11.1 COLONIAL FOUNDATIONS (1607–1763): European colonization in North America prompted cultural contact and exchange among diverse peoples; cultural differences and misunderstandings at times led to conflict. A variety of factors contributed to the development of regional differences, including social and racial hierarchies, in colonial America. (Standards: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, GOV, ECO, EXCH)

11.1a Contact between Native American* groups and Europeans occurred through cultural exchanges, resistance efforts, and conflict.

- Students will trace European contact with Native Americans including the Dutch, the English, the French and the Spanish.
  - Exploring a New World
  - Christopher Columbus Discovers A New World
  - European Explorers Search for a New Route to Asia
  - Northwest Passage

- Students will examine the impact of European colonization on Native Americans who eventually lost much of their land and experienced a drastic decline in population through diseases and armed conflict.
  - Cabeza de Vaca, Spanish Explorer of Texas
  - Treaty of Tordesillas
  - New Spain
  - Spanish Conquistadores
  - Columbian Exchange

11.1b A number of factors influenced colonial economic development, social structures, and labor systems causing variation by region.

- Students will examine the impact of geographic factors on patterns of settlement and the development of colonial economic systems.
  - Virginians and Indians
  - John Smith, Jamestown and the Roots of America
  - Pilgrims at Plymouth
  - Massachusetts Bay Colony
  - 400th Anniversary of Roanoke Island, North Carolina
  - Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire
  - History of Rhode Island
  - Quakers
  - The Great Awakening
  - Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomian Crisis
  - Georgia

*For this document the term “Native American” is used with the understanding it could say “American Indian.”
Students will examine the factors influencing variations in colonial social structures and labor systems.

Students will analyze slavery as a deeply established component of the colonial economic system and social structure, indentured servitude vs. slavery, the increased concentration of slaves in the South, and the development of slavery as a racial institution.

Indentured Servitude
From Servitude to Slavery
The Triangular Trade and the Middle Passage
Bill of Sale For Two Slaves

11.1c Colonial political developments were influenced by British political traditions, Enlightenment ideas, and the colonial experience. Self-governing structures were common and yet varied across the colonies.

Students will examine colonial political institutions to determine how they were influenced by Enlightenment ideas, British traditions such as the Magna Carta, and the colonial experience.

British Parliament Presents Magna Carta Replica to Congressional Delegation
Magna Carta Loaned to U.S.

Students will examine colonial democratic principles by studying documents such as the Mayflower Compact and the Maryland Toleration Act of 1649, colonial governmental structures such as New England town meetings and the Virginia House of Burgesses, and the practice of the right of petition in New Netherland.

11.2 CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS (1763 – 1824): Growing political and economic tensions led the American colonists to declare their independence from Great Britain. Once independent, the new nation confronted the challenge of creating a stable federal republic.
(Standards: 1, 5; Themes: TCC, GOV, CIV, ECO)

11.2a Following the French and Indian War, the British government attempted to gain greater political and economic control over the colonies. Colonists resisted these efforts, leading to increasing tensions between the colonists and the British government.

Students will examine British efforts to gain greater political and economic control such as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, the Townsend Acts, the Tea Act, the Boston Massacre, and the Coercive Acts, and colonial reactions to these efforts.

The French and Indian War
Anglo-American Relations After the French and Indian War
Yankees and Redcoats in the French and Indian War
Pontiac's Rebellion
The Boston Tea Party
Boston Tea Party Crate Displayed in Boston
The Quebec Act
The Intolerable Acts
British Perspective on the Stamp Act
How Virginia Should Respond to the Stamp Act
11.2b Failed attempts to mitigate the conflicts between the British government and the colonists led the colonists to declare independence, which they eventually won through the Revolutionary War, which affected individuals in different ways.

- Students will examine the purpose of and the ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence and consider its long term impact.
  - First Continental Congress
  - John Locke, Natural Rights
  - The Second Continental Congress

- Students will examine the impact of the Revolutionary War on workers, African Americans, women, and Native Americans.
  - Women in the American Revolution

11.2c Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to a convention whose purpose was to revise the Articles of Confederation and instead resulted in the writing of a new Constitution. The ratification debate over the proposed Constitution led the Federalists to agree to add a bill of rights to the Constitution.

- Students will examine the weaknesses and successes of government under the Articles of Confederation.
  - The Articles of Confederation
  - The Northwest Ordinance
  - Shays' Rebellion

- Students will explore the development of the Constitution, including the major debates and their resolutions including compromises over representation, taxation, and slavery.
  - Assembling a Constitutional Convention
  - The Great Compromise
  - James Madison and the Fight for the Constitution
  - James Madison, The Federalist Papers
  - Constitutional Convention: Big States vs. Small States

- Students will examine the structure, power, and function of the federal government as created by the Constitution, including key constitutional principles such as the division of power between federal and state government, the separation of powers at the federal level, the creation of checks and balances, the sovereignty of the people, and judicial independence.
  - Inventing Checks and Balances in the Constitution
  - Avoiding a Tyranny

- Students will examine the key points of debate expressed in the Federalist Papers and the Antifederalist Papers, focusing on the protection of individual rights and the proper size for a republic.
  - Alexander Hamilton, Shaping the New Nation

- Students will examine the rights and protections provided by the Bill of Rights and to whom they initially applied.
  - "Where's the Bill of Rights?"
11.2d Under the new Constitution, the young nation sought to achieve national security and political stability as the three branches of government established their relationships with each other and the states.

- Students will identify presidential actions and precedents established by George Washington, including those articulated in his Farewell Address.
- Students will examine Hamilton’s economic plan, the debate surrounding the plan, and its impact on the development of political parties.
  
  *Alexander Hamilton, Shaping the New Nation*

- Students will examine the tradition of a peaceful transfer of power established in the presidential election of 1800 and compare it to the presidential election of 2000, focusing on the roles of the Electoral College and Congress in 1800 and the Electoral College and the Supreme Court in 2000.
  
  *The Popular Vote v. Electoral Vote: Explaining the Electoral College*

  *Historic Close Presidential Races*

  *2000 Election Collection*

  *Revolution of 1800*

- Students will examine Supreme Court cases, including *Marbury v. Madison*, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and analyze how these decisions strengthened the powers of the federal government.

11.3 EXPANSION, NATIONALISM, AND SECTIONALISM (1800 – 1865): As the nation expanded, growing sectional tensions, especially over slavery, resulted in political and constitutional crises that culminated in the Civil War.

*(Standards: 1, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, GOV, ECO, TECH)*

11.3a American nationalism was both strengthened and challenged by territorial expansion and economic growth.

- Students will examine how the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, and the Monroe Doctrine strengthened nationalism.
  
  *Discussion on Thomas Jefferson's Presidency*

  *Revolution of 1800*

  *Thomas Jefferson and the Embargo Act*

  *Thomas Jefferson and the Barbary Wars*

  *Thomas Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase*

  *Exploring the Louisiana Purchase*

  *William Clark, Mapping the American Frontier*

  *The Lewis and Clark Expedition*

  *Louisiana Purchase*

  *Photographer Captures Lewis And Clark's Journey*

  *James Madison and the War of 1812*

  *The War of 1812*

  *The Era of Good Feelings*

- Students will examine the market revolution, including technological developments, the development of transportation networks, the growth of domestic industries, the increased demands for free and enslaved labor, the changing role of women, and the rise of political democracy.
  
  *Eli Whitney's Invention*
Invention of the Steamboat
Robert Fulton Describes the Innovations of the Steamboat
Annual Race of Nation's Oldest Steamboats
The Market Revolution
Father of American Manufacturers
The American System
The Lowell Girls
The Erie Canal
Lucy Larcom, Weaving Opportunity
The Erie Canal and the Growth of New York State

- Students will examine Jackson’s presidency noting the ways it strengthened presidential power yet challenged constitutional principles in the case of Worcester v. Georgia (1832), including the controversy concerning the Indian Removal Act and its implementation.

- Students will compare different perspectives on States rights by examining the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions and the nullification crisis.

- Students will investigate the development of the abolitionist movement, focusing on Nat Turner’s Rebellion, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison (The Liberator), Frederick Douglass (The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass and The North Star), and Harriet Beecher Stowe (Uncle Tom’s Cabin).

- Students will examine the emergence of the women’s rights movement out of the abolitionist movement, including the role of the Grimké sisters, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and evaluate the demands made at the Seneca Falls Convention (1848).

- Students will examine the issues surrounding the expansion of slavery into new territories, by exploring the Missouri Compromise, Manifest Destiny, Texas and the Mexican-American war, the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown’s raid.
11.3c Long-standing disputes over States rights and slavery and the secession of Southern states from the Union sparked by the election of Abraham Lincoln led to the Civil War. After the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves became a major Union goal. The Civil War resulted in tremendous human loss and physical destruction.

- Students will compare the relative strengths of the Union and the Confederacy in terms of industrial capacity, transportation facilities, and military leadership, and evaluate the reasons the North prevailed over the South and the impact of the war.
Preserving Civil War Battlefields
Author Jeff Shaara on Civil War Novel "Gods and Generals"
Slaves Crossing Union Lines
Property of War: A Path to Freedom
Slave Families Split by Civil War
Slaves Running Away From the South
Black Soldiers are Paid Less Than Whites
How Each Side Paid for the Civil War

- Students will examine the expansion of executive and federal power as they relate to the suspension of habeas corpus within the Union and the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
  Expansion of Federal Power During the Civil War

- Students will analyze the ideas expressed in the Gettysburg Address, considering its long-term impact.
  The Gettysburg Address 150th Anniversary
  Earliest Surviving Draft of the Gettysburg Address
  Author Garry Wills Discusses the Gettysburg Address

11.4 POST-CIVIL WAR ERA (1865 – 1900): Reconstruction resulted in political reunion and expanded constitutional rights. However, those rights were undermined and issues of inequality continued for African Americans, women, Native Americans, Mexican Americans, and Chinese immigrants.
(Standards: 1, 4, 5; Themes: ID, TCC, CIV, ECO)

11.4a Between 1865 and 1900, constitutional rights were extended to African Americans. However, their ability to exercise these rights was undermined by individuals, groups, and government institutions.

- Students will examine the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments and consider the role of Radical Republicans in Reconstruction.
  Was Reconstruction Considered a Failure?
  Radical Reconstruction
  The Fourteenth Amendment
  Presidential Reconstruction
  Fight is on to Finally Ratify the 13th Amendment in Mississippi
  Thirteenth Amendment Resolution: "Neither Slave nor Involuntary Servitude...Shall Exist"
  The Fourteenth Amendment
  The Fifteenth Amendment Resolution
  The Fifteenth Amendment Is Passed

- Students will investigate the ways individuals, groups, and government institutions limited the rights of African Americans, including the use of Black Codes, the passage of Jim Crow laws, the Ku Klux Klan, restrictions on voting rights, and Supreme Court cases including the Civil Rights Cases (1883) and Plessy v. Ferguson (1896).
  The Early Ku Klux Klan and White Supremacy
  Lynch Mobs
  Whites Unleash Vengeance at Lynch Mobs
  Jim Crow Laws in the South
Students will examine the ways in which freedmen attempted to build independent lives including activities of the Freedmen's Bureau, creation of educational institutions, and political participation.

- The Freedmen's Bureau
- 40 Acres and a Mule
- Black Labor in the Post-Civil War South
- Civil Rights Setbacks in the Late 19th Century

Students will examine the impact of the election of 1876 and the compromise of 1877 on African Americans.

- What the Compromise of 1877 Meant

11.4b The 14th and 15th amendments failed to address the rights of women.

- Students will examine the exclusion of women from the 14th and 15th amendments and the subsequent struggle for voting and increased property rights in the late 19th century, including the work of Susan B. Anthony.
  - The Fourteenth Amendment
  - Filmmaker Ken Burns Discusses Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
  - The Fight for Suffrage

11.4c Federal policies regarding westward expansion had positive effects on the national economy but negative consequences for Native Americans.

- Students will examine the economic impacts of the Homestead Act (1862) and the Pacific Railway Act (1862) on westward expansion.
  - Historian Stephen Ambrose Discusses the Building of the Transcontinental Railroad
  - Photo: Union Pacific Railroad Officers at Promontory Point
  - The Homestead Act and Hard Times for Farmers

- Students will examine the effect of federal policies on Native Americans on the Great Plains including reservation policies, the Dawes Act (1887), and forced acculturation efforts (Carlisle Indian School).

11.4d Racial and economic motives contributed to long-standing discrimination against Mexican Americans and opposition to Chinese immigration.

- Students will analyze relevant provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo as compared with the actual treatment of Mexicans and Mexican Americans in the Southwest, including California, from 1848 to 1900.
  - President Polk and the Mexican American War
  - The Mexican American War Produces a President
  - Public Opinion of the Mexican American War
  - The California Gold Rush Begins
  - The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
  - The Gadsden Purchase

- Students will examine the contributions of Chinese to the national economy and reasons for nativist opposition to their continued immigration (Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882).
  - The Chinese Exclusion Act
11.5 INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION (1870 – 1920): The United States was transformed from an agrarian to an increasingly industrial and urbanized society. Although this transformation created new economic opportunities, it also created societal problems that were addressed by a variety of reform efforts.

(Standards: 1, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, SOC, CIV, TECH)

11.5a New technologies and economic models created rapid industrial growth and transformed the United States.

- Students will examine the technological innovations that facilitated industrialization considering energy sources, natural resources, transportation, and communication.
  - Corporate Consolidation in the Late 1800s
  - Industrial Revolution Gives Rise To Wealthy Class

- Students will examine the growth of industries under the leadership of businessmen such as John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, and Henry Ford and analyze their business practices and organizational structures.
  - The Standard Oil Octopus Cartoon
  - Robber Barons Create New Wealthy Class
  - How J.P. Morgan Saved Wall Street
  - Andrew Carnegie, the Law of Competition
  - Author Ron Chernow Discusses the Life of John D. Rockefeller

- Students will evaluate the effectiveness of state and federal attempts to regulate business, by examining the Supreme Court decision in *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R.R. v. Illinois* (1886), the Interstate Commerce Act (1887), the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), and President Theodore Roosevelt’s trust-busting role as evidenced in *Northern Securities Co. v. United States* (1904).

11.5b Rapid industrialization and urbanization created significant challenges and societal problems addressed by a variety of reform efforts.

- Students will examine demographic trends associated with urbanization and immigration between 1840 and 1920, including push-pull factors regarding Irish immigration and immigration from southern and eastern Europe.
  - Immigration and Assimilation
  - Judge 1891 Immigrant Cartoon
  - The "Yiddish Jewish Forward" Newspaper
  - Russian and Italian Americans Remember Their Roots
  - A Tour of Ellis Island
  - Immigrants Move to American Cities
  - Immigration and the Rise of Nativism
  - New York Tenement Building Included in National Register of Historic Places

Students will examine problems faced by farmers between 1870 and 1900 and examine the goals and achievements of the Grange Movement and the Populist Party.

- Free Silver
- The Movement to Populism
- Ocala Demands and the Birth of Populism
- The Colored Farmers’ Alliance
- Farmers’ Issues in Black and White
Origin of the Populist Movement
Students will examine the attempts of workers to unionize from 1870 to 1920 in response to industrial working conditions, including the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the American Railway Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and the International Workers of the World, considering actions taken by the unions and the response to these actions.

The Rise of Labor Unions
The Pullman Strike
Riots Test Business And Labor Relations
Anniversary of the Founding of the American Federation of Labor

Students will examine Progressive Era reforms, such as the 16th and 17th amendments (1913) and the establishment of the Federal Reserve System (1913).

Before the Federal Reserve Banking System
Students will examine the efforts of the woman's suffrage movement after 1900, leading to ratification of the 19th amendment (1920).

Suffragists Change Tactics in Fight for Equal Suffrage
Sandra Day O'Connor Views Alice Paul

Students will trace the teand prohibition movements leading to the ratification of the 18th amendment (1919).

➢ Students will trace reform efforts by individuals and the consequences of those efforts including:

- Jane Addams and Hull House
  Jane Addams, Neighboring with the Poor
  Jane Addams and Hull House
- Jacob Riis' How the Other Half Lives
  Jacob Riis, Reformer
- New York Governor Theodore Roosevelt and the Tenement Reform Commission
  New York Tenement Building Included in National Register of Historic Places
- Upton Sinclair's The Jungle and the Meat Inspection Act
  Original Version of Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle" Is Published
- Margaret Sanger and birth control
  A Look Back on the Life of Margaret Sanger
- Ida Tarbell's The History of the Standard Oil Company
  Muckraking Journalism
- Ida Wells and her writings about lynching of African Americans
  Two Strategies Among Black Reformers at the 20th Century
- Booker T. Washington’s contributions to education, including Tuskegee Institute
  Both Sides of Booker T. Washington
  Booker T. Washington's Importance In His Time
  Tuskegee Institute: Liberation Through Education
- W. E. B. Du Bois and the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the publication of The Crisis and the Silent Protest (1917)
  The Founding of the NAACP
  Du Bois' Dream: Roots of the Modern Civil Rights Movement
11.6 THE RISE OF AMERICAN POWER (1890 – 1920): Numerous factors contributed to the rise of the United States as a world power. Debates over the United States' role in world affairs increased in response to overseas expansion and involvement in World War I. United States participation in the war had important effects on American society.
(Standards: 1, 2, 3, 4: Themes: GEO, SOC, GOV, ECO)

11.6a In the late 1800s, various strategic and economic factors led to a greater focus on foreign affairs and debates over the United States’ role in the world.

- Students will examine factors such as the economic and strategic interests that led the United States to seek foreign markets, resources, and coaling stations, including interest in Hawaii.
  The Hawaiian Revolution of 1893

- Students will investigate the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War, evaluating Spanish, Cuban, and United States interests and actions.
  The Spanish-American War
  The USS Maine Remembered
  U.S. Naval Power Increases
  War with Spain in 1898

- Students will examine debates between anti-imperialists and imperialists surrounding ratification of the Treaty of Paris of 1898 and annexation of the Philippines.
  Author Stanley Karnow Discusses the Philippines Under U.S. Rule
  Relationship Between the U.S. and the Dominican Republic
  Resistance to American Imperialism in the Philippine Islands
  The Platt Amendment
  The U.S. in Haiti

- Students will investigate expanding American influence in the Caribbean and Latin America through the creation of the Panama Canal and the Roosevelt Corollary.
  Remembering the First Panama Canal Treaty

11.6b While the United States attempted to follow its traditional policy of neutrality at the beginning of World War I, the nation eventually became involved in the war. President Woodrow Wilson led the nation into war with the hope of reforming the international order through his Fourteen Points.

- Students will investigate the reasons for President Wilson’s shift from neutrality to involvement in World War I.
  A Look at the Lusitania Wreck Yields Answers
  America's Isolation
  Franklin K. Lane's Speech on Why the United States Joined in WWI
  George Creel and the Committee on Public Information
  He Kept Us Out of War
  Herbert Hoover and the Food Administration in WWI
  National Archives Exhibits Presidential Papers
  The Lusitania
  The National War Labor Board
  The Selective Service Act of 1917
  The Start of WWI Remembered
  Winning World War I With Food
Students will examine Wilson’s goals as expressed in the Fourteen Points, his role at the Versailles Peace Conference, and the compromises he was forced to make to gain approval for the League of Nations.

Sir Winston Churchill Remarks on World War I
Wilson’s Struggle for Idealism

Students will examine reasons President Wilson was unsuccessful in gaining support for Senate ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

Bitter Peace and Broken Promises after WWI

11.6c World War I had important social, political, and economic effects on American society.

Students will investigate the effects of mobilization on the United States economy, including the role and contributions of women and African Americans in the war effort.

Build Up to War

Students will investigate the causes and effects of the Great Migration on American society.

The Great Migration
Field to Factory: A Tribute to the Black Migration

Students will examine the Supreme Court decision concerning civil liberties in Schenck v. United States (1919).

Espionage and Sedition Acts

Students will examine the relationship between postwar recession, fear of radicals, xenophobia, and the Red Scare (1919–1921).

Disillusionment after WWI
Bitter Peace and Broken Promises after WWI

11.7 PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION (1920 – 1939): The 1920s and 1930s were a time of cultural and economic changes in the nation. During this period the nation faced significant domestic challenges including the Great Depression. (Standards: 1, 4; Themes: ID, TCC, SOC, CIV)

11.7a The 1920s was a time of cultural change in the country, characterized by clashes between modern and traditional values.

Students will examine the cultural trends associated with the Roaring Twenties, including women’s efforts at self-expression and their changing roles

Louise Brooks, Icon of the Modern Age

Students will examine the impact of Prohibition on American society.

Temperance Union Still Fights Drinking

Students will examine change in immigration policy as reflected by passage of the Quota Acts of the 1920s.

A Look Back at the Sacco and Vanzetti Case

Students will examine the reasons for the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan.
Students will examine the key issues related to the Scopes trial.

The Scopes Monkey Trial

11.7b African Americans continued to struggle for social and economic equality while expanding their own thriving and unique culture. African American cultural achievements were increasingly integrated into national culture.

Students will examine literary and artistic contributions associated with the Harlem Renaissance and its impact on national culture.

White House Salute: First Lady Laura Bush on the Harlem Renaissance
White House Salute: Prof. Cheryl Wall on Harlem Renaissance Writers
White House Salute: Writers of the Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes
White House Salute: Writers of the Harlem Renaissance: Zora Neale Hurston

Students will examine the rise of African American racial pride and Black Nationalism including the role of Marcus Garvey.

Marcus Garvey's Influence on the Black Movement after WWI
Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association

11.7c For many Americans, the 1920s was a time of prosperity. However, underlying economic problems reflected by the stock market crash of 1929 led to the Great Depression. President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s responses to the Great Depression increased the role of the federal government.

Students will examine the reasons for economic prosperity during the 1920s.

Students will examine the underlying weaknesses of the economy that led to the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression.

The Start of the Great Depression
50th Anniversary of the Stock Market Crash of 1929

Students will compare and contrast the responses of Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt to the Great Depression.

President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt Is Sworn-In
Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency Begins Against Backdrop of The Great Depression

Students will examine the human and environmental causes of the Dust Bowl and its effects.

The Dust Bowl and the Depression

Students will evaluate President Roosevelt's leadership during the Depression including key legislative initiatives of the New Deal, expansion of federal government power, and the constitutional challenge represented by his Court packing effort.

The Importance of the First 100 Days of a Presidency
Women and the New Deal

11.8. WORLD WAR II (1935 – 1945): The participation of the United States in World War II was a transformative event for the nation and its role in the world.
(Standards: 1, 2; Themes: TCC, GOV, CIV, TECH)

11.8a As situations overseas deteriorated, President Roosevelt's leadership helped move the nation from a policy of neutrality to a pro-Allied position and ultimately direct involvement in the war.
- Students will examine reasons for the passage of the Neutrality Acts (1935–1937) and consider the national debate as a shift to pro-Allied policies including “cash and carry” and Lend-Lease.
  
  1941 in Review: Lend-Lease
  FDR and American Neutrality

- Students will trace ongoing negotiations with Japan and United States efforts to stop Japanese aggression without resorting to war and without appeasing Japanese demands.

- Students will examine the impact of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
  
  Veterans Remember World War II
  Eyewitnesses Remember Pearl Harbor Attack
  The Attack on Pearl Harbor
  The U.S. Enters the War
  Highlights: "A Date Which Will Live in Infamy"
  70 Years Later, Survivors Recall Pearl Harbor Attacks
  Admiral Testifies to Congress About Pearl Harbor Attack

- Students will examine President Roosevelt’s leadership during World War II, including his role as commander in chief and his diplomatic efforts to maintain the Grand Alliance.

- Students will examine how technological advancements altered the nature of war and the extent of its devastation, including the use of air power over civilian targets and President Truman’s decision to use the atomic bomb against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
  
  Potsdam Conference Begins
  Potsdam Conference Agreement
  The 50th Anniversary of the Atomic Bomb
  Manhattan Project
  The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb

11.8b United States entry into World War II had a significant impact on American society.

- Students will examine United States mobilization efforts and wartime production and their effects on unemployment rates.

- Students will examine the reasons for President Roosevelt’s executive order for Japanese removal, the impact of removal on Japanese people living in the United States, and the Supreme Court’s decision in Korematsu v. United States (1944).
  
  One Man’s Fight Spurs a Revision of Japanese American History
  American Government Admits Internment was Wrong
  Internees Receive Reparations

- Students will examine the contributions of women, African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans, Mexican workers, and Mexican Americans to the war effort, as well as the discrimination they experienced in the military and workforce.
  
  Dorothea Lange, a Visual Life
  African Americans and the Civil Rights Movement During World War
  High Honor for WWII Japanese-American Veterans
  Loretta Young Announces "Women at War Week"
  Veteran Great Grandmother Is Tireless Volunteer
11.8c In response to World War II and the Holocaust, the United States played a major role in efforts to prevent such human suffering in the future.

➢ Students will investigate American officials’ knowledge of the Holocaust, evaluating the degree to which intervention may have been possible.
  
  **The Holocaust Collection**

➢ Students will examine the contributions of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson and his arguments made as Chief Prosecutor for the United States at the Nuremberg War Crimes trials.
  
  **The Nuremberg War Crimes Trial**
  **Nuremberg Trial Remembered 50 Years Later**

➢ Students will investigate the role of Eleanor Roosevelt in creating the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
  
  **Interview with Former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt**
  **A Conversation with Eleanor Roosevelt**

11.9 COLD WAR (1945 – 1990): In the period following World War II, the United States entered into an extended era of international conflict called the Cold War which influenced foreign and domestic policy for more than 40 years.  
*(Standards: 1, 2, 3; Themes: TCC, GOV, ECON)*

11.9a After World War II, ideological differences led to political tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. In an attempt to halt the spread of Soviet influence, the United States pursued a policy of containment.

➢ Students will trace key decisions made at wartime conferences as they applied to Poland, Eastern Europe, and postwar Germany, and note how continuing disagreements over these decisions helped bring about the start of the Cold War.
  
  **Yalta Conference Decides Europe's Future**
  **FDR and Yalta**
  **Creation of the Marshall Plan and its Effect in Europe**
  **The Creation of a Divided Berlin**
  **United Nations Charter Signed**
  **The United Nations at 50**

➢ Students will trace United States containment policies including the Truman Doctrine (1947), the Marshall Plan (1948), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949), and actions taken during the Berlin blockade, and consider how they represent a shift in American foreign policy.
  
  **The Marshall Plan: 30 Years Later**
  **Origins of the Cold War Collection**
  **Truman and Containment Collection** (includes NATO)
Students will examine domestic concerns about the spread of communism and the rise of McCarthyism.

- McCarthy Speaks at the 1952 Republican National Convention
- Margaret Chase Smith, a Declaration of Conscience
- McCarthy Receives Award For Fighting Communism
- Alger Hiss Speaks About Life After His Trial
- McCarthyism: 35 Years Later
- Joseph McCarthy on Communism in the State Department
- McCarthyism: Naming Names in Hollywood
- The Release of the McCarthy Transcripts

Students will examine the impact of Truman's decision to fight a limited war in defense of South Korea.

- Korean War Collection

Students will trace the United States involvement in Vietnam, including President Johnson's decision to escalate the fighting in Vietnam.

- Vietnam Playlist

Students will examine reasons for declining public confidence in government, including America's involvement in Vietnam, student protests, the growing antiwar movement, and the Watergate affair.

- Fall of Saigon
- Remembering Kent State, 40 Years Later
- Kent State: 15 Years Later

Students will examine the congressional effort to limit presidential power through the War Powers Act.

- History of the War Powers Act
- Ten Years after Vietnam, War Powers Act Still Controversial
- Congress to Limit Presidential War Powers

11.9b The United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a nuclear arms race that eventually led to agreements that limited the arms buildup and improved United States-Soviet relations.

Students will trace the acceleration of the nuclear arms race from the detonation of an atomic bomb by the Soviet Union in 1949 through 1969, including the effect of Sputnik and the Space Race.

- Sputnik: First Space Satellite
- The 20th Anniversary of the Sputnik Satellite
- The Right Stuff Turns 50
- Women Had the Right Stuff in Space Race
- A Reporter Looks Back 50 Years: Covering the Space Program from Sputnik On
- 25th Anniversary of the Moon Landing
- First Man on the Moon, Neil Armstrong, Dies
- Apollo 11 Mission: 25 Years Later

Students will examine Soviet motives for placing missiles in Cuba and the impact of the Cuban missile crisis on Soviet-American relations leading to the adoption of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

- Cuban Missile Crisis Playlist
- President Clinton Upset Over Senate's Rejection of Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Students will examine the policy of détente and its effect on the nuclear arms race.

- The SALT Treaty
11.9c American strategic interests in the Middle East grew with the Cold War, the creation of the State of Israel, and the increased United States dependence on Middle Eastern oil. The continuing nature of the Arab-Israeli dispute has helped define the contours of American policy in the Middle East.

- Students will examine United States foreign policy toward the Middle East, including the recognition of and support for the State of Israel, the Camp David Accords, and the interaction with radical groups in the region.
  - A Brief Report on the First Arab-Israeli War of 1948
  - Israel at 30: Building a Jewish Nation
  - Middle East Reaction to Eisenhower/Khrushchev Meeting
  - President Carter Addresses Israeli Parliament on Middle East Peace
  - Camp David Accord Is Signed

11.9d A combination of factors contributed to the end of the Cold War including American policies and Soviet economic and political problems that led to the loss of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.

- Students will trace factors leading to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War, including American policies, Soviet economic problems, Soviet efforts at reform, and the loss of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.
  - Berlin Wall Playlist

11.10 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE/DOMESTIC ISSUES (1945 – present): Racial, gender, and socioeconomic inequalities were addressed by individuals, groups, and organizations. Varying political philosophies prompted debates over the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and providing a social safety net. (Standards: 1, 4, 5; Themes: ID, TCC, SOC, GOV, CIV, ECO)

11.10a After World War II, long-term demands for equality by African Americans led to the civil rights movement. The efforts of individuals, groups, and institutions helped to redefine African American civil rights, though numerous issues remain unresolved.

- Students will examine the role and impact of individuals such as Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Stokely Carmichael, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Malcolm X in the movement and their perspectives on change.
  - Former NAACP Chair Julian Bond Dies at 75
  - The Last Days of Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - African American is the New Black
  - Malcolm X
  - Remembering Malcolm X

- Students will examine the role of groups such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in the movement, their goals and strategies, and major contributions.
  - NAACP Director Hooks Reflects on 75 Years of Activism
- Students will examine judicial actions and legislative achievements during the movement such as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), the Civil Rights Act of 1964, *Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States* (1964) and Voting Rights Act of 1965. **Brown v. Board of Education Playlist**

- Students will analyze the significance of key events in the movement including the Montgomery bus boycott, federal intervention at Little Rock, Arkansas, the Birmingham protest, and the March on Washington. **Modern Civil Rights Collection**

11.10b Individuals, diverse groups, and organizations have sought to bring about change in American society through a variety of methods.

- Students will trace the following efforts in terms of issues/goals, key individuals and groups, and successes/limitations:
  - Modern women’s movement (e.g., *The Feminine Mystique* [1963], National Organization for Women, Equal Pay Act and Title IX, *Roe v. Wade*)
    - **Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique**
    - **Gloria Steinem Talks about 30 Years of Ms. Magazine**
    - **Views of NOW - The National Organization for Women**
    - **A Look at How Far Women have Gotten in the Seventies**
    - **25th Anniversary of Title IX**
    - **Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique**
    - **Gloria Steinem Talks about 30 Years of Ms. Magazine**
    - **The Rise and Fall of the ERA**
    - **The History of the Equal Rights Amendment**
    - **Rise of Women Breadwinners Signals Societal Shift in U.S.**
      - Native Americans (e.g., American Indian Movement, Russell Means, native identity and land claims)
        - **Sit-In at Bureau of Indian Affairs**
        - **AIM Leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means on BIA Occupation**
        - **Wounded Knee, Day 1: The Take-Over**
        - **Indian Views on First and Second Wounded Knee**
        - **Dennis Banks and Russell Means Cleared of Charges**
      - Brown Power (Chicano) movement (e.g., Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers)
        - **Death of Cesar Chavez**
      - People with disabilities (e.g. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act [1975], Americans with Disabilities Act [1990] )
        - **Twenty Years Since the Americans With Disabilities Act**
      - Rights of accused (e.g., *Mapp v. Ohio* [1961], *Gideon v. Wainwright* [1963], *Miranda v. Arizona* [1966])
        - **Miranda Ruling Challenged**
        - **Supreme Court Expands Miranda Rights for Juveniles**
        - **Supreme Court Upholds Miranda Ruling**
      - Immigration (e.g., Immigration Act of 1965, Immigration Act of 1986, continuing debates over immigration reform)
        - **Demographic Shift – Immigration Collection**
    - Gay Rights and the LGBT movement (e.g., Stonewall Inn riots [1969], efforts for equal legal rights)
Stonewall - 20 Years Later
The Difference between Civil Unions and Gay Marriage
"Don't Ask, Don't Tell" Policy Is Repealed
Boy Scouts Lift Ban on Admitting Openly Gay Scouts
Apple's Tim Cook Is First Fortune 500 CEO to Come Out as Gay
Supreme Court Strikes Down Same-Sex Marriage Ban

  Al Gore Inspired by "Silent Spring"
  20th Anniversary of the First Earth Day
  Reagan Administration Proposes Weakening Clean Air Act

- Student rights (e.g., Engel v. Vitale [1962], Tinker v. Des Moines School District [1969], New Jersey v. TLO [1985])
  ➢ Students will thoroughly investigate at least one of the efforts above.
  A Look Back at the Tinker Trial
  400,000 Kids Stranded as Chicago Teachers Strike

11.10c Varying political philosophies prompted debates over the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and providing a social safety net.

  ➢ Students will compare and contrast the economic policies of President Johnson (Great Society) and President Reagan (Reaganomics) regarding the size and role of the federal government.
    Lyndon Johnson Collection
    Ronald Reagan Collection

  ➢ Students will examine the causes of the financial panic of 2008 and the federal government’s response to the Great Recession.
    Stocks Plunge on Global Economic Fears

  ➢ Students will examine the debates over the role of the government in providing a social safety net including the stability of the Social Security Trust Fund and Medicare Trust Fund, as well as changes under Obamacare.
    Supreme Court Upholds Obamacare Subsidies
    Many Americans Finding Relief in Obamacare
    Obamacare in 2014: a Tale of Two States

11.11 THE UNITED STATES IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD (1990 – present)
The United States’ political and economic status in the world has faced external and internal challenges related to international conflicts, economic competition, and globalization. Throughout this time period, the nation has continued to debate and define its role in the world.
(Standards: 1, 2, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GOV, CIV, TECH, EXCH)

11.11a The United States created a coalition to defeat Iraq in the Persian Gulf War (1991), but was reluctant to commit American military power through the rest of the decade.
Students will examine the decision of President George H. W. Bush to oppose Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait. Students will evaluate the positive and negative consequences of the Persian Gulf War.

Irene Zoppi, Gulf War Veteran
Operation Desert Shield
Build up to War - Iraq Invades Kuwait
A Profile of the F-16 Fighter Jet and the Pilots that Fly Them
The Economic Impact of the Persian Gulf War
General Schwarzkopf on His Responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief

Students will trace United States foreign policy regarding Bosnia, Rwanda, and Kosovo, exploring the tension between defending human rights and the reluctance to intervene stemming from the Vietnam syndrome.

Bill Clinton – Kosovo/Bosnia/Somalia Collection

11.11b In response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States launched the War on Terror which involved controversial foreign and domestic policies.

Students will trace the reactions to the September 11, 2001, attacks, including responses of the American public, the authorization of the War on Terror, the invasion of Afghanistan, and the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act.

September 11th Collection
War in Afghanistan Collection
Senate Votes to Extend Patriot Act

Students will examine the decision to invade Iraq based on allegations concerning weapons of mass destruction and trace the course of the war.

War in Iraq Collection

Students will evaluate the USA PATRIOT Act, including constitutional issues raised about the violation of civil liberties by the federal government’s electronic surveillance programs.

11.11c Globalization and advances in technology have affected the United States economy and society.

Students will examine the positive and negative consequences of globalization in relation to the United States economy.

Globalization and the Economy Collection

Students will investigate the role of multinational corporations and their influence on both the United States economy and on other countries around the world.

Globalization and the Economy Collection
Outsourcing Trims Payrolls at Home, Boosts Economies Abroad
Bangalore, Outsourcing Capital of India
Obama Discusses Free Trade and Globalization

Students will examine the economic relationship and the strategic rivalry between the United States and China.

China Playlist