

United States History Pacing Guide

First Nine Weeks

1. Enduring Understanding: People explored new worlds.	1. Essential Question: What part did economics play in the exploration of the New World?	
	EUS.1.AH.1	Evaluate the motivations for the exploration of the New World
	EUS.1.AH.3	Trace the routes of early exploration in what was to become the United States
2. Enduring Understanding: Social, political, economic, and geographic factors affected British colonization.	2A. Essential Question: What roles did geography and economics play in the development of the three regions of British Colonies?	
	EUS.1.AH.4	Research economic development in the three colonial regions using primary and secondary sources
	EUS.1.AH.5	Map the geographic similarities and differences among the three colonial regions
	EUS.1.AH.6	Compare and contrast economic development in the three colonial regions
	2B. Essential Question: How did various points of view led to social and political differences in the British colonial regions?	
	EUS.1.AH.2	Compare and contrast the political, social, economic, and geographic motives for migration to the three colonial regions (e.g., New England, Middle, Southern)
	EUS.1.AH.7	Analyze different points of view regarding society, customs, and traditions in the three colonial regions
	EUS.1.AH.8	Compare changes which occurred over time in the three colonial regions
3. Enduring Understanding: British colonies become a new nation as a result of the American Revolution.	3A. Essential Question: How did events and ideas lead to the American struggle for independence?	
	3B. Essential Question: How did the successes and failures of prior governments lead to the formation of a constitutional democracy in American?	
	EUS.2.AH.1	Discuss the creation of the new national government: Articles of Confederation, Constitutional Convention, Bill of Rights
	EUS.2.AH.2	Investigate the major governmental ideas established in the colonial and early national periods using primary and secondary source documents: Declaration of Independence, Northwest Ordinances, Federalist Papers, U.S. Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address
	EUS.3.AH.1	Analyze the causes and effects of the American Revolution: political, social, economic, geographic

<p>4. Enduring Understanding: U.S. expansion from 1820-1865 led to multiple conflicts culminating in the Civil War.</p>	<p>4A. Essential Question: How did the term Manifest Destiny capture the forces that led to Westward Expansion?</p>	
	EUS.1.AH.9	Explain how the concept of Manifest Destiny led to westward expansion: Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Territorial Expansion, Annexation of Texas, Impact on American Indians
	EUS.3.AH.2	Discuss the causes and effects of the Mexican-American War: political, social, economic, geographic
	<p>4B. Essential Question: How did Westward Expansion and cultural differences lead the nation into the Civil War?</p>	
	EUS.3.AH.3	Analyze the causes and effects of the Civil War: political, social, economic, geographic
<p>5. Enduring Understanding: Reconstruction reforms resulted in geographic, social, political, and economic changes.</p>	<p>5A. Essential Question: What roles did political events play in the successes and failures of reconstruction?</p>	
	R.5AH.1	Chart the strengths and weaknesses of the various plans for Reconstruction (e.g., Ten-percent plan, Freedman’s Bureau, Wade-Davis Bill)
	R.5AH.2	Identify the significance of the Civil War Amendments: Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth
	R.5.AH.3	Research the effects of the Civil War Amendments during Reconstruction using primary source documents
	R.5.AH.4	Examine the reasons for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson
	R.5.AH.6	Explain how the election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877 led to
	R.5.AH.7	Outline the successes and failures of Reconstruction

Second Nine Weeks

<p>5. Enduring Understanding: Reconstruction reforms resulted in geographic, social, political, and economic changes.</p>	5B. Essential Question: What governmental policies and advances in technology led to settling the west?	
	R.4.AH.1	Examine the effect of the Homestead Act and the Morrill Land Grant Act on westward expansion
	R.4.AH.2	Discuss the impact of the transcontinental railroad on the development of the West
	R.4.AH.3	Compare and contrast competition between the farmers of the Great Plains and cattle ranchers: technology (e.g. John Deere, Cyrus McCormick, Joseph Gluden, dry farming), cowtown, railhead, cowboys, range wars
	5C. Essential Question: How were minorities affected by Reconstruction reforms and the settlement of the west?	
	R.4.AH.4	Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the mining boom: impact on American Indians (e.g. work of Helen Hunt Jackson, Dawes Act, Indian Wars), environmental impact, economic impact
R.5.AH.5	Examine the reaction of United States citizens to civil rights in the late 1800s (e.g. sharecropping, the black codes, Jim Crow, de facto vs. de jure segregation, <u>Plessy vs. Ferguson - 1896</u> , New South - Henry Grady)	
<p>6. Enduring Understanding: Life on the Great Plains altered the American frontier image.</p>	6. Essential Question: How did the challenges of the Great Plains lead to a new lifestyle?	
	PO.9.AH.1	Identify the significance of the Exodusters
	PO.9.AH.2	Analyze life on the Great Plains using primary and secondary sources (e.g., soddies/dugouts, weather, gender roles, medical care, education)
	PO.9.AH.3	Discuss how frontier life altered the American image
	PO.9.AH.4	Chart the transition of Oklahoma from Indian Territory to statehood
	PO.9.AH.5	Discuss problems faced by farmers (e.g., bonanza farms, railroads, economic depression, overproduction)
<p>7. Enduring Understanding: Populism leads to new social reforms.</p>	7. Essential Question: How did the organization of farmers lead to the formation of the Populist Party?	
	PO.10.AH.1	Summarize the cooperative efforts of farmers in solving agricultural issues: grange, alliances
	PO.10.AH.2	Discuss the rise and fall of the Populist Party: graduated income tax, Panic of 1893, election of 1896, free silver, railroad regulation

8. Enduring Understanding: The U.S. becomes and industrial nation.	8. Essential Question: What industrial philosophies influenced business practices?	
	IN.8.AH.1	Compare and contrast the terms "captains of industry" and "robber barons"
	IN.8.AH.2	Identify and analyze the contributions of important industrialists in the Post-Reconstruction era: Andrew Carnegie, George Pullman, John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt
	IN.8.AH.3	Compare and contrast vertical integration and horizontal integration
	IN.8.AH.4	Analyze new forms of business organization: trust, monopolies, pools, holding companies
	IN.8.AH.5	Describe the political and economic philosophy of Social Darwinism (e.g., Herbert Spencer, laissez-faire economics)
	IN.8.AH.6	Compare and contrast the reaction of labor to the rise of big business: Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, International Workers of the World, American Railway Union, United Mine Workers
9. Enduring Understanding: American culture was influenced by immigration.	9A. Essential Question: What problems were caused by the influx of immigration?	
	9B. Essential Question: What solutions did the government make to correct the problems of immigration?	
	PO.11.AH.2	Discuss the merits of civil service reforms that resulted from the political corruption of the Gilded Age (e.g., spoils system, Pendleton Act, assassination of James Garfield)
	IN.7AH.1	Describe the purpose of Angel Island and Ellis Island
	IN.7AH.2	Map the changing immigration patterns of the late 19th and early 20th centuries
	IN.7.AH.3	Categorize the rise of nativism as a reaction to the changing immigration patterns of the late 19th and early 20th centuries: assimilation, public education, Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement, Immigration Restriction League
	IN.7.AH.4	Illustrate the changing immigration patterns from rural areas to urban areas in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
	IN.7.AH.5	Research solutions to the problems that resulted from urban migration (e.g. housing, transportation, water, sanitation, crime, fire, poor working conditions)
	IN.7.AH.6	Examine the role that immigrants played in the emergence of political machines (e.g. Tammany Hall)

10. Enduring Understanding: Technology impacted urban development.	10. Essential Question: What impact did technology have on urban development and the growth of industry?	
	PO.11.AH.1	Describe the rulings in the Supreme Court cases regulating industry: <u>Munn v. Illinois</u> , <u>Wabash v. Illinois</u> , <u>E.C. Knight Co. v. U.S.</u> , Slaughterhouse cases
	IN.6.AH.1	Investigate the impact of emerging communication technology on economic development using primary and secondary source documents (e.g., telegraph, typewriter, telephone, photographic film)
	IN.6.AH.2	Investigate the impact of emerging transportation technology on economic development using primary and secondary source documents (e.g., airplane, Pullman cars, mass production of the automobile)
	IN.6.AH.3	Investigate the impact of emerging technology on urban development using primary and secondary source documents (e.g., steel, elevator, skyscraper, suspension bridges, mass transit)
	IN.6.AH.4	Investigate the impact of emerging technology on industrial growth using primary and secondary source documents (e.g., electrification, refrigeration, hydraulic brakes, steel and oil industries)
11. Enduring Understanding: Progressive social and political reforms reshaped American ideals	11A. Essential Question: How was society influenced by different progressive social reforms?	
	PR.14.AH.1	Analyze the effectiveness of the muckrakers on reforming American society: social reform, educational reform, political reform, economic reform
	PR.14.AH.2	Examine the Social Gospel Movement and its influence on society (e.g., settlement house, Jane Addams, William Glidden)
	PR.14.AH.3	Evaluate the use of photo-journalism in affecting urban social reform (e.g., Lewis Hine, Jacob Riis, Keating Own Act of 1916, Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938)
	PR.14.AH.4	Research the women's rights struggle from the 1840s through the Progressive Era: Seneca Falls Convention, National American Women Suffrage Association, National Association of Colored Women, 19th Amendment
	PR.14.AH.10	Investigate Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal policies which increased presidential powers [e.g., trust busting, 1902 coal strike, railroad regulation (Elkins Act/Hepburn Act), Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, conservation]

Third Nine Weeks

11. Enduring Understanding: Progressive social and political reforms reshaped American ideals	11B. Essential Question: What political ideas helped shape the Progressive Movement?	
	PR.14.AH.5	Investigate the contributions of Theodore Roosevelt's administration in establishing conservation of natural resources: John Muir, Gifford Pinchot
	PR.14.AH.6	Discuss Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom in regard to monetary and fiscal change: Underwood Tariff of 1913, Federal Reserve Act of 1913
	PR.14.AH.7	Evaluate Rober LaFollette's Wisconsin Idea in regard to political reform: initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary
	PR.14.AH.8	Compare and contrast the political views of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois: Atlanta Compromise, Niagara Movement, Tuskegee Institute, NAACP
	PR.14.AH.9	Analyze the progression of government regulation of business: Interstate Commerce Act, Sherman Anti-trust Act, Clayton Anti-trust Act, Federal Trade Commission Act
	PR.14.AH.11	Analyze the effects of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Amendments
	PR.14.AH.12	Examine the effects of the 1912 presidential election
12. Enduring Understanding: Imperialism led to an American empire.	12. Essential Question: How did American acquisitions aid in America becoming a world power?	
	IM.12.AH.1	Identify the steps leading to the acquisition of Alaska and Hawaii
	IM.12.AH.2	Describe the participation of the U.S. in the Spanish-American War leading to the creation of the U.S. as an imperial power: Jingoism, U.S.S. Maine, yellow journalism, Joseph Pulitzer, Teller Amendment, Cuba/Platt Amendment, Philippines, William McKinley
	IM.12.AH.3	Describe the creation of the United States as an imperial power as viewed from multiple perspectives (e.g., Emilio Aquinaldo, Cuba, the Philippines, Queen Liliuokalani)
	IM.12.AH.4	Analyze the steps which led to the construction of the Panama Canal (e.g., gunboat diplomacy, Panamanian Revolution)

13. Enduring Understanding: Imperialistic Presidents shaped American foreign policy.	13A. Essential Question: What presidential policies allowed the U.S. to become a world power?	
	13B. Essential Question: How did foreign policies directly affect America's relationship with the world?	
	IM.13.AH.1	Describe President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy: Big Stick Diplomacy, Great White Fleet, Roosevelt Corollary
	IM.13.AH.2	Compare and contrast the Dollar Diplomacy of President William Howard Taft and the Moral Diplomacy of President Woodrow Wilson
	IM.13.AH.3	Analyze the effects of the Open Door Policy on the relationship between the United States and China: Boxer Rebellion, John Hay, spheres of influence
	IM.13.AH.4	Evaluate the social, political, economic, and geographic impact of the Open Door Policy
IM.13.AH.5	Examine the relationship between the U.S. and its Latin-American neighbors (e.g., Pancho Villa, John Pershing, ABC Conference)	
14. Enduring Understanding: World War I results in American dominance over world affairs.	14A. Essential Question: What factors contributed to U.S. involvement in World War I?	
	14B. Essential Question: How did the U.S. emerge from a regional power to a world power?	
	WC.15.AH.1	Analyze the causes of World War I: imperialism, nationalism, militarism, alliances
	WC.15.AH.2	Identify the steps leading to the entrance of the United States into World War I (e.g., Lusitania, Sussex Pledge, Zimmerman Telegram)
	WC.15.AH.3	Discuss the contributions of the United States to the Allies in World War I
	WC.15.AH.4	Investigate mobilization on the home front during World War I: Selective Service Act, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, War Industries board, Committee on Public Information
	WC.15.AH.5	Debate freedom of speech versus national security (e.g., Alien and Sedition Act, <u>Schenck v. U.S.</u> , public opposition to the war)
WC.15.AH.6	Examine the Treaty of Versailles: Wilson's 14 points, ratification debate	

15. Enduring Understanding: Post World War I fears led to social change.	15. Essential Question: How did society react to changes after World War I?	
	WC.16.AH.1	Investigate the sources of national fear and violence in post World War I (e.g., Xenophobia/Nativism, Communism, Red Scare/Palmer Raids, Anarchists/Sacco and Vanzetti, Ku Klux Klan, Emergency Quota Act 1921, labor strikes)
	WC.16.AH.2	Evaluate the artistic, literary, and social movements of the 1920s, which changed society (e.g., Harlem Renaissance, Lost Generation, jazz culture, Ash Can School, United Negro Improvement Association)

Fourth Nine Weeks

16. Enduring Understanding: Policy of the 1920s led to the Great Depression and the rise of the New Deal.	16A. Essential Question: What factors led to the Great Depression?	
	16B. Essential Question: How did President Hoover and President Roosevelt deal with the problems of the Great Depression?	
	WC.16.AH.3	Analyze the domestic policies of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover
	WC.17.AH.1	Examine the causes and effects of the Dust Bowl on agriculture and migration patterns
	WC.17.AH.2	Analyze the national and global causes and effects on the Great Depression
	WC.17.AH.3	Discuss President Herbert Hoover's policies in dealing with the Great Depression
	WC.17.AH.4	Evaluate President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal including the long term effects (e.g., growth of federal power/bureaucracy, Tennessee Valley Authority, social security, minimum wage)
17. Enduring Understanding: Results of World War II moved the U.S. to superpower status.	17A. Essential Question: What events led the U.S. into World War II?	
	17B. Essential Question: What were the effects of mobilization on American society?	
	WC.18.AH.1	Discuss the isolationist policies of the U.S. prior to entry into World
	WC.18.AH.2	Summarize Japan's motives for attacking Pearl Harbor
	WC.18.AH.3	Describe the U.S. mobilization for war on the home front: War Production Board, roles of women, war bonds, selective service, Office of Price Administration, roles of African Americans
	WC.18.AH.4	Evaluate the effects of the forced relocation of Japanese Americans including the Arkansas connection: internment camps (Jerome and Rohwer), <u>Korematsu v. United States</u>
	WC.18.AH.5	Evaluate the military contribution of minorities in World War II: Tuskegee Airmen, Navajo Code Talkers, 442nd Regimental Combat Team
	WC.18.AH.8	Investigate the effects of World War II on population shifts, economic gains, and social adjustments during the post-war period (e.g., defense industry towns, African American migration, farmer prosperity, employment of women, baby boom, juvenile delinquency, G.I. Bill of Rights)
	WC.18.AH.9	Examine racial conflicts in the World War II era

17. Enduring Understanding: Results of World War II moved the U.S. to superpower status.	17C. Essential Question: What new technological and scientific discoveries led to ending World War II?	
	WC.18.AH.6	Investigate the contribution of technology and science during World War II (e.g., Office of Scientific Research and Development, Manhattan project, blood plasma, penicillin, radar, semiconductors, synthetic materials, freeze-dried food)
	WC.18.AH.7	Analyze President Harry S. Truman's decision to use atomic weapons against Japan
18. Enduring Understanding: Contemporary issues plagued the United States in the post World War II era.	18A. Essential Question: What political events and issues shaped America after World War II?	
	CUS.19.AH.1	Investigate the origins of the Cold War (e.g., Yalta conference, division of Europe, United Nations, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan,
	CUS.19.AH.4	Examine the development of international alliances as a result of the cold War: North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Warsaw Pact
	CUS.19.AH.7	Investigate the role of the United States in global conflicts: Korean Conflict, Vietnam Conflict, Operation Desert Shield/Storm
	CUS.19.AH.11	Compare and contrast the domestic and foreign policies of United States presidents from Richard Nixon to the present
	CUS.19.AH.13	Investigate the effects of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States: Department of Homeland Security, Patriot Act, Transportation Security Act, Operation Enduring Freedom
	18B. Essential Question: What social dilemmas have Americans faced in the second half of the 20th century?	
	CUS.19.AH.2	Discuss the influence of McCarthyism on American society and politics
	CUS.19.AH.3	Examine the increase in bureaucracy as a result of the Cold War: National Security Act of 1947, Interstate Highway Act of 1957
	CUS.19.AH.6	Investigate civil rights issues affecting the following groups: African Americans, American Indians, Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, women
	CUS.19.AH.9	Compare and contrast the policies of the New Frontier and the Great Society
	CUS.19.AH.10	Discuss the political and social results of Watergate
	CUS.19.AH.12	Recognize current issues in immigration and ethnic diversity
	18C. Essential Question: What technological advances made the U.S. a leader in today's society?	
	CUS.19.AH.5	Discuss the impact of the space race on relations between the United States and Soviet Union
CUS.19.AH.8	Examine the cultural and technological changes in American society that began in the 1950s using primary and secondary sources	