U.S. History Scope and Sequence

Days	Unit	Standard(s)/Outcome(s)	Essential/Guiding Questions
10	Unit 1: Gilded Age Review	 Compromise of 1877 Industrialization Students will analyze the causes and consequences of industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Evaluating how improved use of resources, new technology and inventions, and transportation networks influenced the growth of industrialization and urbanization. Describing the impact of business leaders, laissez-faire capitalism, and the use of trusts/monopolies on the American economy. Evaluating the impact of industrialization and laissez-faire policies on labor. Identifying responses to post-Civil War immigration. Westward Movement (Or put into Imperialism Unit?) Students will analyze the causes and 	Did the benefits of post-Civil War industrialization outweigh the costs? Did American Westward Expansion challenge and promote national unit?

		 consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geography and technology on the settlement of the west. Evaluating Native Americans' responses to western migration. Evaluating the impact of government actions on patterns of immigration. Describing the impact of geographic expansion of rights for African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and the political and legal rights of women. 	
5	Unit 2: Progressive Era	 Social, Political, and Economic Reform Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the political, economic, and social reforms of the late 19th and early 20th centuries by: Explaining the impact of labor unions and strikes on labor-management relations. Assessing the effectiveness of the Populist Movement. Evaluating the impact of Progressivism on regulation of trusts and the economy, political corruption, child labor, urbanization, and management of natural resources. 	To what extent can individuals and groups change societies?

		 Describing the effectiveness of the NAACP's efforts to address African American inequality. (Mass Media affect culture- <i>Birth of a Nation</i>-first horror film) Evaluating the transformation of executive power to address domestic changes under the presidencies of Roosevelt and Wilson. *Muckrakers tie to modern journalism? *Women's Suffrage *Consumer safety, too (Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, etc.) 	
5	Unit 3: Age of Expansion	 Imperialism Students will evaluate the significance of the United States becoming an imperialist power by: Evaluating the impact of racial, economic, political, and strategic motives for the United States becoming an imperialist power. Analyzing the origins and the impacts of the Spanish American War. Assessing the causes and consequences of American intervention/involvement in Latin America, Hawaii, the Philippines, China, and Japan. 	Was American imperialistic growth consistent with democratic ideals?

		*Panama Canal- over time *Interaction with Central and South America *Banana Wars *Connection to exploration-first race for empire to second race *Connect to modern transportation works *Puerto Rico- modern standing	
4	Unit 4 :World War I	 The Great War at Home and Abroad Students will assess how World War One promoted continuity and change in American foreign and domestic policy by: Analyzing the impact of German aggression on the high seas, the Zimmerman Note on American neutrality, and entry into World War One. Evaluating the motivations and impacts of the restrictions on civil liberties during World War One. Determining the impact of African American migration and government mobilization programs on American preparation for World War One. Examining the impact of World War One on the passage of the 	How did involvement in a global conflict change America?

		 18th and 19th Amendments. Assessing the influence of the American military on the outcome of World War One. Examining how the arguments for and against the Treaty of Versailles reflected the continuous debate over the appropriate level of American involvement in foreign affairs. Assessing the impact of post war demobilization on racial tension and the Red Scare. *Harlem Hellfighters-return home, Black Wallstreet *U.S. Economic relationship with allies for entering war *Introduction of WWII ideas-Japan side of allies, Invasion of Manchuria *Geneva Conventions-Banning of tear gas (relevancies today) *Red Summer- post-war racial tensions 	
		*Red Summer- post-war racial tensions	
4	Unit 5: Jazz Age	The 1920's Students will analyze shifting cultural norms associated with rapid economic growth by:	Did the 1920s preserve the past or invent the future?

 Explaining how economic policy supported innovations in science and industry and transformed production and consumption. Evaluating the progress and setbacks of the changing social and economic role of women. Assessing the impact of the Harlem Renaissance, the Great Migration, and Garveyism on the African American freedom movement. Analyzing how communities of color and immigrants resisted discrimination and racist policies through the formation of the League of United Latin American Citizens, decisions in Ozawa v. U.S. (1922), Thind v. U.S.(1923), and passage of the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act. Nativism connection from WWI into the 20's Changing definition of white through time- how were some immigrant groups able to become white? Know Nothing Tie-forward to 60's JEK Catholicsm 	
 to 60's JFK Catholicsm Columbus Day- 	

		 transformation point Assessing how the Immigration Act of 1924, the Ku Klux Klan, Tulsa Race Massacre, Alien Land Laws, and Eugenics perpetuated racism and discrimination against racial, ethnic, and religious minorities, those with disabilities, and LGBTQ+. Evaluating the effectiveness of Prohibition. Assessing the tension between fundamentalism and changing social values. *Scopes Trial *Entertainment can be tied into culture (music, dance, movies, sports, cars, etc.) *Women's styles, too, for culture 	
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10	Unit 6: The Great Depression and New Deal	 The Great Depression and New Deal Students will evaluate the impact of the Great Depression on the nation by: Understanding the <u>multiple</u> causes of the crash of 1929 and the Great Depression. (Crash as the wake-up call) Analyzing the impact of the Great 	Was the New Deal a good deal for all Americans?

		 Depression and the Dust Bowl on farmers, businesses, workers, Mexican immigrants, and other racial and ethnic minorities. Measuring the effect of New Deal programs on the national economy, labor unions, federalism, laissez-faire economics, the development of the social safety net, and their uneven impact on racial and ethnic minorities. Evaluating the short term and long-term legacy of the New Deal. *New Deal set-up economy to prepare for WWII *Impact on the role of the federal government-size and scope in response 	
10	Unit 7: World War II	to the crisis (big government) World War II Students will assess the progression of the United States' involvement in world affairs by: • Examining how the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, as well as European and Japanese Imperialism, and appeasement led to World War Two. • Evaluating how the Neutrality Acts, the Lend-Lease Act, and the attack on Pearl Harbor impacted American	What is the role of the United States in world affairs in times of crisis? How did World War Two impact life at home?

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 neutrality. Analyzing the origins of the Holocaust and the motives, pressures, and fears that shaped the American response. Describing the strategies and turning points that shaped World War Two's outcomes and experiences. Understanding the factors that influenced the decision to employ nuclear weapons against Japan. Assessing the role of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and World Bank in accelerating global integration and promoting peace and stability. 	
 America's Home Front During World War II Students will evaluate domestic changes caused by World War Two by: Determining the impact of accelerated African American migration, the Bracero Program, and government policies that facilitated mobilization in preparation for World War Two. Evaluating Supreme Court and executive decisions to limit civil liberties and to relocate American citizens to internment camps. 	

		 Analyzing the social and economic consequences of the war on women, African Americans, Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans. *Double V campaign- role leading into the Clvil Rlghts Movement *Different roles played by different allies in the war-perspectives *Government use of propaganda, as it pertains to American efforts on the home front and racial prejudices; can debate justification of propaganda *Malcolm X Interview on who the enemy is to fight 	
10	Unit 8: The Cold War, 1945-1963	 Post-War Economics: Students will analyze the factors that impacted the postwar economy by: Exploring how the intensification of corporate farming, the GI Bill, consumer culture, and suburbanization contributed to postwar economic growth. Analyzing how government- sponsored segregation in housing, redlining, and blockbusting contributed to unequal access to post-war prosperity. 	To what extent did post-war economic growth distribute benefits equitably? Did global concern, self-interest, or hysteria drive U.S. Cold War foreign and domestic policy?

 Describing the impact of the Arms and Space Race, growth of the military industrial complex on postwar economic growth and the rise of the sunbelt. 	
 The Cold War Students will analyze the causes and consequences of the Cold War by: Evaluating the political, economic, diplomatic, and ideological causes of US-Soviet conflicts. Analyzing the role of alliances, military intervention, and covert action to implement containment in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Describing the causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War. Examining the repercussions of the early Cold War on domestic politics. Examining the effectiveness of the Interstate Highway Defense System and nuclear drills on preparedness for nuclear conflict. Investigating the cause, course, and consequences of American relations with Communist Cuba. 	
*Telegram Comparison from the 2 sides	

5	Linit 9: Civil Diabte	Freedom Movements	Were the freedom movements
5	Unit 9: Civil Rights	 Freedom Movements Students will analyze how individuals and groups mobilized against inequalities in American society by: Assessing the short term and long- term impacts of the decisions in Mendez v. Westminster (1947) and Brown v. Board of Education (1954) in expanding educational opportunities. Evaluating the tools, methods, and leadership utilized by the African American Civil Rights Movement to challenge unequal access to economic opportunity, public accommodations, and political participation. Evaluating the impact of federal legislation, Supreme Court decisions, Constitutional Amendments, and executive orders on addressing unequal access to economic opportunity, public accommodations, and political participation. Analyzing the effectiveness of the tools, methods, and leadership of the Black Power Movement. Investigating the impact of Great Society legislation on poverty, the expansion of the New Deal, and immigration. 	Were the freedom movements successful in achieving equality for Americans?

		 Understanding the significance of the Supreme Court decisions in Engle v. Vitale (1962), Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), Loving v. Virginia (1967), and Roe v. Wade (1973). Explaining the origins and consequences of the post-war movement for gender equality. Assessing the success of the efforts of Latinx and American Indians to secure civil rights. Examining the short- and long-term origins and impacts of the Gay Liberation Movement. Examining the methods used by state and local governments to resist social justice reforms. 	
10	Unit 10: The Cold War, 1963-1980	 Vietnam Students will analyze the United States' involvement in Vietnam from 1954 to 1973 by: Analyzing the evolution, strategies, and turning points of the United States' involvement in Vietnam. Evaluating the origins, arguments, methods, and impacts of the anti-war movement. Examining the causes and 	How significantly was the United States transformed by the Vietnam War? How significantly did the 1970s redefine the American economy? How effective is the federal government in promoting equitable opportunities for all?

 consequences of the constitutional crisis that led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon. Assessing the factors that contributed to American defeat in Vietnam. Analyzing how Vietnam and Watergate reduced American faith in government and the military and led to significant political, constitutional, and legislative reforms. 	To what extent did the Cold War drive American Foreign Policy Actions? How did the rise of Conservatism and the New Right influence the American approach to domestic policy? To what extent did the end of the Cold War transform America's role in the world?
 Deindustrialization Students will analyze the consequences of economic shifts by: Describing the impact of stagflation, deficit spending, and the energy crisis on the American economy. Assessing the causes and impacts of deindustrialization, urban decline, and migration to the Sunbelt. Evaluating the origins and governmental responses to environmental issues. Evaluating the factors that led to a decrease in public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems. 	

	 Expansion of the Rights Revolution Students will evaluate the progress made toward equality by: Analyzing how the post 1965 shifts in immigration patterns affected public policy. Assessing the evolution of Supreme Court opinions on Affirmative Action policies in higher education, public school placement, and government hiring. Understanding how Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education (1971), and Milliken v. Bradley (1974) affected the implementation of school integration. Evaluating the motivations and strategies leaders used to achieve the extension of rights to those with disabilities, and the impact of the 1968 Architectural Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and 1975 Education for All Handicapped Children Act. 	
	Students will analyze how the United States prioritized key foreign policy goals during the Cold War by:	

 Assessing the role of covert action, military aid, and diplomacy in US- Latin American relations. Explaining the influence of detente, arms reduction, espionage, and changing relations with China on Cold War tensions. Analyzing how energy dependence, the Israeli- Palestinian conflict, and the Iranian Revolution impacted United States foreign policy. Evaluating the causes and consequences of the American response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. 	
 The Reagan Revolution Students will analyze how the rise of conservatism influenced domestic policy by: Evaluating how tax revolts, opposition to abortion and feminism, and the influence of religious leaders contributed to the rise of the New Right. Measuring the influence of supply side economic policy on the national economy, deficit spending, federalism, economic inequality, labor unions, and public perceptions of the role of 	

10	Unit 11: The Modern Era	 Globalization Students will evaluate economic changes associated with globalization by: Evaluating the impact of free trade agreements, deregulation of financial markets, and the computer revolution in the economic surge of the 1990s. Assessing how income disparities, wage stagnation, outsourcing, robotic automation, and the rise of a service-based economy impact American workers. Analyzing how advancements in communication technologies and the Internet transformed America's economy, social behavior, and political behavior. 	Is globalization good for the United States? How do conflicting perspectives lead to polarization and alter the debates over public policy? How effective has the response of the United States been to Domestic and Foreign Terrorism?
		 Political Polarization Students will analyze how political polarization altered the debates over public policy by: Assessing how the rise of alternative media, religious diversity, demographic changes, residential homogeneity, the increasing role of money in politics, and gerrymandering increased political polarization in 	

 of President Bill Clinton, and the 2000 presidential election. Tracing efforts to develop a comprehensive immigration policy from the administrations of President Reagan, President George W. Bush, President Obama, and President Trump. Assessing the domestic and foreign policy effectiveness of the War on Drugs and its impact on debates over legalization, decriminalization, and prison reform. 	
 Domestic and Foreign Terrorism Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impacts of domestic and foreign terrorism on the United States by: Identifying the motivations for, and assessing the federal response to, instances of domestic terrorism. Tracing the origins, motivations, and instances of non-state aligned terrorism directed at the United States. Evaluating how governmental reactions to attacks of September 11, 2001 challenged the balance 	

MSDE Social Studies Framework U.S. History

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