



Bentonville Schools

Course Name: GATEWAY United States History A Since 1929
School Year: 2023-2024

Course Description: United States History A Since 1929 examines the emergence of the United States as a world power from the colonial period up to the early Cold War. Students will examine the political, economic, geographic, social, and cultural development of the United States of America from the late nineteenth century into the twenty-first century. Throughout the course, students will develop and apply disciplinary literacy skills: reading, writing, speaking, and listening. As students seek answers to compelling and supporting questions, they will examine a variety of primary and secondary sources and communicate responses in multiple ways, including oral, visual, and written forms. Students must be able to select and evaluate sources of information, draw and build upon ideas, explore issues, examine data, and analyze events to develop critical thinking skills essential for productive citizens.

Sample Syllabus: [U.S. History A Syllabus](#)

Course Timeline:

Relevant Review 1491-1929 (3 weeks)

Required Review of Eras 1 - 7 (No longer than 4 weeks) See separate document for Academic Standards

- If there is no gap (students go from 8th grade to 9th grade U.S. History), review should be approximately 1 to 3 weeks
- If there is a gap (students do not take U.S. History in 9th grade), review should be no longer than 4 weeks

1929-1945, The Great Depression and World War II (3 weeks)

H.5.US.H.2 Analyze national and international causes of the Great Depression:

- Political causes: (e.g., protectionism, tariffs)
- Economic and monetary causes: (e.g., speculation, overproduction, farm surplus, foreclosures, easy credit, deflation, unemployment)
- Environmental causes (e.g., Dust Bowl)

H.5.US.H.3 Analyze the expanded role of the federal government's domestic interventions and fiscal policy in response to the Great Depression:

- New Deal legislation (e.g., Emergency Banking Relief Act, Agricultural Adjustment Act, Social Security Act, National Labor Relations Act)
- Federal work relief agencies (e.g., Tennessee Valley Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, Work Progress Administration)
- Changing role of the federal



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	<p>government in the economy (e.g., social security, minimum wage)</p> <p>H.5.USH.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of New Deal policies on various regions during the Great Depression, including their effects on unemployment, poverty, infrastructure, and the views of Americans toward the role of government in the economy.</p> <p>H.5.USH.6 Examine the roles and perspectives of national and foreign leaders during World War II.</p> <p>H.5.USH.7 Analyze the historical significance of key battles, events, and people during World War II, including the Holocaust: ● Battles: (e.g., Pearl Harbor, Battle of Midway, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, Battle of Okinawa) ● Events: (e.g., Guam liberation, atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, V-E Day, V-J Day) ● People: (e.g., Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, George Patton, Douglas MacArthur, Navajo Code Talkers, Fighting Red Tails, 442nd Infantry Regiment)</p> <p>H.5.USH.8 Analyze the social, economic, and political effects of World War II on the American people: ● War efforts at home (e.g., victory gardens, rationing, defense industry towns, contributions of women and minorities) ● Japanese-American internment camps and Korematsu vs. United States ● Service member casualties, including prisoners of war, missing and wounded in action</p> <p>H.5.USH.9 Analyze the impact of advances in science and technology during World War II.</p> <p>H.5.USH.10 Evaluate the use of media and propaganda to influence the viewpoints and perspectives of the American people during World War II.</p>
Early Cold War (end of WWII-1960)(2.5 weeks)	H.5.USH.11 Examine the social, economic, and political results and implications of World War II nationally, including the end of American isolationism, the Yalta Conference and its global implications, and cultural changes in the U.S. (e.g.,



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	<p>baby boom, women in workforce, desegregation of armed forces).</p> <p>H.5.USH.12 Analyze the origins, developments, and effects of Soviet-American rivalry in the Cold War: ● Origins: (e.g., Yalta Conference, differences in Soviet and American philosophies and economic and political systems) ● Developments: (e.g., Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade, Truman Doctrine, American containment policy, Soviet aggression) ● Effects: [e.g., international alliances and treaties (such as NATO, Warsaw Pact), nuclear arms race, space race, McCarthyism]</p> <p>H.5.USH.13 Analyze sources of conflict and confrontation during the post-World War II era using maps and other sources: ● Nuclear weapons ● Truman Doctrine ● Proxy wars and direct conflicts, including Korean War, Vietnam War, and Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>H.5.USH.14 Discuss the effects of changes in U.S. foreign policy following World War II, including American containment and appeasement policies in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.</p> <p>H.5.USH.15 Evaluate the effectiveness of international organizations in preventing, resolving, or perpetuating conflicts: ● United Nations ● NATO ● Warsaw Pact</p> <p>H.5.USH.20 Examine domestic policies and outcomes of the federal government between 1945 and 1970: ● Eisenhower Modern Republicanism ● Federal Highway Act of 1956 ● New Frontier ● Great Society ● Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968 ● Southern Manifesto and Dixiecrats</p>
<u>United States History Since 1929 Standards</u>	