



# GREAT NECK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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## Course Profile: United States History 11R

<b><u>Department</u></b>	Social Studies	
<b><u>Course Name</u></b>	United States History 11R	
<b><u>Course Length</u></b>	Full year	
<b><u>High School Credits</u></b>	1 Credit 11th Grade Social Studies	
<b><u>Description</u></b>	<p>Grade 11 begins with the colonial and constitutional foundations of the United States and explores the government structure and functions written in the Constitution. The development of the nation and the political, social, and economic factors that led to the challenges our nation faced in the Civil War are addressed. Industrialization, urbanization, and the accompanying problems are examined, along with America's emergence as a world power, the two world wars of the 20th century, and the Cold War. Students explore the expansion of the federal government, the threat of terrorism, and the place of the United States in an increasingly globalized and interconnected world.</p>	
<b><u>Target/eligible students</u></b>	11th grade students	
<b><u>State Learning Standards Link(s)</u></b>	<p><a href="http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/framework-9-12-with-2017-updates.pdf">http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/framework-9-12-with-2017-updates.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Five content areas for standards:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. History of the United States and New York</li> <li>2. World History</li> <li>3. Geography</li> <li>4. Economics</li> <li>5. Civics, Citizenship and Government</li> </ol> <p><b>Themes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Individual Development and Cultural Identity (ID)</li> <li>2 Development, Movement, and Interaction of Cultures (MOV)</li> <li>3 Time, Continuity, and Change (TCC)</li> <li>4 Geography, Humans, and the Environment (GEO)</li> <li>5 Development and Transformation of Social Structures (SOC)</li> <li>6 Power, Authority, and Governance (GOV)</li> <li>7 Civic Ideals and Practices (CIV)</li> <li>8 Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems (ECO)</li> <li>9 Science, Technology, and Innovation (TECH)</li> <li>10 Global Connections and Exchange (EXCH)</li> </ol>	
<b><u>Primary texts and materials</u></b>	Various textbooks and primary source books/resources including but not limited to:	

	<p>Danzer, Gerald A. et al. <i>The Americans</i>. McDoual Littel, 2007.</p> <p>Appleby, Joyce, et al. <i>United States: History and Geography</i>. McGraw Hill Education, 2018.</p>	
<b>Scope/Sequence</b>	<b>Standards/ Themes</b>	<b>Key Ideas, Term, and Concepts</b>
<p><b>11.1 COLONIAL FOUNDATIONS (1607– 1763):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, GOV, ECO, EXCH)</p> <p>European colonization in North America prompted cultural contact and exchange between diverse peoples; cultural differences and misunderstandings at times led to conflict. A variety of factors contributed to the development of regional differences, including social and racial hierarchies, in colonial America.</p>	<p>11.1a Contact between Native American* groups and Europeans occurred through cultural exchanges, resistance efforts, and conflict.</p> <p>11.1b A number of factors influenced colonial economic development, social structures, and labor systems, causing variation by region</p> <p>11.1c Colonial political developments were influenced by British political traditions, Enlightenment ideas, and the colonial experience. Self-governing structures were common, and yet varied across the colonies</p> <p>p. 34</p>
<p><b>11.2 CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS (1763 – 1824):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 5; Themes: TCC, GOV, CIV, ECO)</p> <p>Growing political and economic tensions led the American colonists to declare their independence from Great Britain. Once independent, the new nation confronted the challenge of creating a stable federal republic.</p>	<p>11.2a Following the French and Indian War, the British government attempted to gain greater political and economic control over the colonies. Colonists resisted these efforts, leading to increasing tensions between the colonists and the British government.</p> <p>11.2b Failed attempts to mitigate the conflicts between the British government and the colonists led the colonists to declare independence, which they eventually won through the Revolutionary War, which affected individuals in different ways.</p> <p>11.2c Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to a convention whose purpose was to revise the Articles of Confederation but instead resulted in the writing of a new Constitution. The ratification debate over the proposed Constitution led the Federalists to agree to add a bill of rights to the Constitution.</p> <p>11.2d Under the new Constitution, the young nation sought to achieve national security and political stability, as the three branches of government established their relationships with each other and the states</p> <p>p. 35</p>
<p><b>11.3 EXPANSION, NATIONALISM, AND SECTIONALISM</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, GOV, ECO, TECH)</p> <p>As the nation expanded, growing sectional tensions, especially over slavery, resulted in</p>	<p>11.3a American nationalism was both strengthened and challenged by territorial expansion and economic growth.</p> <p>p. 36</p>

<p>(1800 – 1865):</p>	<p>political and constitutional crises that culminated in the Civil War.</p>	<p>11.3b Different perspectives concerning constitutional, political, economic, and social issues contributed to the growth of sectionalism.</p> <p>11.3c Long-standing disputes over States rights and slavery and the secession of Southern states from the Union, sparked by the election of Abraham Lincoln, led to the Civil War. After the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves became a major Union goal. The Civil War resulted in tremendous human loss and physical destruction</p>	
<p><b>11.4 POST-CIVIL WAR ERA (1865 – 1900)</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 4, 5; Themes: ID, TCC, CIV, ECO)</p> <p>: Reconstruction resulted in political reunion and expanded constitutional rights. However, those rights were undermined, and issues of inequality continued for African Americans, women, Native Americans, Mexican Americans, and Chinese immigrants.</p>	<p>11.4a Between 1865 and 1900, constitutional rights were extended to African Americans. However, their ability to exercise these rights was undermined by individuals, groups, and government institutions</p> <p>11.4b The 14th and 15th amendments failed to address the rights of women.</p> <p>11.4c Federal policies regarding westward expansion had positive effects on the national economy but negative consequences for Native Americans.</p> <p>11.4d Racial and economic motives contributed to long-standing discrimination against Mexican Americans and opposition to Chinese immigration.</p>	<p>p. 37</p>
<p><b>11.5 INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION (1870 – 1920):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, SOC, CIV, TECH)</p> <p>The United States was transformed from an agrarian to an increasingly industrial and urbanized society. Although this transformation created new economic opportunities, it also created societal problems that were addressed by a variety of reform efforts.</p>	<p>11.5a New technologies and economic models created rapid industrial growth and transformed the United States.</p> <p>11.5b Rapid industrialization and urbanization created significant challenges and societal problems that were addressed by a variety of reform efforts.</p>	<p>p. 37 and 38</p>
<p><b>11.6 THE RISE OF AMERICAN POWER (1890 – 1920):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 2, 3, 4; Themes: GEO, SOC, GOV, ECO)</p> <p>Numerous factors contributed to the rise of the United States as a world power. Debates over the United States' role in world affairs increased in response to overseas expansion and involvement in World War I. United</p>	<p>11.6a In the late 1800s, various strategic and economic factors led to a greater focus on foreign affairs and debates over the United States' role in the world</p> <p>11.6b While the United States attempted to follow its traditional policy of neutrality at the beginning of World War I, the nation eventually became involved in the war. President Woodrow Wilson</p>	<p>p. 39</p>

	<p>States participation in the war had important effects on American society.</p>	<p>led the nation into war with the hope of reforming the international order through his Fourteen Points.</p> <p>11.6c World War I had important social, political, and economic effects on American society.</p>	
<p><b>11.7 PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION (1920 – 1939):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 4; Themes: ID, TCC, SOC, CIV)</p> <p>The 1920s and 1930s were a time of cultural and economic changes in the nation. During this period, the nation faced significant domestic challenges, including the Great Depression.</p>	<p>11.7a The 1920s was a time of cultural change in the country, characterized by clashes between modern and traditional values.</p> <p>11.7b African Americans continued to struggle for social and economic equality while expanding their own thriving and unique culture. African American cultural achievements were increasingly integrated into national culture.</p> <p>11.7c For many Americans, the 1920s was a time of prosperity. However, underlying economic problems, reflected in the stock market crash of 1929, led to the Great Depression. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's responses to the Great Depression increased the role of the federal government.</p>	<p>pp. 39, 40</p>
<p><b>11.8. WORLD WAR II (1935 – 1945):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 2; Themes: TCC, GOV, CIV, TECH)</p> <p>The participation of the United States in World War II was a transformative event for the nation and its role in the world.</p>	<p>11.8a As situations overseas deteriorated, President Roosevelt's leadership helped to move the nation from a policy of neutrality to a pro-Allied position and, ultimately, direct involvement in the war</p> <p>11.8b United States entry into World War II had a significant impact on American society.</p> <p>11.8c In response to World War II and the Holocaust, the United States played a major role in efforts to prevent such human suffering in the future.</p>	<p>pp. 40, 41</p>
<p><b>11.9 COLD WAR (1945 – 1990)</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 2, 3; Themes: TCC, GOV, ECON)</p> <p>In the period following World War II, the United States entered into an extended era of international conflict called the Cold War which influenced foreign and domestic policy for more than 40 years.</p>	<p>11.9a After World War II, ideological differences led to political tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. In an attempt to halt the spread of Soviet influence, the United States pursued a policy of containment.</p> <p>11.9b The United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a nuclear arms race that eventually led to agreements that limited the arms buildup and improved United States-Soviet relations.</p> <p>11.9c American strategic interests in the Middle East grew with the Cold War, the creation of the</p>	<p>pp. 41, 42</p>

		<p>State of Israel, and the increased United States dependence on Middle Eastern oil. The continuing nature of the Arab-Israeli dispute has helped to define the contours of American policy in the Middle East.</p> <p>11.9d A combination of factors contributed to the end of the Cold War, including American policies and Soviet economic and political problems that led to the loss of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.</p>	
<p><b>11.10 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE/DOMESTIC ISSUES (1945 – present):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 4, 5; Themes: ID, TCC, SOC, GOV, CIV, ECO)</p> <p>Racial, gender, and socioeconomic inequalities were addressed by individuals, groups, and organizations. Varying political philosophies prompted debates over the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and providing a social safety net.</p>	<p>11.10a After World War II, long-term demands for equality by African Americans led to the civil rights movement. The efforts of individuals, groups, and institutions helped to redefine African American civil rights, though numerous issues remain unresolved.</p> <p>11.10b Individuals, diverse groups, and organizations have sought to bring about change in American society through a variety of methods.</p> <p>11.10c Varying political philosophies prompted debates over the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and providing a social safety net.</p>	
<p><b>11.11 THE UNITED STATES IN A CHANGING WORLD (1990 – present):</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 1, 2, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GOV, CIV, TECH, EXCH)</p> <p>The United States' political and economic status in the world has faced external and internal challenges related to international conflicts, economic competition, and globalization. Throughout this time period, the nation has continued to debate and define its role in the world.</p>	<p>11.11a The United States created a coalition to defeat Iraq in the Persian Gulf War (1991), but was reluctant to commit American military power through the rest of the decade.</p> <p>11.11b In response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States launched the War on Terror, which involved controversial foreign and domestic policies.</p> <p>11.11c Globalization and advances in technology have affected the United States economy and society.</p>	