

Unit II: Settlement and Development of North America

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit of study will focus on the early development and settlement patterns established by the French, English, and Dutch in early North America. Students will analyze the political, social, and economic structures developed along with cultural ideologies that separated the colonies from Europe.

Standards/Elements

This unit is designed to teach these standards: SSUS1 a-e, and SSUS2 a-d

Themes/Concepts in United States History and Geography to be studied in the unit are: Role of Economics in History and Role of Ideas.

1. Students will examine the impact and growth of wealth in Renaissance Italy propelled Europe into the Age of Discovery and the impact that territorial expansion had on nation states with the development of mercantilism and colonial settlement.
2. Students will evaluate how the Renaissance and religious reformation influenced the factors contributing to exploration and colonization efforts in the new world.
3. Students will analyze the role that geographic expansion played in the development of the new world.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.

- Review the factors that led to colonization of the Americas and the role of the Columbian Exchange in the global economy.
- How did Virginia's settlement establish the British presence in North America leading to the development of a sustaining economy, and conflict with native peoples?
- What were the distinguishing features and characteristics of the development of British colonial settlements in New England?
- What led to the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies and how was this development the same or different from other colonial regions?
- How and why did the French establish colonial outposts in the new world?

Students will trace the ways that the economy and society of British North America developed.

- What was the economic theory of mercantilism and how did it serve as a guiding force for colonial development in North America by the British?
- What were the leading factors that led to a slave based economy and how was this economic need filled by the trans-Atlantic slave trade?
- How did Benjamin Franklin serve as a model of colonial social mobility and individualism?
- What were the reasons for the Great Awakening and what were its long term consequences?

Unit III: American Independence and Development

Elaborated Unit Focus

The focus of this unit is for students to understand the significant difference in the American mindset that placed the British colonies in conflict with British political authority and control leading to a war for independence and the formation of a new, democratic government. Along with understanding the political and social foundations for conflict, students will gain insight into how political ideology and belief systems can influence societies in their willingness to endure the necessary hardships that coincide with war within a nation.

Standards/Elements

This unit is designed to teach these standards and elements: SSUS3 a-c, and SSUS4 a-d

Themes/Concepts in US History and Geography

1. Students evaluate the role that economics played in the development of colonial regions in the American colonies and how that development led to a revolution that was based on new governmental ideals borrowed from the Enlightenment, and the desire for economic self-determination.
2. Students will analyze the role of geographic expansion of the American colonies created conflict between the colonies and Great Britain, and its connection to economic issues.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.

- Why did Anglo-French competition in Europe and the Americas lay the foundation for the American Revolution?
- What policies of control did the British attempt, and what colonial protest reactions led to an inability to find political compromise between the British colonies and the British government?
- How did Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* serve as a foundation for the political ideologies supporting revolution in America?

Students will identify the ideological, military, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.

- How did intellectual ideology by John Locke, Montesquieu, and Thomas Jefferson influence the American will to fight for independence?
- What was the significance and political reasons for the French alliance during the American Revolution, and who were the key players assisting the formation of the alliance?
- Why and how did George Washington serve to provide the necessary leadership to win a war against all odds?
- What led to the end of the war and what terms were agreed upon by the British and the Americans to end the conflict?

Unit IV: Constitutional Development

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit will focus on the political ideology leading to the development of the United States of America and the principles of government that laid the foundation for the growth of the new nation. The unit encompasses the aftermath of the revolution, issues confronting the nation, and how those issues of political and social order were resolved during the Federalist Era.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach SSUS5 a-e, SSUS6 a

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students will identify the economic issues creating discord among the new American states, and how economic differences were resolved at the Constitutional Convention.
2. Students will examine the idea of geographic expansion and its impact on the actions of Americans during the earliest years of the new nation.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will explain specific events and key ideas that brought about the adoption and implementation of the United States Constitution.

- What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and how did it lead to issues and conflicts between states and individuals?
- What were the major debates and principles of government that were established at the Constitutional Convention, and the role of Madison and Hamilton in the establishment of these principles and political viewpoints?
- What are the key features and events occurring at the convention that laid the foundation for American governmental principles?
- How does the Bill of Rights act on the behalf of the protection of the rights of individuals and the states?
- What were the important contributions of the Federalist presidents in their terms of office that served as a foundation for the future of the nation?

Students will analyze the nature of territorial and population growth and the impact of this growth in the early decades of the new nation.

- How did the Northwest Ordinances by the Confederation government serve as a cornerstone and guide for future territorial development addressing the needs of the new nation confronting the westward migration of Americans, the slave issue, public education, and the addition of new states?

Unit V: Expansion, Growth, and Reform in the Nation

Elaborated Unit Focus

The focus of the unit is for students to be able to trace the motivations and innovations occurring that led to the expansion of the nation both in size, economics, politics, and culture once the early government was established after the revolution. Great changes occurred that set the stage for the emergence of a nation that could withstand the early challenges to governmental authority, and the effect of economic and territorial growth on the American society.

Standards/Elements

This unit is designed to teach these standards and elements: Review SSUS6 a, SSUS6 b-e, and SSUS7 a-e

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students will determine the underlying importance and eventual economic wealth that the Louisiana Purchase contributed to the growth and power of the United States.
2. Students will assess the long term geographic expansion and growth of the American nation as a result of territorial growth and internal improvements leading to early opportunities for a distribution network.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will analyze the nature of territorial and population growth and the impact of this growth in the early decades of the new nation.

- How did Jefferson diplomatically benefit from the need for France to sell the Louisiana territory, and what impact did the Lewis and Clark expedition have on the nation's westward expansion?
- What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812, and how did it lead to a sense of increased nationalism in the nation?
- What role did the Erie Canal play in the development of a national infrastructure that supported the distribution of goods between regions?
- What were the reasons and long term significance of the Monroe Doctrine?

Students will explain the process of economic growth, the regional and national impact in the first half of the 19th century, and the different responses to it.

- What impact did the earliest phase of the Industrial Revolution have on America, and what was the significance of Eli Whitney's cotton gin and concept of interchangeable parts?
- How did the emerging concept of Manifest Destiny influence westward expansion?
- Early reform movements in education, temperance, and abolitionism contributed to change in America in what ways?
- What was the significance and importance of the Seneca Falls Convention?
- What conditions created the underlying forces leading to Jacksonian Democracy, and what impact did this have on American nationalism?

Unit VI: Compromise, Conflict, and Reconstruction

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit is designed to focus students on the inability of Americans to reconcile differences within regions of the nation to meet the issues facing the nation in regard to economic structures and social structures that divided the nation. The lack of continued compromise within democratic principles founded in the nation with the constitution led to a bitter and divisive Civil War and Reconstruction period. The long term escalation towards war in regard to regional differences was not resolved for many years after the war's conclusions, and its influence is still felt in America today.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach these standards and elements: SSUS8 a-e, SSUS9 a-f, and SSUS10 a-e.

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students will analyze how territorial expansion created economic, political, and social differences between regions of the United States culminating in Civil War.
2. Students will identify the economic disparities between regions leading to Union victory.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions and westward expansion.

- How did slavery serve as a divisive cultural force becoming a significant political issue?
- How did the Missouri Compromises serve as a buffer for conflict but fail to end conflict between the nation in regard to the issue of slavery and westward expansion?
- What was the nullification crisis and how was it a continuation of the political ideology expressed by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky-Virginia Resolutions?
- How did the Mexican American War and Wilmot Proviso contribute to the growing debate over the expansion of slavery into the west?
- Why was the Missouri Compromise of 1850 unable to stop continued conflict?

Students will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.

- How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act demonstrate the failure of the concept of popular sovereignty, and what role did the Dred Scott decision along with John Brown's Raid serve as the sparks igniting Civil War between the north and the south?
- President Lincoln's goal was to preserve the union at all costs. How did the Second Inaugural Address, Gettysburg Address, the use of emergency powers, and suspended habeas corpus assist in achieving that goal?
- What roles were played by Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis in the American Civil War?

- What was the significance of battles at Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the burning of Atlanta?
- What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?
- What role did the growing economic disparity between the north and the south play in the outcome of the war focusing on the issue of population, industrial output, and functioning railroads?

Students will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

- What were the similarities and differences between Presidential Reconstruction and Radical Reconstruction?
- What efforts were made to redistribute land in the South after the Civil War, and what attempts were made to establish blacks as functioning citizens within the society?
- What was the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments also known as the Reconstruction Amendments to the constitution?
- How did Black Codes and the KKK serve as examples of southern resistance to reconstruction policies?
- Why was Andrew Johnson impeached during Reconstruction?

Unit VII: Industrialization and Reform

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit is designed to teach the great changes occurring in the nation as a result of industrialization not only in economic structures but its impact on political, social, and cultural structures within the society. Students will analyze how great change can become a stimulus for reform in reaction to great change and the many changes in values and belief systems occurring after the onslaught of industrialization as a result of technological innovations.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach these standards and elements: SSUS11 a-d, SSUS12 a-d, and SSUS13 a-e.

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students will analyze how technology and the geographic growth of the nation led to rapid industrialization and its impact on the nation.
2. Students will assess the benefits and consequences of industrialization.
3. Students will examine how industrialization led to a need and desire for territorial expansion reviewing how the factors of production served as an impetus for change in a capitalistic economy.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will describe the growth of big business and technological innovations after Reconstruction.

- What impact did railroads have on the growth of the steel industry and how did business re-organize to take advantage of this impact and change?
- What was the result of the investment in railroad building after the Civil War on the expansion and growth of population in the west and those who building the new railroad lines?
- What role did John D. Rockefeller play in the growth of trusts and monopolies through his leadership of the Standard Oil Company?
- How did inventions such as the light bulb, motion pictures, and the phonograph change American society?

Students will analyze the important consequences of American industrial growth.

- How did Ellis Island emerge as a symbol of change and opportunity in America for the vast numbers of immigrants coming into the nation in the aftermath of the war?
- Why did Samuel Gompers create the American Federation of Labor?
- What impact did population growth have on the US relationship with the Native Americans in the west?
- How did the Pullman Strike serve as an example of growing labor unrest in the nation creating a change in how government viewed the labor movement and business

Students will identify major efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.

- What role did *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair play in the reform of the meatpacking industry and lead to reform in other industry?
- What role did women play in reform movements and how did Jane Addams and Hull House serve as an example to others?
- Why did Jim Crow occur throughout the nation after the Plessy vs. Ferguson ruling by the Supreme Court, and how did African-Americans resist the loss of rights through the NAACP?
- Who were the muckrakers and how did Ida Tarbell change American business?
- What initiatives to reform the political system occurred as evidenced by a call for referendum, recall, direct election of senators, reform of labor laws, and efforts to provide city dwellers improved services?

Unit VIII: Imperialism, Conflict, and the Aftermath

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit focus are the events that led to American imperialism in the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution, the competitive nature of imperialism that culminated in the “war to end all wars”, with the great changes occurring in American society in the first decades of the 20th century.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach these standards and elements: SSUS14 a-c, SSUS15 a-d, and SSUS16 a-e.

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students examine the role that imperialistic ambitions were fueled by new ideas of political power and economic necessity as a result of the industrial revolution.
2. Students will assess the role of territorial expansion and economic competition leading to conflict.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will explain America’s evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the 20th century.

- How and why did Asian prejudice increase leading to the Chinese Exclusion Act in the early 20th century?
- What role did the US play in ending Spanish influence in the Caribbean, the war that occurred due to US/Spanish conflict, and what benefits were gained by the US as a result?
- What were the policies of early 20th century presidents toward Latin America?

Students will analyze the origins and impact of US involvement in World War I.

- Why did the US abandon its policy of neutrality and become embroiled in WWI?
- What events occurred domestically in the US as a result of the entry into WWI such as the growth of the ideology of Eugene Debs and Black Migration?
- Why did President Wilson’s Fourteen Points fail politically, and why was the League of Nations accepted in Europe but rejected in the United States?
- How did passage of the 18th and 19th amendments change American society?

Students will identify key developments in the aftermath of World War I.

- How did new political ideas such as communism and socialism lead to exclusion of immigrants and a Red Scare in the United States?
- What changes in industry resulted from Henry Ford’s invention of the Model-T and use of the assembly line?
- How did radio and moving pictures change society?
- What were the characteristics of the modern art movement reflected in the cultural expressions of the Harlem Renaissance, the emergence of jazz, and popular music?

Unit IX: Global Depression and Response

Elaborated Unit Focus

The focus of the unit for students will be the evaluation of the link and transition from economic hardship to the acceptance of new governmental policies and attitudes that led to a world wide conflict. Students will also analyze the impact of the destruction during the war years as nations throughout the world waged total war upon one another seeking victory, and national security threatened by expansionist regimes along with change experienced globally as a result of the war.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach these standards and elements: SSUS17 a-c and SSUS18 a-e

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students will explain the consequences of the global and national economic depression on the development of political policy and expansionist aims leading to global conflict among nations again in the 20th century.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will analyze the causes and consequences of the Great Depression.

- What were the causes of the Great Depression, and how did governmental policies contribute to worsening conditions for the people of the nations?
- What caused the Dust Bowl and what impact did it have on Americans of the region?
- What was the social and political impact of the great depression?

Students will describe President Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the depression and compare the ways governmental programs aided those in need.

- What were the social programs embedded in Roosevelt’s “Relief, Recovery, and Reform programs known as the New Deal?
- How did the TVA put people to work and lay the foundation for a new economic prosperity in the south?
- What short and long term role has implementation of the Social Security Act played on the American domestic scene as a governmental policy?
- What role did Eleanor Roosevelt play as a symbol for social progress and activism?
- What were the political challenges faced by Roosevelt in his implementation of the New Deal, and what were the political ideas of his opponents?

Unit X: Conflict and Change

Elaborated Unit Focus

The global conflict, WWII, changed political structures around the world and the United States emerged from the war as a superpower with global influence. A competition between capitalistic and communistic ideologies brought great danger with renewed conflicts in the aftermath of the war and societal changes within the United States laying the foundation for American domestic and social policies for the 21st century.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach standards and elements: SSUS19 a-e, SSUS20 a-d, and SSUS21 a-d

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students will identify the factors of economic competition that fueled tensions leading to WWII.
2. Students will assess the change in geographic boundaries as a result of war, national policies based on geographic boundaries, and the long range impact of the new geopolitical environment.
3. Students will explain the policies leading to economic health and wealth following WWII for some nations while other nations did not economically recover at the same pace.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will identify the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of WWII, especially the growth of the federal government.

- What response did Roosevelt's administration have to the march on Washington conducted by A. Philip Randolph?
- What events led to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and what was the American response both in foreign and domestic policy?
- What were the major events of WWII?
- How did Americans mobilize its resources and efforts in the war years?
- What were the scientific, economic, and military implications of the Los Alamos project?

Students will analyze the domestic and international impact of the Cold War on the United States.

- What forces and events led to the development of the Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, and the containment policy?
- What impact did the growth and expansion of communism have on the development of America's new Red Scare and the initial acceptance of McCarthyism?
- The Cuban Revolution brought communism near America's borders and America reacted in what ways to this threat?
- What were the origins and factors that led to American involvement in Vietnam?

Students will explain economic growth and its impact on the United States from 1945-1970.

- What was the baby boom and what were its short term and long term consequences in the development of Levittown, the Interstate Highway, and social policies?
- How did television change the political communications environment for the election process as demonstrated by the Nixon/Kennedy debates, and how has the media continued to influence the political process in America?
- What role has technology played in changing American society?
- What impact did the space race have on the US and the USSR?

Unit XI: Cultural Stability, Change, and Growth

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit will focus on the great cultural changes and growth leading to the efforts to ensure the American democratic heritage for all citizens. At the same time change occurred in the nation, many Americans held tight to old traditions creating conflict called the “generation gap”. A return to reform signaled great change as individual liberties and rights were secured for many Americans limited to economic and social opportunities, and new reforms emerged seeking protections for the environment as a result of the impact of industrial and space age technologies.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach standards and elements: SSUS22 a-e, SSUS23 a-d, and SSUS24 a-f

Themes in History and Geography

1. Students will analyze the reasons for reform that ultimately called for distribution of wealth and equity.
2. Students will identify the cultural, political changes experienced in America’s geographic regions during the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will identify dimensions of the Civil Rights Movement 1945-1970.

- What was the importance of Truman’s attempts to desegregate the military and federal government?
- What role did Jackie Robinson play in the move to integrate American society?
- How did Brown v. Board act as an agent for positive change and resistance to change?
- What was the significance of Martin Luther King Jr.’s “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” and his “I Have A Dream” speech?
- What were the causes and consequences of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

Students will describe and assess the impact of political developments from 1945-1970.

- How did the Warren Court expand the rights of individuals as seen in the Miranda decision?
- What impact did the assassination of John F. Kennedy have on the nation?
- What were the initial successes and failures of Lyndon B. Johnson’s “Great Society” programs?
- What social and political turmoil resulted from the political assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.?

Students will analyze the impact of social change movements and organizations of the 1960's.

- What were the similarities and differences between the SNCC and the SCLC?
- How did the National Organization of Women (NOW) change women's role economically and socially?
- What impact did the anti-Vietnam movement have on the nation?
- How did Cesar Chavez act as an agent for change through the United Farm Worker's Movement?
- How did Rachel Carson awake the nation to concerns for environmental protection and how has the movement continued over time?
- What political ideals motivated the conservative movement as evidenced by the presidential candidacy of Barry Goldwater and election of Richard Nixon?

Unit XII: Nation and International Interdependence in the Modern Era

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit will focus on the growing interdependence of the world both economically, politically, and culturally in the modern era. This interdependence brings with it new issues to resolve for people and nations across the globe. The ever “smaller world” due to the communications revolution has made for new structures in how governments, business, and people relate to their societies and environments.

Standards/Elements

The unit is designed to teach this standard and elements: SSUS25 a-g

Themes/Concepts in History and Geography

1. Students will assess the growth of international political and economic institutions following WWII.
2. Students will evaluate the differences between the developing and underdeveloped world and its impact on American policy.

Enduring Understandings/Elements

Students will describe changes in national politics since 1968.

- What were the domestic and foreign policies of the Nixon presidency and how did scandal derail his legacy?
- How have decisions by the Supreme Court changed American society and cultural perspectives?
- How did the Carter administration serve as an example of the tenuous nature of political interactions with the Middle East?
- What legacy did the ideal of Reaganomics and the political policies of the Reagan administration have on the nation and the world?
- What was the relationship between the Clinton presidency and Congress, and how did this lead to impeachment?
- What were the results of the presidential election of 2000, and how did the outcome of the election lead to a new debate on the role of the electoral college in determining the outcome in presidential elections?
- What policies were formed by the Bush administration in response to the attack on the United States September 11, 2001 and how did these policies lead to international intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq?