

Pacing Guide for: U.S. History & the Constitution

1 st Grading Period (R1)	2 nd Grading Period (R2)	3 rd Grading Period (R3)	4 th Grading Period (R4)
<p>Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the influence of the Atlantic World on the regional and national development of republicanism and federalism from 1607–1815.</p> <p>Units 1-4 <u>Unit 1-</u> Colonization & Colonial Regions</p> <p><u>Unit 2-</u> An Era of Conflict (Events Leading to the Rev & War)</p> <p><u>Unit 3-</u> Birth of a Nation</p> <p><u>Unit 4-</u> War & Commercial Independence (Washington-Monroe)</p> <p>Terms to Cover- <u>Unit 1-</u> City Upon a Hill, Plantation System, Colonial Economics (mercantilism, raw materials, goods), Colonial Geography (climate, land, raw material), Colonial Legislatures (House of Burgesses, Town meetings), Anglican, Huguenot, Quakers, Puritans, Relations with Natives, Virginia Colony, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Push and Pull factors, Salutary Neglect, Triangle Trade, Voluntary vs. Involuntary</p>	<p>Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between economic and continental expansion and the evolving disagreements over natural rights and federalism from 1803 to 1877.</p> <p><u>Units 5-8</u> <u>Unit 5-</u> Age of Jackson <u>Unit 6-</u> Manifest Destiny <u>Unit 7-</u> Sectionalism <u>Unit 8-</u> Civil War & Reconstruction</p> <p>Terms to Cover- Unit 5- American System, Factory System, King Cotton, Jackson’s Bank War, Jacksonian Democracy, Market Revolution, Nat Turner’s Rebellion, Old Immigrants, cotton gin, telegraph, Worcester v. Georgia, Indian Removal Act, Trail of Tears</p> <p>Unit 6- Manifest Destiny, Mexican American War, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine</p> <p>Unit 7- Compromise of 1850, Republican Party, Free Soils, Fugitive Slave Law, John Brown’s Raid, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Abolition, Anaconda Plan, Declaration of Sentiments, Seneca Falls Convention, Southern Defense of Slavery,</p>	<p>Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of how innovation and industrialization impacted demographic change, reform movements, and American identity from 1862 to 1924.</p> <p>Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of how the American identity both at home and abroad was affected by imperialism, world conflict, and economic boom and bust in the period 1893 to 1945.</p> <p><u>Units 9-12</u> <u>Unit 9-</u> The Gilded Age <u>Unit 10-</u> Progressive Era & Imperialism Unit 11- WWI Unit 12- 20s/30s Unit 13- WWII</p> <p>Terms to Cover- <u>Unit 9-</u> Captains of Industry/Robber Barons, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Ford, Morgan, Collective Bargaining, Labor Unions, Laissez-faire, philanthropy, political machines, Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Social Darwinism, Strikes, Vertical/Horizontal integrations, trusts, Interstate Commerce Act, Little Big Horn, Reservation System, Transcontinental RR, assimilation,</p>	<p>Standard 5: Demonstrate the impact of America’s global leadership on technological advancements, the transition to a post-industrial society, and ongoing debates over identity in the period 1945 to the present</p> <p><u>Units 15-16</u> <u>Unit 15-</u> Cold War & Civil Rights <u>Unit 16-</u> Modern America</p> <p>EOC Review</p> <p>Terms to Cover- Unit 15- Space Race, Arms Race, Baby Boom, Communism, G.I. Bill, Marshall Plan, Anti-War Protests, Campus activism, Berlin Wall, Communism, Cuban Missile Crisis, Credibility Gap, Détente, Domino Theory, Eisenhower Doctrine, Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions, Iran Hostage Crisis, NATO, Second Red Scare, Truman Doctrine, War Powers Act, Campaign Slogans, Great Society, New Federalism, Reaganomics, Watergate, Warren Court, Stagflation, Supply Side Economics, United</p>

<p>Migration, Mayflower Compact, First Great Awakening,</p> <p>Unit 2- “No Taxation without Representation”, Albany Plan/Join or Die, Articles of Confederation, Bill of Rights, Boston Tea Party, Common Sense</p> <p>Unit 3- Constitutional Compromises, Constitutional Convention, Constitution, Declaration of Independence, Enlightenment Ideals (Locke, Montesquieu), Federalist Papers, Necessary & Proper Clause, Northwest Ordinance, Shays’ Rebellion, Ratification of Constitution, Separation of Powers, veto</p> <p>Unit 4- Hamilton vs. Jefferson, Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, Two-Party System, Marshall Court, Whiskey Rebellion, Judicial Review, capitalism, Alien & Sedition Acts, Bank of the United States, Election of 1800, Farewell Address, Causes of the War of 1812</p> <p>Themes</p> <p><i>American Culture and Identity:</i></p> <p>* What impact, if any, did the Enlightenment have on the formation of a unique American identity?</p>	<p>Underground Railroad, Dred Scott, Election of 1860,</p> <p>Unit 8- 54th Massachusetts, Fort Sumter, Turning points of the Civil War, 13th, 14th, 15th Amendment, Black Codes, Emancipation Proclamation, Freedmen’s Bureau, KKK, Reconstruction Act of 1867, Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Compromise of 1877</p> <p>Themes</p> <p><i>American Culture and Identity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did the Civil War impact the identity America had built during the antebellum period? <p><i>Capitalism and Technological Innovation / Natural Rights and Social Development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did the federal government before, during, and after the war, try to balance economic demands and individuals’ natural rights? <p><i>Expansion, Regionalism, and Union:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Which of the following was most important in bringing about the Civil War: conflicting economic systems, American expansion, or differing interpretations of American founding values? 	<p>Chinese Exclusion Act, Homestead Act, Nativism, New vs. Old Immigrants, Buffalo Soldiers, Cattles drives, Exodusters, Wounded Knee, assembly line, inflation</p> <p>Unit 10- 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments, Early Civil Rights Leaders, Election of 1912, Farmers Alliance, Muckrakers, populist movement, progressive leaders, Pure Food & Drug Act, Tenement housing, voting reforms, Women’s suffrage, Federal Reserve Act, Dawes Act, National Park Service, Panama Canal, Open-Door Policy, Roosevelt Corollary, Arguments for Isolationism,</p> <p>Unit 11- Treaty of Versailles, Unrestricted Submarine warfare, Zimmerman Telegram, League of Nations, United Nations, Espionage and Sedition Acts</p> <p>Unit 12-Lend-Lease Act, Neutrality Acts, Installment Plans, Overproduction, Stock Market Crash, Dust Bowl, Deficit Spending, New Deal (RRR), CCC, NIRA, WPA, FLSA, FDIC, Wagner, SSA, Court Packing Plan, Great Migration, First Red Scare, Flappers, Fundamentalism, Harlem</p>	<p>Nations, American Indian Movement, Black Wall Street, Brown v. Board of Education, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Civil Rights Movement Strategies, Tactics, De facto and de jure segregation, MLK Jr, Equal Rights Amendment, Malcolm X, Roe v. Wade, Title IX, Tulsa, United Farm Workers Union, Voting Rights Act of 1965, White Flight</p> <p>Unit 16-Digital Technology, Social Media, Election of 2000, Election of 2008, EPA, Health Care Reform, New Left, New Right, Increasing Income disparity, US Support of Israel, Great Recession, NAFTA, Persian Gulf War, Social Developments (AIDS, war on drugs, immigration), War on Terrorism</p> <p>Themes</p> <p><i>American Culture and Identity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How was America’s role as superpower enhanced and challenged by economic developments and social/political trends during this period?
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<p>* How did a unique American identity emerge from a well-established British Empire?</p> <p><i>Capitalism and Technological Innovation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did economics shape the actions of American colonists and citizens during settlement, the Revolution, and the building of our government? <p><i>Expansion, Regionalism, and Union:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did both regional division and national unity evolve from colonization to the War of 1812? <p><i>Founding Principles and Political Institutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the values of the American revolutionaries manifest themselves in the debates over and structure of the American government? <p><i>Migration and Mobility:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did push and pull factors shape the social, political, and economic development of America? <p><i>Natural Rights and Social Development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering colonial history, how radical were the ideas in the Declaration of Independence? 	<p><i>Migration and Mobility:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did the benefits of Westward Expansion outweigh the costs? <p><i>Founding Principles and Political Institutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was Reconstruction a continuation of or a change in America's political values? <p><u>Deconstructed Skills</u></p> <p>Comparison- Econ, soc, poli characteristics of North and South, attitudes towards American System in North, South & West, Impact of Westward Expansion and conditions on different groups</p> <p>Causation- short and long term consequences of Westward Expansion, impact of Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, and Kansas-Nebraska Act</p> <p>Periodization- Market Rev, Role of Tech in war, abolitionist movement, Women's rights</p> <p>Context- Debate over Indian Removal Act, Role of branches of government in limiting natural rights, viewpoints on Reconstruction</p>	<p>Renaissance, Scopes Trial, KKK revival,</p> <p>Unit 13- Pearl Harbor, Rationing, War Production Board, Double V Campaign, Executive Order 9066, Rosie the Riveter, War bonds, Coverage of the Wars, political propaganda, minority roles in the war effort (European Jews, Harlem Hell fighters, Navajo Code Talkers, Tuskegee Airman</p> <p><u>Themes</u></p> <p><i>American Culture and Identity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How was the American Identity challenged by economic developments and social/political trends during this period? Considering both internal and external factors, how did America gain the new identity of world superpower? <p><i>Capitalism and Technological Innovation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways did American capitalism change during this time period? How did those changes drive other changes in American society and politics? <p>*Why do Boom & Bust cycles occur?</p>	<p><i>Capitalism and Technological Innovation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what way(s) did technological advancements during this time period improve American life? <p><i>Expansion, Regionalism, and Union:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did debates over America's global leadership evolve from the beginning of the Cold War to the first decades of the 21st century? <p><i>Founding Principles and Political Institutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did America's role in the Cold War support or violate our founding principles? <p><i>Migration and Mobility:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did American attitudes towards immigration change in response to social, political, and economic developments? <p><i>Natural Rights and Social Development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did marginalized groups use democratic ideals and the structures of government to fight for their civil rights?
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<p>Deconstructed Skills <u>Comparison</u></p> <p>Colonial Chart (economic, social, political)</p> <p>North vs. South (geo, push & pull, sectionalism)</p> <p><u>Causation</u></p> <p>Causes of Rev (short & long term)</p> <p>Founding Docs</p> <p><u>Periodization</u></p> <p>Colonial arguments compared to constitutional arguments</p> <p>Major turning points on gov-Mayflower to Ken/Vir</p> <p><u>Context</u></p> <p>Enlightenment influence in DOI</p> <p>Minorities in the new government</p> <p>Continuities & Changes</p> <p>Jefferson's presidential turning points</p> <p>Influence of Judicial Branch</p>	<p>Continuities & Changes- Kansas/Nebraska Act, Worcester v. Georgia and Dred Scott v. Sanford, Reconstruction legislation</p>	<p><i>Expansion, Regionalism, and Union:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Did the government adequately respond to the needs of industrialization? ● What should be the government's role in the economy? How do economic conditions shape people's answer to that question? ● Did America's involvement in world affairs uphold or violate our founding principles? <p><i>Founding Principles and Political Institutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How and why did the Progressive Movement seek to change the role of the federal government? <p><i>Migration and Mobility:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What caused the increase of migration within and immigration to America during this time period? How did those changes affect other aspects of American life? ● How did social conflict lead to migration during this time period? Why did those internal migrations also result in social conflict? <p><i>Natural Rights and Social Development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Did the economic benefits of industrialization outweigh the costs 	<p><u>Deconstructed Skills</u></p> <p>Comparison- Ways the government spent money to fight the Cold War, liberal and conservative arguments over how the government should handle societal concerns, key tech advancements and the impact on society.</p> <p>Causation- Short & Long term causes of Korea & Vietnam Wars, turning points during the Cold War, ideological, economic, and social impacts</p> <p>Periodization- Democratic and Republican party changes, political governance, major accomplishments of each presidential admin, Supreme Court decisions.</p> <p>Context- Social developments, domestic economic policies, global politics since 9/11</p> <p>Continuities & Changes- Civil Rights strategies (sit ins, boycotts), Power Movements and the expansion of Civil</p>
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Foreign Policy
Washington-Madison



to groups such as workers, Native Americans, and small farmers?

- Did the rights of Americans increase or decrease between 1900 and 1945?

Deconstructed Skills

Comparison- Industrial leaders and labor leaders on wealth accumulation, response of government vs. needs of workers, strategies and tactics of monopolies to those in labor movement

Causation- Populist Party, Muckrakers, short and long term effects of Progressive Era

Periodization- Federal policies to encourage growth, actions of gov towards Natives

Context- push/pull factors, experiences of immigrants before/after the war, Motivates of migrants

Continuities and Changes- evolution of gov policy towards natives, Society of the West

Rights, key outcomes of Civil Rights Movement