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| **1st Nine Weeks** | **2nd Nine Weeks** | **3rd Nine Weeks** | **4th Nine Weeks** |
| **Historical Thinking and Skills**  **Content Statements (HT) - 1-3**  **1-3 weeks of grading period (weeks 1-3)**  **Historical Founding Documents**  **Content Statements (HD) 4 -7**  **1-3 weeks of grading period (weeks 4-6)**  **Industrialization and Progressivism**  **Content Statements (IP) 8-13**  **1-3 weeks of grading period (weeks 7-9)**  **(Weeks 1-3)**  Topic: Historical Thinking and Skills  Content Statements: (HT 1-4)  1. The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.  2. Historians develop these and use evidence to support or refute positions.  3. Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including causation and long/short-term causal relations.  **(Weeks 3-5)**  Topic: Historical Documents - (HD 4 -  4. The Declaration of Independence elaborates on the rights and role of the people in building the foundations of the American nation through the principles of unalienable rights and consent of the people.  5. The Northwest Ordinance elaborates on the rights and role of the people in building the foundations of the American nation through its establishment of natural rights an setting up educational institutions.  6. The US Constitution established the foundations of the American nation and the relationship between the people and their government.  7. The debate presented by the Federalist and Anti-federalists papers over protections for individuals and limits on government power resulted in eh Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights provides constitutional protections for individual liberties and limits on governmental power.  **(Weeks 7-9)**  Industrialization and Progressivism  Topic Statements (IP) 8-13  1-3 Weeks of Grading Period (Weeks 7-9)  8. The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.  9. The rise of industrialization led to a rapidly expanding workforce. Labor organizations grew amidst unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward supporters of organized labor.  10. Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.  11. Continued settlement by Americans in the West intensified conflict with American Indians and reinforced the policy of the reservation system.  12. Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.  13. The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption. | **Foreign Affairs from Imperialism to Post-World War 1 (1898-1930)**  **Content Statements (FAI) 14 – 15**  **1-3 weeks of grading period (weeks 1-3)**  **Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941)**  **Content Statements (DND) 16- 19**  **1-4 weeks of grading period (weeks 4-7)**  **From Isolation to World War (1930-1945)**  **Content Statements (IWW) 20-21**  **(Weeks 1-3)**  Foreign Affairs from Imperialism to Post-World War 1 (1898-1930)  Content Statements (FAI 14 – 15)  14. As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the US emerged as a world power.  15. After World War I, the US pursued efforts to maintain peace in the world. However, as a result of the national debate over the Versailles Treaty ratification and the League of Nations, the US oved away from the role of world peacekeeper and limited its involvement in international affairs.  **(Weeks 4-7)**  Prosperity, Depression & New Deal  (1919-1941)  Content Statements (DND 16- 19)  16. Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.  17. An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovation in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.  18. Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, women’s suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.  19. The Great Depression was caused, in part, by the federal government’s monetary policies, stock market speculation, and increasing consumer debt. The role of the federal government expanded as a result of the Great Depression.  **(Weeks 8-9)**  From Isolation to World War (1930-1945)  Content Statements (IWW 20-21)  20. During the 1930’s the US government attempted to distance the country from earlier interventionist policies in the Western Hemisphere as well as retain an isolationist approach to events in Europe and Asia until the beginning of World War II.  21. US policy and mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II affected American society. Despite mistreatment, marginalized groups played important roles in the war effort while continuing to protest unfair treatment. | **From Isolation to World War Topic**  **Content Statements (IWW) 22**  **1-2 weeks of grading period (weeks 1-2)**  **The Cold War (1945-1991)**  **Content Statements (CW) 23-26**  **2-4 weeks of grading period (weeks 3-6)**  **Social Transformations in the United States**  **(1945-1994)**  **Content Statements (ST) 27-28**  **1-2 weeks of grading period (weeks 8-9)**  **Weeks 1-2)**  From Isolation to World War Topic  Content Statements (IWW 22)  22. Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.  **(Weeks 3-6)**  The Cold War  Content Statements (CW 23-26)  23. The US followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the spread of communism.  24. The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.  25. The Cold War and conflicts in Korea AND Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.  26. The collapse of the communist governments in Eastern Europe and the USSR brought an end to the Cold War.  **(Weeks 8-9)**  Social Transformations in the United States Content Statements (ST 27-28)  1-2 Weeks of Grading Period (Weeks 8-9)  27. Following World War II, the US experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.  28. The postwar economic boom and advances in science and technology, produced changes in American life. | **Social Transformations in the United States (1945-194)**  **Content Statements (ST) 29-30**  **1-3 weeks of grading period (weeks 1-3)**  **United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present)**  **Contentment Statements (PCW) 31-33**  **3-6 weeks of grading period (weeks 4-9)**  **(Weeks 1-3)**  Social Transformations in the United States (1945-194)  Content Statements (ST 29-30)  29. The continuing population flow from cities to suburbs, the internal migrations from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt, and the increase in immigration resulting from passage of the 1965 Immigration Act have had social and political effects.  30. Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare and national security.  **(Weeks 6-9)**  The United States and the Post-Cold War World Topic  Contentment Statements (PCW 31-33)  31. Improved global communication, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.  32. Focusing on domestic policy, the US facers ongoing social, political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War era and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.  33. Focusing on foreign policy, the US faces ongoing economic, political, military, and social challenges in the post-Cold War era and following the attacks of September 11, 2001. |