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USHG ERA 6 – THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL, URBAN, AND GLOBAL UNITED STATES (1870-1930)

6.1 Growth of an Industrial and Urban America

Explain the causes and consequences – both positive and negative – of the Industrial Revolution and America's growth from a predominantly agricultural, commercial, and rural nation to a more industrial and urban nation between 1870 and 1930.

- 6.1.1 **Factors in the American Industrial Revolution** – Analyze the factors that enabled the United States to become a major industrial power, including
- advantages of physical geography
(*National Geography Standards 4, 7, and 15; pp. 190, 197, and 214*)
 - increase in labor through immigration and migration (*National Geography Standard 9, p. 201*)

I can compare and contrast industrial lifestyle vs. rural lifestyle I can identify key events that contributed to America becoming a world power.

- 6.1.2 **Labor's Response to Industrial Growth** – Evaluate the different responses of labor to industrial change including
- development of organized labor, including the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and the United Mine Workers

I can compare and contrast strength of labor unions between the Industrial Revolution and present day America.

6.2 Becoming a World Power

Describe and analyze the major changes – both positive and negative – in the role the United States played in world affairs after the Civil War, and explain the causes and consequences of this changing role.

- 6.2.1 **Growth of U.S. Global Power** – Locate on a map the territories (Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone) acquired by the United States during its emergence as an imperial power between 1890 and 1914, and analyze the role the Spanish American War, the Philippine Revolution, the Panama Canal, the Open Door Policy, and the Roosevelt Corollary played in expanding America's global influence and redefining its foreign policy. (*National Geography Standards 1 and 3; p.184 and 188*)

I can recognize U.S. territories acquired on the age of imperialism.

- 6.2.2 **WWI** Explain the causes of World War I, the reasons for American neutrality and eventual entry into the war, and America's role in shaping the course of the war.

I can identify the causes of World War I.
I can defend Americans entry into World War I.

6.3 Progressivism and Reform

Select and evaluate major public and social issues emerging from the changes in industrial, urban, and global America during this period; analyze the solutions or resolutions developed by Americans, and their consequences (positive/negative – anticipated/unanticipated) including, but not limited to, the following:

- 6.3.2 **Causes and Consequences of Progressive Reform** – Analyze the causes, consequences, and limitations of Progressive reform in the following areas
- new regulatory legislation (e.g., Pure Food and Drug Act, Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts)

I can summarize the causes underlying the Progressive movement.

USHG ERA 7 – THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR II (1920-1945)

7.1 Growing Crisis of Industrial Capitalism and Responses

Evaluate the key events and decisions surrounding the causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s and World War II.

- 7.1.2 **Causes and Consequences of the Great Depression** – Explain and evaluate the multiple causes and consequences of the Great Depression by analyzing
- the political, economic, environmental, and social causes of the Great Depression including fiscal policy, overproduction, under consumption, and speculation, the 1929 crash, and the Dust Bowl (*National Geography Standards 14 and 15; p. 212 and 214*)
 - the economic and social toll of the Great Depression, including unemployment and environmental conditions that affected farmers, industrial workers and families (*National Geography Standard 15, p. 214*)
 - Hoover's policies and their impact (e.g., Reconstruction Finance Corporation)

I can identify the causes of the Great Depression.

- 7.1.3 **The New Deal** – Explain and evaluate Roosevelt's New Deal Policies including
- expanding the federal government's responsibilities to protect the environment (e.g., Dust Bowl and the Tennessee Valley), meet challenges of unemployment, address the needs of workers, farmers, poor, and elderly (*National Geography Standard 14, p. 212*)
 - opposition to the New Deal and the impact of the Supreme Court in striking down and then accepting New Deal laws

- consequences of New Deal policies (e.g., promoting workers’ rights, development of Social Security program, and banking and financial regulation conservation practices, crop subsidies) (*National Geography Standard 16, p. 216*)

I can evaluate the successes and failures of the New Deal.

7.2 World War II

Examine the causes and course of World War II, and the effects of the war on United States society and culture, including the consequences for United States involvement in world affairs.

- 7.2.1 **Causes of WWII** – Analyze the factors contributing to World War II in Europe and in the Pacific region, and America’s entry into war including
- the political and economic disputes over territory (e.g., failure of Versailles Treaty, League of Nations, Munich Agreement)(*National Geography Standard 13, p. 210*)
 - the differences in the civic and political values of the United States and those of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan
 - United States neutrality
 - the bombing of Pearl Harbor (*National Geography Standard 13, p. 210*)

I can judge why the Treaty of Versailles was a cause of World War II.

- 7.2.3 **Impact of WWII on American Life** – Analyze the changes in American life brought about by U.S. participation in World War II including
- mobilization of economic, military, and social resources
 - role of women and minorities in the war effort
 - role of the home front in supporting the war effort (e.g., rationing, work hours, taxes)
 - internment of Japanese-Americans (*National Geography Standard 10, p. 203*)
- 7.2.4 **Responses to Genocide** – Investigate development and enactment of Hitler’s “final solution” policy, and the responses to genocide by the Allies, the U.S. government, international organizations, and individuals (e.g., liberation of concentration camps, Nuremberg war crimes tribunals, establishment of state of Israel). (*National Geography Standard 13, p. 210*)

I can compare and contrast American Internment camps with Hitler’s Final solution.

USHG ERA 8 – POST-WORLD WAR II UNITED STATES (1945 -1989)

8.1 Cold War and the United States

Identify, analyze, and explain the causes, conditions, and impact of the Cold War Era on the United States.

- 8.1.1 **Origins and Beginnings of Cold War** – Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War including
- differences in the civic, ideological and political values, and the economic and governmental institutions of the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

- actions by both countries in the last years of and years following World War II (e.g., the use of the atomic bomb, the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, North American Treaty Alliance (NATO), and Warsaw Pact) (*National Geography Standard 13, p. 210*)

I can determine the factors that contributed to beginnings of the Cold War.

- 8.1.2 **Foreign Policy during the Cold War** – Evaluate the origins, setbacks, and successes of the American policy of “containing” the Soviet Union, including
- the armed struggle with Communism, including the Korean conflict (*National Geography Standard 13, p. 210*)
 - direct conflicts within specific world regions including Germany and Cuba (*National Geography Standards 5 and 13; pp. 192 and 210*)
 - U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and the foreign and domestic consequences of the war (e.g., relationship/conflicts with U.S.S.R. and China, U.S. military policy and practices, responses of citizens and mass media) (*National Geography Standard 13, p. 210*)
 - the arms race (*National Geography Standards 13, p. 210*)

I can analyze the effectiveness of the policy of Containment.

8.2 Domestic Policies

Examine, analyze, and explain demographic changes, domestic policies, conflicts, and tensions in Post- WWII America.

- 8.2.4 **Domestic Conflicts and Tensions** – Using core democratic values, analyze and evaluate the competing perspectives and controversies among Americans generated by U.S. Supreme Court decisions (e.g., Roe v Wade, Gideon, Miranda, Tinker, Hazelwood), the Vietnam War (anti-war and counter-cultural movements), environmental movement, women’s rights movement, and the constitutional crisis generated by the Watergate scandal. (*National Geography Standard 16, p. 216*)

I can justify supporting details of significant Supreme Court decisions.
I can distinguish contrasting arguments on the decision of Roe vs. Wade.

8.3 Civil Rights in the Post-WWII Era

Examine and analyze the Civil Rights Movement using key events, people, and organizations.

- 8.3.1 **Civil Rights Movement** – Analyze the key events, ideals, documents, and organizations in the struggle for civil rights by African Americans including
- Supreme Court decisions and governmental actions (e.g., *Brown v. Board* (1954), Civil Rights Act (1957), Little Rock schools desegregation, Civil Rights Act (1964), Voting Rights Act (1965))
 - protest movements, organizations, and civil actions (e.g., integration of baseball, Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–1956), March on Washington

(1963), freedom rides, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Nation of Islam, Black Panthers)

- resistance to Civil Rights (*National Geography Standard 6, p. 195*) (*National Geography Standard 10, p. 203*)
- 8.3.5 embedded into 8.3.1

I can contrast the views of Martin Luther King versus Malcolm X and analyze each argument's effectiveness.

USHG ERA 9 – AMERICA IN A NEW GLOBAL AGE

9.1 The Impact of Globalization on the United States

Explain the impact of globalization on the United States' economy, politics, society and role in the world.

- 9.1.2 **Transformation of American Politics** – Analyze the transformation of American politics in the late 20th and early 21st centuries including
- growth of the conservative movement in national politics, including the role of Ronald Reagan
 - role of evangelical religion in national politics (*National Geography Standards 3 and 6; pp.188 and 195*)
 - intensification of partisanship
 - partisan conflict over the role of government in American life
 - role of regional differences in national politics (*National Geography Standard 6, p. 195*)

I can outline current political parties philosophy to this era in history.

9.2 Changes in America's Role in the World

- 9.2.2 **9/11 and Responses to Terrorism** – Analyze how the attacks on 9/11 and the response to terrorism have altered American domestic and international policies (including e.g., the Office of Homeland Security, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, role of the United States in the United Nations, NATO). (*National Geography Standard 13, p. 210*)

I can describe the conflicts that led to the attack on 9-11-2001.

9.3 Policy Debates

- 9.3.1 Compose a persuasive essay on a public policy issue, and justify the position with a reasoned argument based upon historical antecedents and precedents, and core democratic values or constitutional principles.
- role of the United States in the world
 - national economic policy
 - welfare policy
 - energy policy

- health care
- education
- civil rights

(National Geography Standard 17, p. 216)

I can compose a persuasive essay on a public policy issue, and justify the position with a reasoned argument.