U.S. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

USHG ERA – THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL, URBAN, AND GLOBAL UNITED STATES (1870-1920)

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

- gains from trade *(National Geography Standard 11, p. 206)*
- organizational "revolution" (e.g., development of corporations and labor organizations)
- advantages of physical geography *(National Geography Standards 4, 7, and 15; p. 190, 197, and 214)*
- increase in labor through immigration and migration *(National Geography Standard 9, p. 201)*
- economic polices of government and industrial leaders (including Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller)
- technological advances

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
- southern and western farmers' reactions, including the growth of populism and the populist movement (e.g., Farmers Alliance, Grange, Platform of the Populist Party, Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech) *(National Geography Standard 6, p. 195)*

6.1.3 **Urbanization** – Analyze the changing urban and rural landscape by examining

- the location and expansion of major urban centers *(National Geography Standard 12, p. 208)*
- the growth of cities linked by industry and trade *(National Geography Standard 11, p. 206)*
- the development of cities divided by race, ethnicity, and class *(National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)*
- resulting tensions among and within groups *(National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)*
- different perspectives about immigrant experiences in the urban setting *(National Geography Standards 9, p. 201; 12, p. 208)*

6.1.4 **Population Changes** – Use census data from 1790-1940 to describe changes in the composition, distribution, and density of the American population and analyze their causes, including immigration, the Great Migration, and urbanization. *(National Geography Standard 12, p. 208)*

6.1.5 **A Case Study of American Industrialism** – Using the automobile industry as a case study, analyze the causes and consequences of this major industrial transformation by explaining

- the impact of resource availability *(National Geography Standard 16, p. 216)*
- entrepreneurial decision making by Henry Ford and others
- domestic and international migrations *(National Geography Standard 9, p. 201)*
- the development of an industrial work force
- the impact on Michigan
- the impact on American society

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)*

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.

6.2.3 **Domestic Impact of WWI** – Analyze the domestic impact of WWI on the growth of the government (e.g., War Industries Board), the expansion of the economy, the restrictions on civil liberties (e.g., Sedition Act, Red Scare, Palmer Raids), and the expansion of women's suffrage.

6.2.4 **Wilson and His Opponents** – Explain how Wilson's "Fourteen Points" differed from proposals by others, including French and British leaders and domestic opponents, in the debate over the Versailles Treaty, United States participation in the League of Nations, the redrawing of European political boundaries, and the resulting geopolitical tensions that continued to affect Europe. *(National Geography Standards 3 and 13; p. 188 and 210)*

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:

6.3.1 **Social Issues** – Describe at least three significant problems or issues created by America's industrial and urban transformation between 1895 and 1930 (e.g., urban and rural poverty and blight, child labor, immigration, political corruption, public health, poor working conditions, and monopolies).

6.3.2 **Causes and Consequences of Progressive Reform** – Analyze the causes, consequences, and limitations of Progressive reform in the following areas

- major changes in the Constitution, including 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments
- new regulatory legislation (e.g., Pure Food and Drug Act, Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts)
- the Supreme Court's role in supporting or slowing reform
- role of reform organizations, movements and individuals in promoting change (e.g., Women's Christian Temperance Union, settlement house movement, conservation movement, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Eugene Debs, W.E.B. DuBois, Upton Sinclair, Ida Tarbell)
(National Geography Standard 14, p. 212)
- efforts to expand and restrict the practices of democracy as reflected in post-Civil War struggles of African Americans and immigrants *(National Geography Standards 9and 10; p. 201 and 203)*

6.3.3 **Women's Suffrage** – Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women's rights, including the work of important leaders (e.g., Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton) and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment.

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.

7.1.1 **The Twenties** – Identify and explain the significance of the cultural changes and tensions in the "Roaring Twenties" including

- cultural movements, such as the Harlem Renaissance and the "lost generation"
- the struggle between "traditional" and "modern" America (e.g., Scopes Trial, immigration restrictions, Prohibition, role of women, mass consumption) *(National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)*

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)

7.1.3 **The New Deal** – Explain and evaluate Roosevelt's New Deal Policies including

- expanding 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)*

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)*

7.2.2 **U.S. and the Course of WWII** – Evaluate the role of the U.S. in fighting the war militarily, diplomatically and technologically across the world (e.g., Germany First strategy, Big Three Alliance and the development of atomic weapons).

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)*

USHG ERA 8 – POST-WORLD WAR 11 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.
- diplomatic decisions made at the yalta and Potsdam Conferences (1945)
- 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)*

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 development of a U.S. national security establishment, composed of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community *(National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)*
- 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; p. 194 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)*
- indirect (or proxy) confrontations within specific world regions (e.g., Chile, Angola, Iran, Guatemala) *(National Geography Standards 5 and 13; p. 194 and 210)*
- the arms race *(National Geography Standards 13, p. 210)*

8.1.3 **End of the Cold War** – Evaluate the factors that led to the end of the cold war including détente, policies of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. and their leaders (President Reagan and Premier Gorbachev), the political breakup of the Soviet Union, and the Warsaw Pact.

8.2 Domestic Policies

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

8.2.1 **Demographic Changes** – Use population data to produce and analyze maps that show the major changes in population distribution, spatial patterns and density, including the Baby Boom, new immigration, suburbanization, reverse migration of African Americans to the South, and the flow of population to the "Sunbelt." *(National Geography Standards 1,3, 5, 9, 10; p. 184, 188, 192, 201, 203)*

8.2.2 **Policy Concerning Domestic Issues** – Analyze major domestic issues in the Post-World War II era and the policies designed to meet the challenges by

- describing issues challenging Americans such as domestic anticommunism (McCarthyism), labor, poverty, health care, infrastructure, immigration, and the environment *(National Geography Standards 9 and 14; p. 201 and 212)*
- evaluating policy decisions and legislative actions to meet these challenges (e.g., G.I. Bill of Rights (1944), Taft-Hartley Act (1947), Twenty-Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1951), Federal Highways Act (1956), National Defense Act (1957), E.P.A. (1970) *(National Geography Standards 12 and 14; p. 208 and 212)*

8.2.3 **Comparing Domestic Policies** – Focusing on causes, programs, and impacts, compare and contrast Roosevelt's New Deal initiatives, Johnson's Great Society programs, and Reagan's market-based domestic policies. *(National Geography Standard 14, p. 212)*

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)*

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

- the impact of WWII and the Cold War (e.g., racial and gender integration of the military)
- 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)

8.3.2 **Ideals of the Civil Rights Movement** – Compare and contrast the ideas in Martin Luther King's March on Washington speech to the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Seneca Falls Resolution, and the Gettysburg Address.

8.3.3 **Women's Rights** – Analyze the causes and course of the women's rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s (including role of population shifts, birth control, increasing number of women in the work force, National Organization for Women (NOW), and the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)).
(National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)

8.3.4 **Civil Rights Expanded** – Evaluate the major accomplishments and setbacks in civil rights and liberties for American minorities over the 20th century including American Indians, Latinos/as, new immigrants, people with disabilities, and gays and lesbians. *(National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)*

8.3.5 **Tensions and Reactions to Poverty and Civil Rights** – Analyze the causes and consequences of the civil unrest that occurred in American cities by comparing the civil unrest in Detroit with at least one other American city (e.g., Los Angeles, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Newark).
(National Geography Standard 12, p. 208)

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.

9.1.1 **Economic Changes** – Using the changing nature of the American automobile industry as a case study, evaluate the changes in the American economy created by new markets, natural resources, technologies, corporate structures, international competition, new sources and methods of production, energy issues, and mass communication. *(National Geography Standard 11, p. 206)*

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; p.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)*

9.2 Changes in America's Role in the World

Examine the shifting role of United States on the world stage during the period from 1980 to the present.

9.2.1 **U.S. in the Post-Cold War World** – Explain the role of the United States as a super-power in the post-Cold War world, including advantages, disadvantages, and new challenges (e.g., military missions in Lebanon, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and the Gulf War). *(National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)*

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)*

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

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)*

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.

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(National Geography Standard 14, p. 212)
- efforts to expand and restrict the practices of democracy as reflected in post-Civil War struggles of African Americans and immigrants *(National Geography Standards 9and 10; p. 201 and 203)*

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- the arms race *(National Geography Standards 13, p. 210)*

8.1.3 **End of the Cold War** – Evaluate the factors that led to the end of the cold war including détente, policies of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. and their leaders (President Reagan and Premier Gorbachev), the political breakup of the Soviet Union, and the Warsaw Pact.

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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

- the impact of WWII and the Cold War (e.g., racial and gender integration of the military)
- 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)*

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8.3.2 **Ideals of the Civil Rights Movement** – Compare and contrast the ideas in Martin Luther King's March on Washington speech to the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Seneca Falls Resolution, and the Gettysburg Address.

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(National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)

8.3.4 **Civil Rights Expanded** – Evaluate the major accomplishments and setbacks in civil rights and liberties for American minorities over the 20th century including American Indians, Latinos/as, new immigrants, people with disabilities, and gays and lesbians. *(National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)*

8.3.5 **Tensions and Reactions to Poverty and Civil Rights** – Analyze the causes and consequences of the civil unrest that occurred in American cities by comparing the civil unrest in Detroit with at least one other American city (e.g., Los Angeles, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Newark).
(National Geography Standard 12, p. 208)