, function of a family including the socialization of the children, rules of marriage as they relate to customs, religion and government, household, family, subfamily, and marriage, monogamy and polygamy, how changes in lifestyles have affected the structure and functions of the American family
9	Education	Education in the United States, process of socialization as it relates to the educational system and the family, major educational reform programs in American education, how an educational system transfers the values, customs and traditions of a culture, role of state and federal governments in American educational system, rites of passage for a student in a school, manifest and latent functions of a society
10	Religion	First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and religion, religion as a social institution, elements of religion including prayer and ceremony, religious beliefs, and the organization and structure of religion, polytheism, monotheism, atheism, humanism, deism, secularism, theology, animism, theism, and agnosticism, the relationship between laypeople and clergy in a religion, history of the major religions of the world including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Judaism
11	Political Systems	Origin, organization, principles, and manner of the operation of governments, goals of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution, dictatorship, republic, democracy, federal, communism, socialism, totalitarianism, monarchy, oligarchy, confederation, anarchy, and republic, the concept and elements of a nation-state, relationship of power, authority, and coercion, theories of the origin of nations, models of government, elements of the American political system, socialism, communism and capitalism
12	Economic Systems	Wants and needs, relationship between producers and consumers in an economic system, goods and services, models of government, socialism, communism, and capitalism, traditional, controlled, and market economic systems, circular flow of goods and services in the American economic system, three basic economic questions, contributions of Adam Smith to economic theory, <i>laissez faire</i>
13	Sociology and Psychology	Psychology as a behavioral science, how heredity and environment affect the development of an individual's personality, the learning process including, perception, thought, action, and reaction, how norms, folkways, and mores influence the behavior of individuals and groups in a society, how mental disorders influence the behavior of an individual, relationship between psychology and sociology, characteristics of social psychology and sociology
14	Social Groups	Social groups, social actions and social interactions between social groups and social institutions, functions of a social group, characteristics of various types of groups, significance and relationship of statuses and role, how the norms of a society regulate group behavior
15	Social Class	Caste, estate, and class systems, structure of social stratification systems, social mobility, statuses, prestige, and roles in a society, social inequality, social theories of Emile, Durkheim and Karl Marx, elements of a social class

SOCIOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	EXERCISE CONTENT
16	Social Justice	Dr. Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks and the civil rights movement, minority groups in the United States, significance of the Plessy v. Ferguson Supreme Court decision, women's rights in America, Brown v. Topeka Board of Education Supreme Court decisions, development of the civil rights movements in the 1950s and 1960s, role of the U.S. Congress, Supreme Court, and the Office of President of the United States in the civil rights movement
<i>Sociology Study Units</i>		
17	Study Unit - Population	<i>Population Change and Distribution 1990 to 2000</i> <i>The Foreign-Born Population 2000</i> <i>Geographical Mobility: 1995 to 2000</i> The diversity of the population in a city, state, region, or nation is discussed in this unit. Population statistics are used to describe the social makeup of people living in a geographical area.
18	Study Unit - Households	<i>Households and Families: 2000</i> <i>Marital Status: 2000</i> <i>Grandparents Living with Grandchildren: 2000</i> This unit summarizes how the family is an important element in the survival of societies and civilizations by providing shelter, food, and emotional support for individuals. Families are also responsible for the upbringing and socialization of the children in a society.
19	Study Unit - Employment	<i>Employment Status: 2000</i> <i>Household Income: 1999</i> <i>Poverty: 1999</i> This unit explains how employment and income levels affect the lifestyles of all Americans. The relationship among poverty, employment, and household income is also discussed.
20	Study Unit - Gender	<i>Gender: 2000</i> <i>Occupations 2000</i> <i>We the People: Women and Men in the United States</i> The ongoing issues of gender and discrimination in society and the workplace are described in this unit. The issue of equal pay for equal work is also discussed.

SOCIOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	EXERCISE CONTENT
21	Study Unit - Race 1	<p><i>The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2000</i> <i>The Asian Population: 2000</i> <i>The Black Population: 2000</i></p> <p>This unit discusses the demographics of three of the races identified in the Census 2000 data.</p>
22	Study Unit - Race 2	<p><i>The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000</i> <i>The Hispanic Population</i> <i>The White Population: 2000</i></p> <p>The demographics of three of the races identified in Census 2000 data are described in this unit.</p>
23	Study Unit - Crime and Punishment	<p><i>The Justice System</i> <i>Criminal Victimization, 2003</i> <i>Felony Sentences in State Courts, 2002</i></p> <p>The role of the government in the issues of crime and punishment in the United States are discussed in this unit. The framework of the judicial system is also identified.</p>
24	Study Unit - Aging	<p><i>Age: 2000</i> <i>The 65 Years and Over Population: 2000</i> <i>We the People: Aging in the United States</i></p> <p>This unit summarizes the issues of aging in America and the financial status of the <i>Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds</i>.</p>
25	Study Unit - Health Care	<p><i>2004 National Healthcare Quality Report:</i></p> <p>Quality health care and disease prevention affects all Americans. The following health issues are discussed in this unit: cancer, heart disease, HIV and AIDS, maternal and child health, respiratory diseases, nursing home and home health care.</p>

SOCIOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	EXERCISE CONTENT
26	Study Unit - Urban and Rural	<p><i>Migration and Geographic Mobility in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan America: 1995 to 2000</i> <i>Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000</i></p> <p>This unit discusses demographics and the quality and availability of public services in communities in rural and urban areas in America.</p>
27	Study Unit - Education	<p><i>Educational Attainment: 2000</i> <i>School Enrollment: 2000</i> <i>Language Use and English-Speaking Ability: 2000</i></p> <p>The status and changes in education during the 1990s are discussed in this unit. There is also a reading assignment on the use of the English language in America today.</p>
28	Study Unit - Future Sociological Trends	<p><i>Demographic Trends in the 20th Century</i> <i>Tomorrow's Jobs</i> (U.S. Department of Labor)</p> <p>This lesson analyzes publications from the U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Labor in regard to the quality and number of jobs that will be available in the future. The increase in population and availability of goods and services are also discussed.</p>

A+LS ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

<h3 style="margin: 0;">LIFETIME FITNESS</h3> <h3 style="margin: 0;">GRADE LEVELS 9-12</h3>
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LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
1	Introduction to Lifetime Fitness	Health benefits of physical fitness, lifetime plan of physical activity, community programs that promote and provide opportunities for physical activity, physical fitness terms, living an active lifestyle
2	Fitness for a Lifetime	Aging of America, benefits of regular physical activity, physiological benefits of physical activity, physical activity terms, how to get started on a physical fitness program
3	How to Workout Properly	Relationship between regular physical activity and disease, frequency, intensity, and time; proper workouts, warm up, conditioning activity, and cool down; endurance, strength, balance, and stretching exercises
4	Exercise Journal	Completion of an exercise journal that records physical activities, President's Challenge. The journal activities in this lesson will take approximately 30 hours to complete.
5	Nutrition and Lifetime Fitness	Nutritional food choices, physical activity and proper nutrition, nutritional guidelines of food labels and the food pyramid. The journal activities in this lesson will take approximately 5 hours to complete.
6	Healthy Lifestyles	Discussion of the relationship between heredity, environment, lifestyle choices and physical fitness, age and heredity, body changes and aging, risk factors of cancer
7	Personal Fitness Program	Nutrition, calories, and exercise; personal fitness as a lifestyle; levels of physical activity; finding your own physical ability; maintaining a fitness program. The journal activities in this lesson will take approximately 5 hours to complete.
8	Aerobic Exercise	Aerobic exercise and injuries; large muscle groups; aerobic exercises and oxygen use; heart rate, walking, water aerobics, step aerobics
9	Exercise and the Heart	Cardiovascular system, blood flow, chambers of the heart, resting heart rate, target heart rate, maximum heart rate, pulse rate
10	Bones, Joints, and Muscles	Skeletal and muscular body systems; injuries, physical activity and fitness; bones, joints, and muscles, tendons, ligaments, and cartilage
11	Sports Injuries	Prevention, recognition, and treatment of sports injuries
12	Individual Physical Activities	Physical activity and a healthy lifestyle; the intensity of physical activities; Metabolic Equivalent Level (MET), energy cost of physical activity, individual exercises (golf, walking, yoga, and jumping rope)
13	Community Team Sports	Team sports in schools and communities; softball, soccer, and basketball
14	Rock Climbing	Rappelling; proper clothing and safety equipment, importance of quality rock climbing instruction; recreation areas that have climbing activities
15	Trail Hiking and Biking	Hiking, walking, and biking trails; National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior; exercises, cardio workouts; recreation areas that have hiking and biking activities
16	Communities and Water Resources	Using natural resources to create centers of recreation; National Park Service programs; community waterway projects, community waterfronts, development of trails, restoration of rivers
17	Water Sports	Discussion of the water sports of surfing, scuba diving, snorkeling, waterskiing, kayaking, and canoeing

LIFETIME FITNESS, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
18	Martial Arts	Study of the martial arts of Judo, Karate, and T'ai cki ch'uan
19	Weight Training	Weight training using resistance, machines, and free weights, strength, stretching and flexibility exercises
20	Running	Origin of the marathon; starting a running program, running shoes, respiratory system (nostrils, nasal cavities, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and lungs), jogging, road races
21	Skating Sports	Safety equipment (helmet, mouth guards, eye protection, wrist, knee, and elbow pads); skateboarding, inline skating
22	Winter Sports	Discussion of the winter sports of figure skating, snow skiing, and snowboarding
23	Bicycling and Walking	Walking and bicycling as modes of transportation in cities; hiking and biking trails in cities; mountain bicycling on public lands
24	Racquet Sports	Study of the racquet sports of tennis, badminton, racquetball, squash, and table tennis
25	Adapted Fitness Activities	Physical disabilities and sports activities; Special Olympics, National Council on Disability; recreational facility guidelines of the Americans with Disabilities Act
26	Fitness Related Occupations	Employment opportunities in health care and recreation: dietitians and nutritionists, occupational therapist, physical therapists, recreational therapists, recreation and fitness workers, athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers

A+LS ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

<h2 style="margin: 0;">ART APPRECIATION GRADE LEVELS 9-12</h2>
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LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
1	Definition of Art	Definitions and description of art, medium, media, aesthetic value, theories: (Imitationalism, Formalism, and Emotionalism), elements of art: (line, value, shape and form, space, texture, color), principles of design: (balance, movement, emphasis, variety, unity, pattern), composition, evaluation of art: (describe, analyze, interpret, and judgment), criticism in art
2	Art Vocabulary 1	Review of art vocabulary terms, medium, value, shading, painting, oil-based paint, two dimensional artwork, three dimensional artwork, drawing, water-soluble paint, analysis, description, elements of art, interpretation, principles of design, judgment, paint media
3	Art Vocabulary 2	Sculpture and architectural terms, sculpture in the round, carving, Ionic column, arch, relief sculpture, assembling, armature, sculpture, architecture, dome, Corinthian column, capital, buttresses, Doric column, modeling, truss, casting, portrait bust, vault
4	Evaluating Works of Art	Definition of criticism and critiquing, explanation of the four-step process of evaluation: describe, analyze, interpret, and judgment
<i>Elements of Art</i>		
5	Elements of Art - Line	Definition of line, use of lines in art, types of lines: (straight, diagonal, vertical, horizontal, straight, curvy, and zigzag), description of lines: (outline, contour line, gesture line, and implied line), description of contour line: (blind contours, modified contours, and cross contours) expressive qualities of line
6	Elements of Art - Value	Definition of value, creating value using linear shading, techniques to create value with pencil and pen including hatch, crosshatch, scribble, and stippling, pointillism, explanation of value scales, how value is used in art, contrast, shading, tint or tinting
7	Elements of Art - Shape and Form	Definition of shape and form, shapes: (geometric, organic, and free-form), three shapes as 2-D images, forms: (sphere, cone, pyramid, cube, and cylinder), five forms as 3-D images
8	Elements of Art - Space	Definition of space, drawing with positive space (figure), drawing with negative space (ground), techniques to create illusion of space: (linear perspective, size, placement, overlapping, value, detail, atmospheric perspective)
9	Elements of Art - Texture	Definition of texture, real texture, visual texture, matte surface, creating drawings with surface textures
10	Elements of Art - Color	Definition of color, color spectrum, properties of color: (intensity, value, and hue), tint and shading, intensity, primary, secondary, and tertiary colors and how they are created, color schemes: (monochrome, analogous, triad, complimentary, and split complimentary), color temperatures and expressive moods of color

ART APPRECIATION, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Principles of Design</i>		
11	Principles of Design - Balance	Definition of balance, types of balance: (asymmetrical, symmetrical, and radial), formal and informal balance
12	Principles of Design - Movement	Definition of movement, focal point, visual rhythm, repetition, exploring ways to show physical and implied movement, real action, Futurists, dynamism, mobiles
13	Principles of Design - Emphasis	Definition of emphasis, exploring ways to use emphasis to create a focal point or center of interest, visual emphasis, creating emphasis using color, values, and shapes, techniques to create emphasis: (contrast, isolation, location, proportion, converging lines)
14	Principles of Design - Variety	Definition of variety, demonstrate variety by placing elements of art next to each other, demonstrate contrast using values, colors, and textures
15	Principles of Design - Unity	Definition of unity, visual unity, unified composition, harmonious composition, cohesive order, overlapping objects to achieve unity
16	Principles of Design - Pattern	Definition of pattern, rhythm, repetition, composition, patterns in nature, using lines, shapes, and color to create patterns, regular and irregular patterns
<i>Periods of Art</i>		
17	Sculpture	Exploring 3 stylistic categories of sculpture: (realistic, abstract, and nonobjective) subtractive and additive types of sculpture, assemblage, kinetic sculpture, earth art or earthworks, aerial art, modeling, carving, casting, sculpture in the round, nonobjective style
18	Architecture	Architecture as a functional art form, methods of construction: (post and lintel, arch, vaults, dome) use of iron, concrete, and steel in buildings, creative concepts in architectural design and stability, skyscrapers
19	Art History 1	Exploration of historical periods of art: Prehistoric Art, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, Etruscan Art, Ancient Rome
20	Art History 2	Exploration of historical periods of art: Medieval Period, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Mannerism
21	Art History 3	Exploration of historical periods of art: Baroque, Rococo, Neoclassicism, Romanticism, Realism, Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Hudson River School
22	Art History 4	Modernism, Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism, Ashcan School, The Harlem Renaissance, Regionalism, Abstract Expressionism, Pop Art, Op Art, Photorealism, Postmodernism

ART APPRECIATION, continued

LESSON LESSON TITLE LESSON CONTENT

<i>Exploration of Art</i>		
23	Art Careers	Discussion of careers related to art: art teacher, botanical illustrator, cartographer, digital designer, effects animator, fashion designer, game designer, interior decorator, jeweler, kinetic artist, landscape architect, museum curator, needle worker, outdoor advertising designer, photojournalist, quick sketch artist, restorer, scene painter, type designer, urban designer, visual development artist, graphic designer, advertising designer, web artist, product designer package designer, art therapist
24	National Mall Field Trip	A virtual field trip to the National Mall in Washington, DC to visit and evaluate the following monuments and memorials: Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Korean War Veterans Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington Monument
25	United States Senate Field Trip	A virtual field trip to view and evaluate the historical artwork in the United States Senate

A+LS ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

<h2 style="margin: 0;">ANTHROPOLOGY</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">GRADE LEVELS 11-12</h3>

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
1	Overview of Anthropology	Anthropology as a behavioral science, five main branches of anthropology: (physical, cultural, linguistic, archaeology, and social), applied anthropology, the study of anthropology and sociology, research designs used by an anthropologist, behavior, social institutions, culture, population, and minorities, American Anthropological Association
2	Categories of Knowledge	Describe how the field of anthropology is related to the other social sciences, social sciences: (anthropology, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, history, and geography), relationship of social sciences to the study of the humanities and natural sciences, definition of knowledge, categories of knowledge: (social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences), U.S. Department of Labor job descriptions: (social scientists), careers in the National Park Service
3	History of Anthropology	History of anthropology, difference between cultural and physical anthropology, Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Lewis Henry Morgan, Franz Boas, Bronislaw Malinowski, Alfred Reginald Radcliffe Brown, Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution and the development of anthropology, evolutionism, ethnocentrism, cultural diffusion, pluralism, functionalism, structural-functionalism, and modern anthropology
4	Anthropological Research	Research activities conducted by a social scientist, steps in a research project: (identify problem, research, hypothesis, method, sample size, gather data, analyze data, and conclusion), quantitative and qualitative research, independent variable, dependent variable, sample, population, bias, objectivity, reliability, and validity, research designs: (surveys, interviews, field observations, participant observations, and external data analysis)
<i>Physical Anthropology</i>		
5	Physical Anthropology	Physical anthropology: (paleoanthropology, paleontology, paleopathology, primatology, osteology, forensic anthropology, and anthropometry), history of physical anthropology, Gregor Mendel and heredity, humans from prehistory to the modern day, <i>homonids</i> : (Australopithecus), <i>Homo habilis</i> , <i>Homo Erectus</i> , <i>Homo sapiens</i> (Cro-Magnon and Neanderthal), and <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i> , race categories, Single Origin Theory, Multiple Origin Theory, and Geographical Race Theory
6	Race and Ancestry	Race categories on Census 2000, location of categories of race and ancestry in the regions, states, and cities in the United States, characteristics of the categories of race, use of race categories in the study of humans, ancestry of the U.S. population, population groups that listed two or more races on Census 2000
7	Lewis and Clark Expedition	Field observation, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Louisiana Purchase, Indian tribes (Shawnee & Delaware, Kickapoo, Osage, Kansa [Kaw], Pawnee, Omaha, Cheyenne, Arikara, Assiniboin, Shoshone, Nez Perce, and Chinookan Tribes), society of the United States at the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

ANTHROPOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Cultural Anthropology</i>		
8	Cultural Anthropology	Cultural anthropology: (ethnology, ethnography, applied anthropology, visual anthropology, medical anthropology, behavior ecology, ethnomusicology, ecological anthropology, and cross-cultural studies), material and nonmaterial elements of a culture, enculturation, acculturation, pop culture, cultural diffusion, subcultures, and multiculturalism, norms of a society: (folkways, mores, and laws), characteristics of all cultures: (labor division, laws against incest, rules for marriage, structure of families, rites of passage, and ideology)
9	African American Culture	Africanism, slave trade, abolitionist movement, Reconstruction, Black studies in higher education, slavery in the American colonies, Great Migration, 13 th , 14 th , 15 th , and 19 th Amendments, <u>Plessy v. Ferguson</u> , discrimination and segregation, Martin Luther King Jr., South Christian Leadership Conference, Congress of Racial Equality, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, boycotts, freedom rides, nonviolent protests, "Bloody Sunday", Medgar Evers, Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965, Census 2000
10	Asian Culture	Immigration history of the Japanese and Chinese in America, contributions of Asians to the American culture, European exploration of Asia and other continents, geographic location and the countries and bodies of water that border Asia, treatment of the Japanese-Americans during World War II, the settlement of Asians in countries and continents around the world, 2000 Census
<i>Linguistic Anthropology</i>		
11	Linguistic Anthropology	Linguistic anthropology: (ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, synchronic linguistics, etymology, linguistic typology, philology, and semantics), language description, organization of language, language families: (Albanian, Armenian, Baltic, Slavic, Celtic, Germanic, Greek, Indo-Aryan, Iranian, and Romance), language elements, history of linguistics, comparative and historical linguistics, and descriptive linguistics
12	Foreign Languages in the United States	Language use and the English speaking ability of the U.S. population, 'Year of Foreign Language Study', status of the study of foreign languages in the United States, background of the foreign-born population in the United States, affect of the foreign-born population on the regions, states, and cities in the United States, changes in the population of the foreign-born population from 1990 to 2000
13	Language and Linguistics	Linguistic terms: (derivation, discourse analysis, grammatical structure, inflection, lexicon, morpheme, morphology, phoneme, phonetics, pragmatics, semantics, sound-patterns, stylistics, syntax, and words), how voice, speech, and language are related, development and use of languages, relationship between language and linguistics, physical and mental aspects of speech, language learning, language change, endangered languages, dialects, and sign languages

ANTHROPOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Social Anthropology</i>		
14	Social Anthropology	Social anthropology, social institutions: (family, education, religion, political systems, and economics systems), socialization, norms: (folkways, mores, laws), social behavior, culture, minorities, social class, groups, and social interaction, status and role, earned status, assigned or ascribed status, prestige, social inequality, social mobility, horizontal mobility, vertical mobility, intergenerational mobility, and intragenerational mobility
15	Family and Kinship	Function of a family, family structure: (nuclear family, and extended), kinship, social institutions, socialization, living arrangements (household, householder, family, and subfamily), marital status, changes in households from 1990 to 2000, and households where grandparents are serving as caregivers
16	American Indians	Indian ancestry, social institutions, government services for American Indians, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, Census 2000: (the comparison of the American Indian and Alaska Native group to the total population in regard to poverty level, education level, employment status, median age, households, and population size), regions, cities, and tribes that have the highest Indian populations, changes in the population of American Indian and Alaska Native group from 1990 to 2000, population size of the American Indian and Alaska Native tribes as it relates to the total population
<i>Archaeology</i>		
17	Archaeology	Branches of archaeology: (archaeometry, cultural resources management, forensic archaeology, geochronology, marine archaeology, paleontology, paleobotany, palynology, stratigraphy, and taphonomy), history of archaeology, artifacts, features, and ecofacts, gathering information: (locating the site, surveying the site, excavation, evaluation of evidence, and interpretation), seriation, dating: (radiocarbon dating, potassium argon dating, relative dating, absolute dating, and dendrochronology), job description of archaeologists, archivists, curators, and museum technicians
18	Public Archaeology in the United States	Role of the National Park Service in the preservation of historical and cultural resource, federal agencies with archaeological programs: (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Forest Service), history of archaeology and anthropology in the United States, public laws that preserve archaeological sites and evidence: (Antiquities Act of 1906, 1935 Historic Sites Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Reservoir Salvage Act, and Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act), state archaeologists
19	Moundbuilders	History of the American Indian moundbuilders in the Mississippi River Valley, Effigy Mounds in Iowa, Shiloh Mounds in Tennessee, and the Mississippi Mounds, economic trade among American Indians in the Mississippi River Valley, relationship between the Indian moundbuilders and European explorers, farming, and village life

ANTHROPOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
20	Fossils and Dinosaurs	Archaeological work of the National Park System, collection and evaluation of information, problem of preserving cultural and historical sites, American Indian archaeological sites, Curecanti National Park, Big Bend National Park: (Historic Period), Dinosaur National Monument: (Douglas Quarry, geology in the quarry, classification, adaptation, environment, stratigraphy, geologic time, and fossilization), differences between lizards and dinosaurs, Age of Dinosaurs, first appearance and reasons for the disappearance of the dinosaurs, Saurischians and Ornithischians, Vanishing Treasures Program of the National Park Service
<i>Field Studies – Applied Anthropology</i>		
21	Afghanistan	An anthropological field observation of Afghanistan in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
22	Bulgaria	An anthropological field observation of Bulgaria in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
23	Colombia	An anthropological field observation of Colombia in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
24	Indonesia	An anthropological field observation of Indonesia in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
25	Kenya	An anthropological field observation of Kenya in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
26	Libya	An anthropological field observation of Libya in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
27	Philippines	An anthropological field observation of the Philippines in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
28	Syria	An anthropological field observation of Syria in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics
29	Turkey	An anthropological field observation of Turkey in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics

ANTHROPOLOGY, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
30	Venezuela	An anthropological field observation of Venezuela in the following areas: geography, society, population, demography, families, ethnic groups, religion, languages, education and literacy, welfare, holidays, capital, major cities, historical background, economy, government and politics

A+LS ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

<h2 style="margin: 0;">HUMANITIES I</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">GRADE LEVELS 9-12</h3>
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LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Humanities</i>		
1	Introduction to the Humanities	Historical development of the humanities, relationship of humanities to the social and natural sciences, humanities: (literature, religion, art: [paintings and sculpture], architecture, art history, music, theatre, film, dance, cultural studies of civilizations, philosophy, languages, ethics, the classics of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome) definition of culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, visual arts, and performing arts
<i>Performing Arts - Music</i>		
2	Overview of Music	Definition of music, purpose of music, music genre, music theory, pitch, tone, rhythm, melody, harmony, form, music composition, music notation, musical instruments, and music ensembles
3	Music Genre 1	Classical music, music types: (instrumental, solo, chamber, and orchestra), vocal music: (choral, opera, and oratorios), classical music sectional forms: (simple, sonata, variation, fugue, and free form)
4	Music Genre 2	Popular music: folk music, jazz, ragtime, blues, country: (traditional country, swing, cowboy, bluegrass, Cajun, honky tonk, rockabilly, Nashville Sound), rhythm and blues, rock, soul, Latino, rap, hip-hop, show tunes and the big band sound
5	Brass Wind Instruments	Idiophones, membranophones, chordophones, electrophones, and aerophones, brass wind Instruments: baritone horn, bugle, cornet, euphonium, flugelhorn, French horn, helicon, sousaphone, trombone, trumpet, and tuba
6	Reed Wind Instruments	Aerophones, reed wind Instruments: accordion, bassoon, clarinet, concertina, English horn, flute, harmonica, harmonium, oboe, ocarina, organ, piccolo, recorder, and saxophone
7	String Instruments	Chordophones, bowed, plucked, and struck instruments, string instruments: banjo, bass, cello, clavichord, dulcimer, guitar, harp, harpsichord, lute, lyre, mandolin, piano, ukulele, viola, violin, and zither
8	Keyboard Instruments and Electrophones	Electrophones, difference between electronic music and music played on electric instruments, amplifier, Music Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI), synthesizer, keyboard instruments: accordion, carillon, celesta, clavichord, concertina, harmonium, harpsichord, keyboard, melodeon accordion, organ, and piano
9	Percussion Instruments	Idiophone and membranophone percussion instruments: bass drum, carillon, castanets, celesta, clavichord, chimes, claves, cowbell, cymbals, dulcimer, glockenspiel, gong, kettle drums, maraca, marimba, orchestra bells, piano, rattle, snare drum, steel drum, tambourine, timpani, triangle, vibraphone, and xylophone
10	Human Voice	Human voice as a musical instrument, vocal music: choral music, operas, and oratorios, how sound is created, vocal chords, female voice ranges: soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto, male voice ranges: tenor, baritone, and bass
11	Music Ensembles	String and wind ensembles, bands: (brass band, military band, drum and bugle corps, concert band, jazz band, country and western band, and rock band), voice ensembles: (duet, trio, quartet, and choir), orchestra: (string orchestra, chamber orchestra, and symphonic orchestra), orchestra structure: (string section, woodwind section, brass section, and percussion section)

HUMANITIES I, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
12	Prehistoric and Ancient Period Music	Development of the music of prehistoric people, percussion instruments, music in the civilizations of the Mesopotamians, Egyptians, and Hebrews, the Bible as a source of music, music of the Greek and Roman civilizations, ethos, Greek musical instruments: kithara and aulos
13	Music of the Middle Ages	Musical eras of the Middle Ages, secular and religious music, the Catholic Church and the development of music during the Middle Ages, Gregorian Chant, Mass, music notation, <i>Ars Antiqua</i> , <i>Ars Nova</i> , different styles of medieval music including monophony and polyphony, musical instruments: lyre, drums, organs, lute, flutes and recorders
14	Renaissance Music	Renaissance, religious, secular, vocal, and instrumental music, Protestant Reformation and the Counter Reformation, development of Renaissance music, painting, sculpture, and architecture, polyphonic music, plainchant notation, invention of the printing press and the spread of music, Franco-Flemish school of music, Catholic Mass, vocal music: madrigal, chanson, and lied, musical instruments: harpsichord and clavichord
15	Baroque Music	Baroque period, the purpose of the art and music of the Baroque period, how the Protestant churches and Catholic Church influenced Baroque music, solo, chamber, and orchestral music, sectional forms, counterpoint, canon, suite, monody, cantata, chorale, opera, oratorio, anthem, composers: Johann Sebastian Bach, George Frideric Handel, Antonio Vivaldi, Claudio Monteverdi, and Henry Purcell
16	Classical Music Period	Classical period, homophonic music, the differences between classical periods of literature and music, transition from the Baroque period to the pre-Classical period (Rococo period) to the Classical period, chamber music, sonata, orchestral music, opera, composers: Johann Sebastian Bach, George Frideric Handel, John Gay, Jean-Phillippe Rameau, Louis Daquin, Christoph Willibald Gluck, Antonio Salieri, Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, Muzio Clementi, Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven
17	Romantic Music Period	Romantic music styles, orchestral music, symphonic poem, emergence of the piano, operas: (Italian, French, and German styles), similarities among the romantic periods of art, literature, and music, how nationalism and world events related to music of the late 1800s, composers: Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Hector Berlioz, Robert Schumann, Felix Mendelssohn, Frederic Chopin, Johann Strauss Jr., Johannes Brahms, Franz Liszt, Peter Tchaikovsky, Giuseppe Verdi, Richard Wagner, Clara Schumann, Richard Strauss, Giacomo Puccini, and Gioacchino Antonio Rossini
18	Modern Music Period	Modern period, art, literature, and music of the Modern period, classical music styles: (Impressionism, Romantic, Neoclassicism, atonal music, experimental music, and electronic music), popular music including jazz, ragtime, blues, country, rhythm and blues, Latin, rock, hip-hop and rap, and folk music, composers: Claude Debussy, Bela Bartok, Aaron Copland, Igor Stravinsky, Paul Hindemith, Arnold Schoenberg, John Cage, Karl Stockhausen, Duke Ellington, George Gershwin, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Richard Rodgers

HUMANITIES I, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Performing Arts - Theatre</i>		
19	Overview of the Theatre	Definition of the theater, history of the theater, ancient Greece, tragedies, dithyrambs, genre, Roman theater, playwright, medieval theater, Renaissance theater, 16 th century, 17 th century, Restoration, 18 th century, 19 th century, melodrama, copyright, 20 th century, Realism movement, theater architecture, theater terms
20	Theater Production	Theater, William Shakespeare, story, script, playwright, director, casting, auditions, actor, thespian, blocking, stage fights, characterization, set, lighting, sound and costume design, stage manager
21	Opera	Opera terms, female voice ranges: soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto, male voice ranges: tenor, baritone, and bass, music theater, history of opera, 17 th century, 18 th century, 19 th century, 20 th century, rock opera, the orchestra, onomatopoeia
<i>Performing Arts - Dance</i>		
22	Overview of Dance	Mystery of dance, the unspoken language, divisions of dance: (aerobic, isometric, functional, and theatrical) history of dance, Egypt, Greece, Middle Ages, dancing mania, Renaissance, 17 th and 18 th centuries, 19 th century, polka, tap-dancing, Irish jig, clog, square dance, Irish step dancing, modern dance, swing dance, ballroom dancing, and urban dancing
23	Ballet	Ballet, history of ballet, 15 th century, 16 th century, 17 th century, 18 th century, 19 th century, contemporary ballet, training, body form, ballet terms, costumes, ballet shoes, preserving the ballet, international ballet
<i>Performing Arts – Motion Pictures</i>		
24	Motion Pictures	Motion picture technology, terms, screenplays, screenwriter, property, history of motion pictures, stereoscope, moving pictures, Thomas Edison, kinoscope, 20 th century, nickelodeons, Hollywood, <i>The Birth of a Nation</i> , D.W. Griffith, sound in motion pictures, talkies, color film, Post-depression era, World War II and propaganda, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s to the present
<i>Performing Arts – Television</i>		
25	Television	Television as a performing art, mass communication, technical elements, history of television, television technology, television in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, 1990s to the present, television and culture, digital television
<i>American Culture</i>		
26	Jazz Music 1	History of Jazz, founding of New Orleans and the Louisiana Purchase, early ethnic and cultural groups in New Orleans, European immigrants, early leaders of jazz in New Orleans, early development of jazz – 1890 to 1917, maturation of jazz – 1917 to the early 1930s
27	Jazz Music 2	Jazz music in New Orleans at the beginning of the 20 th century, development of jazz in the 20 th century, Jazz Age, leaders of the development of jazz in New Orleans in the late 1800s and early 1900s, how jazz spread from New Orleans to other U.S. cities, jazz in Chicago
28	Blues Music 1	Delta school of blues, leading musicians of the Delta school of blues music

HUMANITIES I, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
29	Blues Music 2	Memphis school of blues, leading musicians of the Memphis school of blues music
30	An American Icon	Thomas Alva Edison, the biography and accomplishments of the man who impacted the performing arts through the invention of the phonograph and motion pictures, examples of sound recordings of various styles of music, early motion pictures
<i>Performing Arts Careers</i>		
31	Performing Arts Careers	Performing arts careers in the following categories: (1) Dancers and Choreographers, (2) Actors, Producers, and Directors, (3) Musicians, Singers, and Related Workers, (4) Television, Video, and Motion Picture Camera Operators and Editors, (5) Broadcast and Sound Engineering Technicians and Radio Operators as published by the U.S. Department of Labor

A+LS ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

HUMANITIES II GRADE LEVELS 9-12

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
Humanities		
1	Overview of Humanities	Historical development of the humanities, relationship of humanities to the social and natural sciences, humanities: (literature, religion, art: [paintings and sculpture], architecture, art history, music, theater, film, dance, cultural studies of civilizations, philosophy, languages, ethics, the classics of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome) definition of culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, visual arts, and performing arts
2	Languages	Organization of language, linguistics, language families: (Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Uralic and Altaic, Dravidian, Afro-Asian, Japanese and Korean, African Language, Malayo-Polynesian, and Mon-Khmer), characteristics of a language: (sound-patterns, words, and grammatical structure), philosophical analysis, branches of the Indo-European languages: (Albanian, Armenian, Baltic, Slavic, Celtic, Germanic, Greek, Indo-Aryan, Iranian and Romance) linguistic terms: (dialect, ethnolinguistics, etymology, inflection, linguistic typology, philology, pragmatics, semantics, sociolinguistics and synchronic linguistics)
<i>History of Philosophy</i>		
3	Branches of Philosophy 1	Five branches of philosophy including aesthetics, epistemology, ethics, logic, and metaphysics, historical origin of philosophy, theories of metaphysics: (materialism, idealism, mechanism, and teleology), theories of epistemology: (correspondence, pragmatic, coherence theories and skepticism)
4	Branches of Philosophy 2	Ethics, aesthetics, and logic, elements of logic: (inductive and deductive reasoning, arguments, inferences, conclusions, and fallacies), theories of aesthetics: (Imitationalism, Formalism, and Emotionalism), elements of ethics, norms of society: (folkways, mores, and laws), relativism, objectivism, and subjectivism
5	Ancient Period	History of Western philosophy, pre-Socratic philosophers, Thales, Anaximander, Pythagoras, Anaximenes, Leucippus, and Democritus, Sophists, Epicureans, Stoics, Cynics, Hedonists, Utilitarians, and Neoplatonists, philosophies of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, Hellenistic Age, Greco Roman Age, philosophies and philosophers of the Roman Empire, materialism and idealism, time periods of Western philosophy: (ancient, medieval, and modern)
6	Medieval Period	Philosophy of the ancient period and the early medieval period, philosophy of the Neoplatonists and Saint Augustine, scholasticism, theology of the medieval period, influence of Aristotle on medieval philosophy, Saint Anselm, Peter Abelard, Robert Grosseteste, Saint Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon, Saint Bonaventure, Saint Thomas Aquinas, and John Duns Scotus
7	Renaissance	Transition between the medieval and modern periods of Western philosophy, Scholasticism and Humanism, influence of Humanism on the philosophies of the Renaissance, significance of the Renaissance, Petrarch, Desiderius Erasmus, Saint Thomas More, Francois Rabelais, Niccolo Machiavelli, and Francisco Suarez

HUMANITIES II, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
8	The Enlightenment	The Enlightenment and the scientific revolution, Age of Reason, Johannes Kepler, Carolus Linnaeus, Galileo Galilei, Sir Isaac Newton, Roger Bacon, Sir Francis Bacon, Denis Diderot, and George Berkeley, epistemology, empiricism, logic, idealism, skepticism, deism, and rationalism, rationalist philosophers: (Rene Descartes, Gottfried Leibniz, and Baruch Spinoza)
9	Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Philosophy	Origin of natural law, political and social philosophies of the Enlightenment, philosophes: (Marquis de Condorcet, Denis Diderot, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Voltaire), empiricists: (John Locke, George Berkeley, and David Hume), forms of governments: (monarchy, despotism, aristocracy, and democracy), separation of powers, anarchy, sovereignty, Thomas Hobbes, Edmund Burke
10	Social Movements and Institutions	Political, economic, and social changes that occurred in Europe during the Enlightenment, English Bill of Rights and U.S. Bill of Rights, Magna Carta, Great Council, Parliament, Petition of Right, Glorious Revolution, Stuart Kings in England and the Puritans
11	Nineteenth Century Philosophy	Transition between the philosophy of the Enlightenment and the philosophical movements of the 19th century, philosophical views of Immanuel Kant, Christopher Wolff, and David Hume, German Idealists: (Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling, and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel), empiricism, utilitarianism, idealism, socialism, sociology, psychology, and positivism, scientific discoveries and political events of the 19th century, Utilitarians: (Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, and Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, and Friedrich Nietzsche) British Idealists: (Thomas Hill Green, Francis Herbert Bradley, and Bernard Bosanquet)
12	Twentieth Century Philosophy	Philosophical movements of the twentieth century: (existentialism, phenomenology, pragmatism, logical positivism, and philosophical analysis), pragmatists: (Charles Peirce, William James and John Dewey), logical positivists: (Moritz Schlick, Rudolf Carnap, and Alfred North Whitehead), existentialists: (Soren Kerkgaard, Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, and Jean-Paul Sartre), phenomenology and Edmund Husserl, philosophical analysis: (Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein)
<i>History of World Literature</i>		
13	Ancient Greek Literature	Origin of Greek language and literature, Greek literature: (Golden Age, Hellenistic Age, and Greco-Roman Age), Homer, Hesiod, Sappho, Pindar, Alcman, Stesichorus, Simonides, Callinus, Tyrtaeus, Mimnermus, Theognis, Archilochus, Semonides of Amorgos, Hipponax, Menadar, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Phillip II, Alexander the Great, Theocritus, Callimachus, Appohnius, Polybius, Plutarch, Lucian, Epictetus, Ptolemy, Galen, and Plotinus, poetry: (didactic, epic, melic, elegiac, iambic, pastoral, and choral), Old Comedy, New Comedy, <i>Iliad</i> , <i>Odyssey</i> , Macedonia, Athens, hexameter, pentameter, prose and poetry

HUMANITIES II, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
14	Ancient Latin Literature	Origin of Latin language and literature, Latin literature: (Early Period; Golden Age, Age of Cicero, Augustan Age, and Silver Age), Plutarch, Lucian, Epictetus, Ptolemy, Galen, Quintus Ennius, Lucius Accius, Marcus Pacuvius, Plautus, Terence, Cato, Lucilius, Pacuvius, Gaius Lucilius, Cicero, Julius Caesar, Sallust, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, Tibullus, Livy, Martial Juvenal, Roman Empire, Latins, Etruscans, Phoenicians, Roman Republic, Latin tragedies, Latin comedies, <i>Saturna</i> , <i>Aeneid</i> , Horatian satire, Juvenal satire, elegiac poetry, Imperial Period, fall of Rome
15	British Literature	Origin of British literature, British literature periods: (Medieval, Renaissance, Neoclassical, Romantic, Victorian, Edwardian, Modernism, and Post-Modernism), Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Jonathan Swift, Samuel Johnson, William Wordsworth, Samuel Coleridge, Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, lyric poetry, sonnet and narrative poetry, Renaissance, Enlightenment, Restoration Period, Augustan Age, and the Age of Johnson, Martin Luther, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, Charles II, James II, William and Mary, Queen Victoria, and Edward VII
16	French Literature	Origin of the French language and literature, plays: (mystery, miracle, and morality), Rene Descartes, Blaise Pascal, Madame de La Fayette. Marie de France, Maguerite of Navarre, Francois Rabelais, Joachim du Bellay, Michel de Montaigne, Francois-Marie Arouet, Voltaire, Denis Diderot, Alain Rene Lesage, Madame de Stael, Alexandre Duman, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Emile Zola, Arthur Rimbaud, Simone de Beauvoir, Jean-Paul Sartre, Classical Age, Romanticism, Naturalism, Symbolism, and Existentialism), Romance languages, troubadours, farces, Humanists, Pleiade, Renaissance, Age of Reason, Theater of the Absurd, <i>Apostrophes</i>
17	German Literature	Origin of the German language and literature, German literature: (First Golden Age, Interim Period, and the Second Golden Age), Ekkehard, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Tannhauser, Hans Sach, Martin Luther, Johann Gottfried von Herder, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, August Wilhelm Schlegel, Friedrich Schlegel, Ernst Theodor Amadeus, Wilhelm Hoffman, Hermann Hesse, Wolfgang Hilbig, Christa Wolf, Gunter Grass, High German, Low German, minnesingers, meistersingers, Humanism, Renaissance, Reformation, Baroque period, Enlightenment, <i>Sturm und Drang</i> , Classical, Romanticism, Realism, propaganda, and Nazis
18	Italian Literature	Origin of the Italian language and literature, Theodoric, Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, Frederic II, Saint Francis of Assisi, Guittone d' Arezzo, Guido Guinizelli, Dante Alighieri, Francesco Petrarch Giovanni Boccaccio, Angelo Poliziano, Luigi Pulci, Matteo Maria Boiardo, Jacopo Sannazaro, Niccolo Machiavelli, Tommaso Campanella, Alessandro Manzoni, Tommaso Marinetti Eugenio Montale, Salvatore Quasimodo, Cesare Pavese, Elio Vittorini, Vasco Pratolini and Dario Fo, Sicilian School, <i>The Divine Comedy</i> , Renaissance, Humanism, Mannerism, <i>Risorgimento</i> , <i>verismo</i> , <i>Dolce stil nuovo</i> , Realism, and Futurism

HUMANITIES II, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
19	Nordic Literature	Origin of the Nordic languages and literature, Nordic countries: (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland), Snorri Sturluson, Thomas Kingo, Petter Dass, Ludvig Holberg, Johannes Ewald, Carl Michael Bellman, Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger, Hans Christian Andersen Aleksis Kivi, Jon Thoroddsen, August Strindberg, Alexander Kielland, Camilla Collett, Henrik Wergeland, Knut Hamsun, Martin Andersen Nexø, Selma Lagerlof, Isak Dinesen, Halldor K. Laxness, Viking Age, <i>Beowulf</i> , skald, <i>Poetic Edda</i> , kenning, saga, dialect, Golden Age, Romanticism, Realism, Modern Period, and Postmodern Period
20	Spanish Literature	Origin of the Spanish language and literature, Pelayo, Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, Don Juan Manuel, Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, Juan de Mena, Jorge Manrique, Antonio de Nebrija, Joanot Martorell, Marti Joan de Calba, Fernando de Rojas, Fray Luis de Leon, Gaspar Gil Polo, St. Teresa of Avila, Miguel de Cervantes, Luis de Gongora, Benito Jeronimo Feijoo, Angel de Saavedra, Jose Zorrilla, Rosalia de Castro, Benito Perez Galdos, Juan Ramon Jimenez, Castillian and Catalan dialects, <i>jarchas</i> , <i>juglares</i> , Golden Age, Renaissance, pastoral novels, picaresque novels, <i>conceptos</i> , <i>Las Siete Partidas</i> , Neoclassicism, <i>Costumbrismo</i> literature, Modernism
21	Russian Literature	Origin of the Russian language and literature, Rurik, Batu Khan, Ivan the Terrible, Avvakum, Simeon Polotsky, Johann Gergori, Peter the Great, Ivan Krylov, Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai V. Gogol, Yevgeny Baratynsky, Wilhelm Kuchelbecker, Alexander Griboyedov, Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin, Nicolas I, Nikolay Nekrasov, Leo N. Tolstoy, Fedor Dostoevsky, Anton Chekhov, and Boris Pasternak, Varangians, Russian Empire, Union of Soviet Socialists Republics (USSR), <i>The Primary Chronicles</i> , Golden Horde, Mongols, John III, Old Church Slavonic, Muscovite literature, Romanticism, and the Aesopic language
<i>History of World Religions</i>		
22	Overview of Religion	Elements of religion: (including prayer and ceremony, religious beliefs, and the organization and structure of religion), agnosticism, animism, atheism, deism, denomination, humanism, matriarchal, monotheism, patriarchal, polytheism, sect, secularism, theism, theocracy, and theology, relationship between laypeople and clergy in a religion, history of the major religions of the world: (Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Islam, Shinto, and Christianity), the relationship between the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the establishment and practice of religion
23	Hinduism	Origin of Hinduism, Aryan people, caste system in India: (Kshatriyas, Brahmans, Vaisyas and Sudras), Hindu Trinity including the gods Brahman, Shiva, and Vishnu, reincarnation, nirvana, Sanskrit, Atman, Vedas, Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Rama, Krishna, and Lakshmi, Hindu worship in the temples and homes, worship of Hindu gods and saints
24	Buddhism	Origin of Buddhism, Tripitaka: (Basket of Discipline, Basket of Discourses, and Basket of Higher Dharma), Siddhartha Guatama, Buddha, Buddhism, enlightenment, "the Enlightened One" bhondi, reincarnation, dharma, sanga, Middle Way, Four Noble Truths, Noble Eightfold Path, Schools of Buddhism (Theravada, Mahayana, Mantrayana, and Zen), spread of Buddhism throughout Asia following the death of Buddha

HUMANITIES II, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
25	Taoism	Origin of Taoism (Daoism), historical origin of Legalism, Chinese schools of thought: (Confucianism, Legalism, Buddhism, and Taoism), yin and yang, Qin or Ch'in Dyansty, Zhou Dyasty, "Tao Te Ching", "The way of Zhuangzi", Confucius, Siddhartha Gautama, Buddha, Xunzi, Mencius, Lao-zi, Zhuangzi, Han Fei Tzu, and Tsao Chun
26	Confucianism	Origin of Confucianism, Chinese philosophies: (Confucianism, Legalism, and Taoism), yin and yang, Buddhism, Hinduism, Neo-Confucianism, Chou Dynasty, Confucian, code of conduct, "Analects", and the "Five Classics", I Ching, Golden Rule, Confucius, Zhu Xi, Wang Yangming, Mencius, and Xun Zi, Chinese revolution of 1911, Communist Revolution of 1949
27	Shinto	Origin of the Shinto religion, influence of Buddhism and Confucianism on the culture and society of Japan, clan, dynasty, Kami, shogun, samurai, Shinto, Yamamoto, matsuri, animism, nencho gyo, development and status of the Shinto religion in the 19 th and 20 th centuries
28	Judaism	Origin of Judaism, Abraham, Jacob, Isaac, Moses, David, Solomon, Judah Maccabee, Old Testament, Hebrew Bible, Torah, Talmud, Ten Commandments, covenant, Ark of the Covenant, Sabbath, Exodus, and Mount Sinai, Yom Kippur, Rosh Ha-Shanah, Passover, Shavuot, Hanukkah, bas mitzvah, bar mitzvah, synagogue, rabbi, cantor, and shofar, Orthodox Judaism, Reformed Judaism, and Conservative Judaism
29	Islam	Origin of Islam, similarities and differences between Islam and Judaism and Christianity, Muhammad, Allah, Abu Bakr, Abraham, Moses, Muslim, Ramadan, Mecca, Hegira, Koran (Quran), Kaaga, Medina, Bedouins, Rightly Guided Caliphs, Umayyad, Abbasids, Shiite, Sunni, jihad, five pillars of faith, sheik, tribe, infidel, and pilgrimage
30	Christianity	Origin of Christianity, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant Churches, Jesus Christ, Paul, Peter, Martin Luther, Gregory VII, Henry VIII, Clement VII, John Smyth, John Wesley, and John Calvin Protestant churches: (Anglican, Baptist, Congregationalist, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian), Holy Trinity, Council of Trent, Nicene Creed, Apostles' Creed, Messiah, <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> , Pilgrims, Puritans, Mass, Byzantine Empire, indulgence, crucifixion, Inquisition, heresy, Reformation, and Counter-Reformation

A+LS ELECTIVE CURRICULUM

WORLD OF WORK GRADE LEVELS 9-12

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Unit 1: Understanding the Employer-Employee Relationship</i>		
1	Why Work?	Work is a means to three specific ends: earning of money, gaining limited financial independence, and taking the first step toward becoming an economically self-sufficient adult
2	Employer and Employee Relationship	Employer/ employee relationship, employer has the power to hire or not hire the potential employee, potential employees must present their personal skills to the employer
<i>Unit 2: What Employers Want From Employees</i>		
3	Employers want Solutions	Employers hire people to do a job they cannot or do not want to do themselves, employers want employees who will dress appropriately, show up on time, and do the specified job consistently without any problems
4	Employee Skills	Desired employment skill sets: (adaptive skills, transferable skills and technical skills), "The Secretary's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills" SCANS skill sets as developed by the U.S. Department of Labor
<i>Unit 3: Preparing for the Job Search</i>		
5	Getting Credentialed	How to identify and obtain the necessary paperwork that must be presented before an employee can be hired, paperwork could include a Social Security card, immigration papers, working papers, work permit, identify the purpose of Social Security and age restrictions on job duties
6	Employment Barriers	Employers want reliable employees who will show up for scheduled work hours, student will create a work schedule after considering and accounting for personal and family obligations such as child care, elder care, transportation, household chores, family/personal obligations, school/training hours, or extracurricular activities that could interfere with job attendance and performance, developing a tentative work schedule considering availability on days, evenings, nights, holidays, and weekends
7	Personal Fact Sheet	Benefits of developing a fact sheet, creating a fact sheet listing education, paid and unpaid work experiences, life experiences, interests and other related competencies that might be valued by potential employers
8	First Job	Answering the question (What job do you want to do?), how a beginning job is not necessarily a career, evaluating a beginning job, using a beginning job to achieve short-term goals like making money and getting that all important first work experience
9	Looking for a Job	Why job hunting is difficult, risking rejection, how to handle the pressures of a new job
10	Job Satisfaction	Using a job experience to make decisions about a career, identifying types of jobs that interest the student
11	Savings and Compound Interest	Financial and emotional benefits of saving a portion of one's income, power of compound interest
12	Paycheck Information	Difference between worker's gross pay and net pay, marginal and average tax rates, regulations on submitting tax returns, Earned Income Tax Credit, Social Security contributions
13	Benefits	Employee benefits including medical and pre-tax employee benefit accounts, full and part time employee benefits, cost of medical insurance

WORLD OF WORK, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
14	Budgeting	Creating a realistic personal budget, identifying expenses to be covered by anticipated income from all sources, basic living expenses, differentiating between wants and needs, planning for future expenditures and/or obligations
15	Job Requirements	Requirements of the jobs in terms of hours, location, wages, and benefits, expected duration of seasonal employment
16	Creating a Resume 1	Purpose of a resume, obtaining an interview with the employer, common formats of beginning resumes will be reviewed along with the purpose of each section, consideration of what employers want from employees
17	Creating a Resume 2	Draft a resume and critique fellow students' resume drafts
18	Creating a Resume 3	Finalize the format and information in the resume
19	Personal and Professional References	Purpose and importance of getting good personal and professional references, how the employer uses the references to verify the information on the resume
<i>Unit 4: The Job Search and Getting Hired</i>		
20	Networking	Importance and benefits of developing personal networks as a means of identifying possible openings and/or getting a personal reference to see the employer, techniques for developing and maintaining a large, successful and expanding personal network, dual benefits of the "networking" as a means of identifying possible job openings and gaining interview experience
21	Employment Information	Finding published employment advertisements in newspapers and on web-sites, how to respond to advertisements in a manner that maximizes the chances of obtaining a job interview
22	Employment Advertisement Response	How to respond to a employment advertisement in person and/or just "walking in" to a work establishment to inquire about employment opportunities
23	Employment and Training Agencies	Evaluation of personnel employment agencies, public employment agencies, and job training agencies
24	Completing Job Applications	Typical entry-level job applications, electronic and paper applications, tips on how to fill out an application, how to use a personal fact sheet when filling out an application
25	Cover Letters	Use of cover letters as an introduction to the employer and to obtain an interview, how to draft different types of cover letters
26	Preparing for the Interview	Truths about the interview process, how to prepare for the interview in order to make the best possible impression on the employer, learning about the employer and the requirements of the job position, preparing for the typical interview questions, inappropriate interview questions, how to dress, when to arrive, and other information about preparing for an interview
27	Interview Strategies	Discussion of the interview process, strategies for a successful interview
28	After the Interview	What to do after the interview to maximize the benefits of the interview, purpose and importance of writing a follow-up thank you note

WORLD OF WORK, continued

LESSON	LESSON TITLE	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Unit 5: Keeping a Job and Building on Your Success</i>		
29	First Day and Week on the Job	Anxiety of the first week on the job, typical first week activities, office policies, appropriate employee dress, positive attitude, effort, punctuality, manners, separation of personal issues in the work place, how the boss and co-workers will perceive the new worker, importance of controlling any negative emotions, anger, or frustrations that may arise
30	Getting along with Co-workers	Importance of the new employee "fitting in" with co-workers, becoming part of the "team" without violating the trust of the employer, techniques for dealing with problematic co-workers
31	Getting Along with the Supervisor	Importance of not creating problems for your supervisor, clarifying responsibilities of the job and the resources available to the new employee, tactfully asking for assistance, avoiding surprises for your supervisor, making your supervisor your supporter, accepting constructive criticism, and how to create a positive relationship with a supervisor
32	Getting Along with Customers	Why the customer is so important to your employer, (all aspects of the saying "The customer is always right"), taking care of customer requests and/or complaints
33	Making the Most of the Job Opportunity	Every experience on the job is an opportunity for learning, every person you meet is a potential mentor, networking on the job and developing technical skills
34	Being a Good Employee	Characteristics of a good employee, attributes of a good employer including the completion of employee evaluation, providing support and guidance
35	Leaving a Job	Process of getting ready to leave a job and the importance of leaving professionally, every employer is a future reference
36	Work and Education	Short and long-term financial trade off between working now and getting additional education, various methods and strategies of financing the costs of additional education.
37	Retirement Information	How to finance one's retirement including pensions, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Social Security, and annuities