

	August/September	September/October	October/November	Nov/Dec	Dec
	Unit 1 Social Studies Skills & Historical Documents	Unit 2 Industrial Revolution/Immigration	Unit 3 Progressive Era/Imperialism	Unit 4 WWI	Unit 5 Roaring Twenties
Standards	<p>AH 1 - The use of primAmerican ary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.</p> <p>AH 2 - Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.</p> <p>AH 3 - Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.</p> <p>AH4 - 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.</p> <p>AH 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 and setting up educational institutions.</p> <p>AH 6 - The U.S. Constitution established the foundations of the American nation and the relationship between the people and their government.</p> <p>AH 7 - The debate presented by the Federalist and Anti-Federalist Papers over protections for individuals and limits on government power resulted in the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights provides constitutional protections for individual liberties and limits on governmental power.</p>	<p>AH 8 - The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.</p> <p>AH 9 - 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.</p> <p>AH 10 - Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.</p> <p>AH 11 - Continued settlement by Americans in the West intensified conflict with American Indians and reinforced the policy of the reservation system.</p>	<p>AH 12 - Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.</p> <p>AH 13 - The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.</p> <p>AH 14 - As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.</p>	<p>AH 14 - As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.</p> <p>AH 15 - After World War I, 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 States moved away from the role of world peacekeeper and limited its involvement in international affairs.</p>	<p>AH 16 - Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.</p> <p>AH 17 - An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.</p> <p>AH 18 - Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, AfricanAmerican migration, women's suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.</p>
Topics	Primary/ Secondary Sources Reliability and Credibility of Sources Cause/Effect Support/refute a thesis Declaration of Independence Northwest Ordinance Constitution (Bill of Rights) Artic	Industrial Revolution -Vertical & Horizontal Integration -Laissez-faire economic policy -Unions Immigration/Internal Migration Urbanization -Modern Vertical City -Ethnic Enclaves -Class Divisions Westward expansion	Progressives Muckrakers Government Intervention -Pure Food and Drug Act -Sherman/Clayton Anti-Trust Acts -16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Amendments -Initiative,Referendum,Recall, Direct Primary Imperialism Spanish-American War Big-Stick Diplomacy Roosevelt Corollary	Causes of World War I -Militarism -Alliances -Imperialism -Nationalism Trench Warfare/Modern Warfare Treaty of Versailles 14 points League of Nations Great Migration	Red Scare/Isolationism -Palmer Raids -National Origins Act -Emergency Quota Act Harlem Renaissance Organized crime -Prohibition/Volstead Act Improved Standard of Living
Assessments	Test- Social studies skills Test- Founding documents	Test- Industrial Revolution	Test- Progressive Era Test-Imperialism	Test-WWI	Test- Roaring Twenties Midterm
	Jan	Jan/Feb	Feb/March	March/April	April/May
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Unit 10

	Great Depression	WWII	Cold War	1950's & Civil Rights	Modern America
Standards	<p>AH 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.</p> <p>AH 20 - 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 World War II.</p>	<p>AH 21 - United States 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.</p> <p>AH 22 - Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.</p>	<p>AH 22 - Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.</p> <p>AH 23 - The United States followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the spread of communism.</p> <p>AH 24 - The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.</p> <p>AH 25 - The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.</p> <p>AH 26 - The collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. brought an end to the Cold War.</p>	<p>AH 24 - The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.</p> <p>AH 27 - Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.</p> <p>AH 28 - The postwar economic boom and advances in science and technology, produced changes in American life.</p> <p>AH 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.</p>	<p>AH 30 - Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare and national security.</p> <p>AH 31 - Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.</p> <p>AH 32 - 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.</p> <p>AH 33 - Focusing on foreign policy, the United States faces ongoing economic, political, military, and social challenges in the postCold War era and following the attacks of September 11, 2001.</p>
Topics	<p>Causes of the Great Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-stock market crash-overproduction-bank failures/debt-speculation <p>New Deal</p> <p>Good Neighbor Policy</p> <p>4,5, & 9 Naval Limitation Treaties</p>	<p>Causes of WWII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Connections between Treaty of Versailles and start of WWII-U.S. Isolationism-Rise of Dictatorial Leaders-Failure of League of Nations <p>American Homefront</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Industrial Mobilization-Second Great Migration-Major Turning Points of the War-Use of Atomic Weapons to end the War	<p>Rise of Global Superpowers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-NATO vs. Warsaw Pact <p>Containment Policy/Truman Doctrine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Korea-Vietnam-Cuban Missile Crisis-Fear of Atomic Warfare-Fallout Shelters/Duck and Cover-ICBM's & Space RaceFall of the Soviet Union	<p>Suburbanization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Rustbelt to Sunbelt Migration-Levittowns-Interstate Highways-Rock & Roll-Redlining-Consumerism/Advertising <p>Red Scare/McCarthyism</p> <p>NOW,AIM,NFW,NAACP,Counterculture</p> <p>Civil Rights Leaders/Movements</p> <p>Brown vs Board of Education</p> <p>Civil Rights Act</p> <p>Voting Rights Act</p>	<p>Environmental Movement</p> <p>9/11 & Social,Military,and Economic Impacts</p> <p>Global Trade Systems/Dependence</p>
Assessments	Test- Great Depression	Test - WWII	Test - Cold War	Test- Civil Rights	Presidential Project Final Exam