

## American History

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
	Students apply skills by utilizing a variety of resources to construct theses and support or refute contentions made by others. Alternative explanations of historical events are analyzed and questions of historical inevitability are explored.		
1	Historical events provide opportunities to examine alternative courses of action.	Covered throughout course – example: American History B Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 4 - The War in the Pacific
2	The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.	Covered throughout course – example: American History B Unit 8 – Progressivism to Hard Times	Section 2 - Government Reform and Women's Rights
3	Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.	Covered throughout course – example: American History B Unit 10 – The Tumultuous Sixties	Section 3 – Foreign and Domestic Issues
4	Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.	Covered throughout course – example: American History B Unit 6 – Reconstructing and Expanding America	Section 5 - Big Business
	Ignited by post-Civil War demand and fueled by technological advancements, large-scale industrialization began in the United States during the late 1800s. Growing industries enticed foreign immigration, fostered urbanization, gave rise to the American labor movement and developed the infrastructure that facilitated the settling of the West. A period of progressive reform emerged in response to political corruption and practices of big business.		

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5	The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.	Unit 6 – Reconstructing and Expanding America  Unit 7 – From the Age of Extremes to a World Power	Section 4 - Innovation and Industry Section 5 - Big Business  Section 2 - Immigration Section 3 - City Growth
6	The rise of industrialization led to a rapidly expanding workforce. Labor organizations grew amidst unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward big business, and violence toward supporters of organized labor.	Unit 6 – Reconstructing and Expanding America	Section 6 - Unionization
7	Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.	Unit 7 – From the Age of Extremes to a World Power	Section 2 - Immigration Section 3 - City Growth Section 4 - Culture and Politics
8	Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.	Unit 6 – Reconstructing and Expanding America	Section 2 - Reconstruction
9	The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.	Unit 8 – Progressivism to Hard Times	Section 2 - Government Reform and Women's Rights
	The industrial and territorial growth of the United States fostered expansion overseas. Greater involvement in the world set the stage for American participation in World War I and attempts to preserve post-war peace.		
10	As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.	Unit 7 – From the Age of Extremes to a World Power	Section 5 - Imperialist Attitudes Section 6 - World War I
11	After WWI, the United States 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 United	Unit 7 – From the Age of Extremes to a World Power  Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 6 - World War I  Section 2 - The Road to War

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	States moved away from the role of world peacekeeper and limited its involvement in international affairs.		
	The post-World War I period was characterized by economic, social and political turmoil. Post-war prosperity brought about changes to American popular culture. However, economic disruptions growing out the war years led to worldwide depression. The United States attempted to deal with the Great Depression through economic programs created by the federal government.	Unit 7 – From the Age of Extremes to a World Power  Unit 8 – Progressivism to Hard Times	Section 6 - World War I  Section 4 - Social and Cultural Trends Section 5 - Business, Economy, and Government Policy Section 6 - Depression and the New Deal
12	Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.	Unit 8 – Progressivism to Hard Times	Section 3 - Moral Issues and Conflicts Section 4 - Social and Cultural Trends
13	An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.	Unit 8 – Progressivism to Hard Times	Section 3 - Moral Issues and Conflicts Section 4 - Social and Cultural Trends Section 5 - Business, Economy, and Government Policy
14	Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, women's suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.	Unit 8 – Progressivism to Hard Times	Section 3 - Moral Issues and Conflicts Section 4 - Social and Cultural Trends
15	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.	Unit 8 – Progressivism to Hard Times	Section 5 - Business, Economy, and Government Policy Section 6 - Depression and the New Deal

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	The isolationist approach to foreign policy meant U.S. leadership in world affairs diminished after World War I. Overseas, certain nations saw the growth of tyrannical governments which reasserted their power through aggression and created conditions leading to the Second World War. After Pearl Harbor, the United States entered World War II, which changed the country's focus from isolationism to international involvement.		
16	During the 1930s, the U.S. 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 WWII.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 2 - The Road to War
17	The United States mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II brought significant changes to American society.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 3 - The War in Europe Section 4 - The War in the Pacific Section 5 - World War II and the American Home Front
18	Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 4 - The War in the Pacific
	The United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) emerged as the two strongest powers in international affairs. Ideologically opposed, they challenged one another in a series of confrontations known as the Cold War. The costs of this prolonged contest weakened the USSR so that it collapsed due to internal upheavals as well as American pressure. The Cold War had social and political implications in the United States.		

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19	The United States followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the Soviet and Chinese expansionist policies.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges  Unit 10 – The Tumultuous Sixties  Unit 11 – The Road to the Modern Era	Section 6 - World War II and Beyond  Section 3 – Foreign and Domestic Issues Section 4 – Vietnam and the Nixon Years  Section 3 – The Reagan and George H.W. Bush Administrations
20	The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 6 - World War II and Beyond
21	The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges  Unit 10 – The Tumultuous Sixties	Section 6 - World War II and Beyond  Section 4 – Vietnam and the Nixon Years
22	The collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the USSR brought an end to the Cold War.	Unit 11 – The Road to the Modern Era	Section 3 – The Reagan and George H.W. Bush Administrations
	A period of post-war prosperity allowed the United States to undergo fundamental social change. Adding to this change was an emphasis on scientific inquiry, the shift from an industrial to a technological/service economy, the impact of mass media, the phenomenon of suburban and Sun Belt migrations, the increase in immigration and the expansion of civil rights.		
23	Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil liberties.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges  Unit 10 – The Tumultuous Sixties	Section 6 - World War II and Beyond  Section 3 – Foreign and Domestic Issues

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24	The postwar economic boom, greatly affected by advances in science, produced epic changes in American life.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 6 - World War II and Beyond
25	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.	Unit 9 – America: A World Leader Emerges	Section 6 - World War II and Beyond
26	Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare and national security.	Unit 10 – The Tumultuous Sixties  Unit 11 – The Road to the Modern Era	Section 3 – Foreign and Domestic Issues Section 4 – Vietnam and the Nixon Years  Section 2 - The Ford and Carter Administrations Section 3 - The Reagan and George H.W. Bush Administrations Section 4 - The Clinton and George W. Bush Administrations
	The United States emerged from the Cold War as a dominant leader in world affairs amidst a globalized economy, political terrorism and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.	Unit 11 – The Road to the Modern Era	Section 3 - The Reagan and George H.W. Bush Administrations Section 4 - The Clinton and George W. Bush Administrations
27	Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.		
28	The United States faced new political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War world and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.	Unit 11 – The Road to the Modern Era	Section 3 - The Reagan and George H.W. Bush Administrations Section 4 - The Clinton and George W. Bush Administrations