

US History

Pacing Guide

Timeframe	Topic	Content	Skills
6 days	Unit 1: Westward Expansion	US.1 Trace how economic developments and the westward movement impacted regional differences and democracy in the post Reconstruction era. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illustrate the impact of Manifest Destiny on the economic and technological development of the post-Civil War West, including: mining, the cattle industry, and the transcontinental railroad. 2. Compare the changing role of the American farmer, including: establishment of the Granger movement and the Populist Party and agrarian rebellion over currency issues. 3. Evaluate the Dawes Act for its effect on tribal identity, land ownership, and assimilation of American Indians. 4. Explain the impact of the Populist movement on the role of the federal government in American society
9 days	Unit 2: The Gilded Age	US.2 Industrialization: Analyze industrialization and its impact on the United States in the late 19 th and early 20 th century. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interpret the impact of change from workshop to factory on workers' lives, including: The New Industrial Age from 1870 to 1900, the American Federation of Labor of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), the Pullman Strike, the Haymarket Square Riot, and impact of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, A. Philip Randolph, and Thomas Alva Edison. 2. Compare population percentages, motives, and settlement patterns of immigrants from Asia, Europe, and including: Chinese Exclusion Act regarding immigration quotas. 3. Interpret the impact of the New Industrial Age on life in urban areas, including: working and living conditions, the Labor Union movement, "New Immigrants," Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World, the Pullman Strike and the Haymarket Square Riot,

			<p>Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, Jane Addams and the Social Gospel.</p> <p>4. Analyze the effects of laissez-faire economics on business practices in the United States and their effects, including: John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, JP Morgan, and Bessemer Process, horizontal and vertical integration, Sherman Anti-Trust Act.</p> <p>5. Trace the evolution from the power of the political machines to Civil Service reform, including: Spoils/patronage system, Tweed Ring, Thomas Nast, and Pendleton Civil Service Act.</p>
6 days	Unit 3: Imperialism and Progressivism	<p>US.4 Imperialism/WWI: Assess the domestic and foreign developments that contributed to the emergence of the United States as a world power in the twentieth century. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>US.3 Progressive Movement: Evaluate causes, goals and outcomes of the Progressive Movement. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>1. Investigate causes of the Spanish-American War, including: yellow journalism, the sinking of the Battleship <i>USS Maine</i>, and economic interest in Cuba.</p> <p>2. Evaluate the role of the Rough Riders on the iconic status of President Theodore Roosevelt.</p> <p>3. Analyze consequences of the Spanish-American War, including: The Treaty of Paris of 1898, insurgency in the Philippines, and territorial expansion in the Pacific and the Caribbean.</p> <p>4. Trace the involvement of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands for economic and imperialistic interests.</p> <p>5. Evaluate the role of the Open-Door policy and the Roosevelt Corollary on America's expanded economic and geographic interests.</p> <p>6. Compare the executive leadership represented by William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy.</p> <p>1. Assess the impact of media on public opinion during the Progressive Movement, including: Upton Sinclair, Jacob A. Riis, and Ida M. Tarbell, women's suffrage and Temperance Movement.</p> <p>2. Trace the development of political, social, and cultural movements and subsequent reforms, including: Jim Crow laws, Plessy vs. Ferguson, women's suffrage, temperance</p>

			<p>movement, Niagara movement, public education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Marcus Garvey.</p> <p>3. Compare and contrast presidential domestic policies, including: Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson; Trustbusting, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, Federal Reserve, Conservation, the Hepburn Act, and the Federal Trade Commission.</p> <p>4. Trace national legislation resulting from and affecting the Progressive Movement, including: the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act.</p>
5 days	Unit 4: World War 1 and The Roaring Twenties	<p>US.4 Imperialism/WWI: Assess the domestic and foreign developments that contributed to the emergence of the United States as a world power in the twentieth century. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>US.5 1920s: Debate the impact of social changes and the conflict between traditionalism and modernism in the 1920s. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>7. Evaluate the factors that led to US involvement in World War I.</p> <p>8. Investigate controversies over the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen points, and the League of Nations.</p> <p>1. Debate radio, cinema, and print media for their impact on the creation of mass culture.</p> <p>2. Analyze works of major American artists and writers, including: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Langston Hughes, and H.L. Mecken, to characterize the era of the 1920s.</p> <p>3. Determine the relationship between technological innovations and the creation of increased leisure time.</p> <p>4. Assess effects of overproduction, stock market speculation, and restrictive monetary policies on the pending economic crisis.</p> <p>5. Compare and contrast the impact of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act on the global economy and the resulting worldwide depression.</p> <p>6. Analyze the impact of the changes in the</p>

			<p>1920s on the economy, society, and culture, including: mass production, the role of credit, the effect of radio in creating a mass culture, and the cultural changes exemplified by the Harlem Renaissance.</p> <p>7. Debate the causes and effects of the social change and conflict between traditional and modern culture that took place during the 1920s, including: the role of women, the Red Scare, immigration quotas, Prohibition, and the Scopes trial.</p> <p>8. Examine notable authors of the 1920s, including: John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, and Zora Neale Hurston.</p> <p>9. Analyze the Great Depression for its impact on the American family, including: Bonus Army, Hoovervilles, Dust Bowl, Dorothea Lange.</p> <p>10. Investigate conditions created by the Dust Bowl for their impact on migration patterns during the Great Depression.</p>
5 days	Unit 5: Great Depression And the New Deal	<p>US.6 Great Depression/New Deal: Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression and New Deal. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>1. Compare the causes of the Great Depression, including: the uneven distribution of wealth; rampant stock market speculation; the collapse of the farm economy; policies of the federal government and the Federal Reserve System; overproduction of industry; and the impact of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.</p> <p>2. Investigate how President Hoover’s initial conservative response to the Great Depression failed.</p> <p>3. Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, including: the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering, achieving economic recovery, and promoting organized labor.</p> <p>4. Evaluate the impact of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the presidency and the New Deal’s impact on the expansion of federal power.</p>
5 days	Unit 6: World War II To Truman	<p>US.7 WWII at home: Examine the nation’s role in World War II and the impacts on domestic affairs. (Strands:</p>	<p>1. Explain the isolationist debate as it evolved from the 1920s to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent change in United States’ foreign policy.</p> <p>2. Examine roles of significant World War II</p>

		<p>Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>US.8 Post WWII to 1960s: Assess changes in the United States including the domestic impact on national security, individual freedoms, and changing culture. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>leaders, including: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and George S Patton.</p> <p>3. Describe military strategies of World War II, including: blitzkrieg, island-hopping, and amphibious landings.</p> <p>4. Analyze war crimes committed during World War II, including: The Holocaust, the Bataan Death March, the Nuremberg Trials, including: the post-war Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Genocide Convention.</p> <p>5. Analyze the reasons for and results of dropping atomic bombs on Japan.</p> <p>6. Describe the mobilization of various industries to meet war needs.</p> <p>7. Explain how the US expanded the US military through the use of selective service.</p> <p>8. Trace the way in which the US government took control of the economy through rationing, price controls, limitations on labor unions, the sale of bonds and wage controls.</p> <p>9. Identify ways in which the roles of women and minorities changed during the war.</p> <p>10. Summarize the discrimination the Japanese Americans faced during WWII. Include the <i>Korematsu v. US</i> supreme court case.</p> <p>1. Distinguish between cold war and a conventional war.</p> <p>2. Locate areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960, including East and West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, and China.</p> <p>3. Analyze the breakdown of relations between the US and USSR after WWII.</p> <p>4. Identify and explain the steps the US took to contain communism during the Truman and Eisenhower administration.</p> <p>5. Describe how the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan deepened the tensions between the US and USSR.</p> <p>6. Identify the importance of the following on cold war tensions, including: Berlin Blockade, Berlin Airlift, NATO, Warsaw Pact, and Iron Curtain.</p>
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3 days	Midterms		
7 days	Unit 7: Cold War Era	<p>US.8 Post WWII to 1960s: Assess changes in the United States including the domestic impact on national security, individual freedoms, and changing culture. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>US.9 Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon: Demonstrate an understanding of domestic and international issues each administration. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>US.11 Civil Rights Movement: Evaluate the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on</p>	<p>1. Distinguish between cold war and a conventional war.</p> <p>2. Locate areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960, including East and West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, and China.</p> <p>3. Analyze the breakdown of relations between the US and USSR after WWII.</p> <p>7. Evaluate the role, function, and purpose of the United Nations (UN).</p> <p>10. Describe US government efforts to control the spread of communism within the United States and its impact on individual freedoms.</p> <p>11. Discuss the role of the space race in the cold war taking into account Sputnik, the U-2 incident, and NASA.</p> <p>1. Analyze the domestic policies and events during the presidencies of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, including: The New Frontier, Great Society, “the silent majority,” the anti-war and counter-cultural movements, the Watergate scandal, including the Supreme Court case, U.S. v. Nixon.</p> <p>2. Debate the reasons for the nation’s changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.</p> <p>3. Cite and analyze the impact of other minority groups to those of the Civil Rights Movement led predominantly by African Americans, including: AIM, UFW, American Disabilities Act.</p> <p>1. Explain the importance of President Truman’s order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government.</p> <p>2. Trace the federal government’s involvement in the modern Civil Rights</p>

		<p>social and political change in the United States. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>Movement, including: the abolition of the poll tax, the nationalization of state militias, <i>Brown versus Board of Education</i> in 1954, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p> <p>3. Explain contributions of individuals and groups to the modern Civil Rights Movement, including: Martin Luther King, Jr., James Meredith, Medgar Evers, Thurgood Marshall, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the civil rights foot soldiers.</p> <p>4. Describe the development of a Black Power movement, including: the change in focus of the SNCC, the rise of Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael and the Black Panther movement.</p> <p>5. Describe the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s <i>Letter from a Birmingham Jail</i> and his <i>I Have a Dream</i> speech.</p> <p>6. Describe the accomplishments of the modern civil rights movement, including: the growth of the African American middle class, increased political power, and declining rates of African American poverty.</p>
<p>8 days</p>	<p>Unit 8: Turbulent Era</p>	<p>US.9 Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon: Demonstrate an understanding of domestic and international issues each administration. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>1. Analyze the domestic policies and events during the presidencies of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, including: The New Frontier, Great Society, “the silent majority,” the anti-war and counter-cultural movements, the Watergate scandal, including the Supreme Court case, <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>.</p> <p>2. Debate the reasons for the nation’s changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.</p> <p>3. Cite and analyze the impact of other minority groups to those of the Civil Rights Movement led predominantly by African Americans, including: AIM, UFW, American Disabilities Act.</p> <p>4. Describe the changing roles of women in</p>

		<p>society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure, including Equal Pay Act.</p> <p>5. Analyze the impact of the environmental movement and the development of environmental protection laws.</p> <p>6. Explain how the federal, state, and local governments have responded to demographic and social changes, including: population shifts to the suburbs, racial concentrations in the cities, Rustbelt-to-Sunbelt migration, international migration, decline of family farms, increases in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.</p> <p>1. Appraise the influence of the conservative movement on social, economic and environmental issues from 1974 to 1992, including: Moral Majority, Roe vs. Wade, Bakke Case, Love Canal, Three Mile Island, Reaganomics, PACTO, etc.</p>
7 days	Unit 9: Modern Era	<p>US.10 Explain the reaction to Carter’s Administration and the emergence of the Conservative movement and its impact on domestic and international issues from 1974 to 1992. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>US.10 Explain the reaction to Carter’s Administration and the emergence of the Conservative movement and its impact on domestic and international issues from 1974 to 1992. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>
		<p>1. Examine the Contract with America, Impeachment Trial of William “Bill” Clinton, Eminent Domain issues, No Child Left Behind, Hurricane Katrina, and Affordable Care Act of 2010.</p> <p>2. Describe global trade agreements, terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi Freedom and the War in Afghanistan, and the Patriot Act, global terrorism, global climate concerns, immigration, national debt and technological trends.</p> <p>3. Discuss the Election and 2008 and Barack Obama as the first African-American President and the unconventional Election of 2016 and the advent of Donald Trump.</p> <p>4. Describe global trade agreements, Contract with America, impeachment trial of William “Bill” Clinton, terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi</p>

		<p>US.12 1992 to Present: Explain key domestic issues as well as America’s role in the changing world from 1992 to present. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>Freedom, war in Afghanistan, Patriot Act, election of the first African-American President Barack Obama, Affordable Care Act of 2010, domestic and global terrorism, global climate concerns, immigration, election of Donald Trump, national debt and technological trends.</p> <p>1. Appraise the influence of the conservative movement on social, economic and environmental issues from 1974 to 1992, including: Moral Majority, Roe vs. Wade, Bakke Case, Love Canal, Three Mile Island, Reaganomics, PACTO, etc. 2. Analyze Reagan’s and Bush’s pro-active international policies, including: Invasion of Granada, Iran-Contra, SDI, End of the Cold War, Invasion of Panama, and Persian Gulf War.</p>
3 days	Review		
2 days	State Test		
15 days	History through Film		
6 days	Exams		