

U.S. History and Geography B Pacing Guide

Week	Chapter(s)	Content Expectations and Objectives
1-2	13 and 14 -Society in the 1920's -The economy during this decade	7.1 Growing Crisis of Industrial Capitalism and Responses Evaluate the key events and decisions surrounding the causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s and World War II. 7. I. I The Twenties — Identify and explain the significance of the cultural changes and tensions in the “Roaring Twenties” including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural movements, such as the Harlem Renaissance and the “lost generation” • the struggle between “traditional” and “modern” America (e.g., Scopes Trial, immigration restrictions, Prohibition, role of women, mass consumption) (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)
3-4	15 and 16 -The Great Depression -The New Deal -FDR	7.1.2 Causes and Consequences of the Great Depression — Explain and evaluate the multiple causes and consequences of the Great Depression by analyzing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political, economic, environmental, and social causes of the Great Depression including fiscal policy, overproduction, under consumption, and speculation, the 1929 crash, and the Dust Bowl (National Geography Standards 14 and IS; p. 212 and 214) the economic and social toll of the Great Depression, including unemployment and environmental conditions that affected farmers, industrial workers and families (National Geography Standard IS, p. 214) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoover’s policies and their impact (e.g., Reconstruction Finance Corporation) 7.1.3 The New Deal — Explain and evaluate Roosevelt’s New Deal Policies including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expanding federal government’s responsibilities to protect the environment (e.g., Dust Bowl and the Tennessee Valley), meet challenges of unemployment, address the needs of workers, farmers, poor, and elderly (National Geography Standard 14, p. 212) • opposition to the New Deal and the impact of the

		<p>Supreme Court in striking down and then accepting New Deal laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consequences of New Deal policies (e.g., promoting workers' rights, development of Social <p>Security program, and banking and financial regulation conservation practices, crop subsidies)</p> <p>(National Geography Standard 16, p. 2/6)</p>
<p>5-6</p>	<p>17 and 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Causes of WWII -The events that took place -It's impact on Americans at home -Holocaust -WWII's conclusion 	<p>7.2 World War II</p> <p>Examine the causes and course of World War II and the effects of the war on United States society and culture, including the consequences for United States involvement in world affairs.</p> <p>7.2.1 Causes of WWII —Analyze the factors contributing to World War II in Europe and in the Pacific region, and America's entry into war including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political and economic disputes over territory (e.g., failure of Versailles Treaty, League of Nations, Munich Agreement)(National Geography Standard 13, p. 210) • the differences in the civic and political values of the United States and those of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan • United States neutrality • the bombing of Pearl Harbor (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210) <p>7.2.2 U.S. and the Course of WW II — Evaluate the role of the U.S. in fighting the war militarily, diplomatically and technologically across the world (e.g., Germany First strategy, Big Three Alliance and the development of atomic weapons).</p> <p>7.2.3 Impact of WWII on American Life — Analyze the changes in American life brought about by U.S.</p> <p>participation in World War II including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobilization of economic, military, and social resources • role of women and minorities in the war effort • role of the home front in supporting the war effort (e.g., rationing, work hours, taxes) • internment of Japanese-Americans (National <p>7.2.4 Responses to Genocide — Investigate development and enactment of Hitler's "final solution" policy, and the responses to genocide by the Allies, the U.S. government, international organizations, and individuals (e.g., liberation of concentration camps, Nuremberg war crimes</p>

		tribunals, establishment of state of Israel). (National Geography Standard 13, p. 2 10)
7	<p>19 and 20</p> <p>-Origins of the Cold War</p> <p>-Domestic life in the 1950's</p> <p>Korean War</p>	<p>8.1 Cold War and the United States</p> <p>Identify, analyze, and explain the causes, conditions, and impact of the Cold War Era on the United States.</p> <p>8. I .1 Origins and Beginnings of Cold War — Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in the civic, ideological and political values, and the economic and governmental institutions of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. • diplomatic decisions made at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences (1945) • actions by both countries in the last years of and years following World War II (e.g., the use of the atomic bomb, the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, North American Treaty Alliance (NATO), and Warsaw Pact) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210) <p>8.2.2 Policy Concerning Domestic Issues —Analyze major domestic issues in the Post-World War II era and the policies designed to meet the challenges by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing issues challenging Americans such as domestic anticommunism (McCarthyism), labor, poverty, health care, infrastructure, immigration, and the environment (National Geography Standards 9 and /4; p. 201 and 2/2) • evaluating policy decisions and legislative actions to meet these challenges (e.g., G.I. Bill of Rights (1944), Taft-Hartley Act (1947), Twenty-Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1951), Federal Highways Act (1956), National Defense Act (1957), E.P.A. (1970) (National Geography Standards 12 and /4; p. 208 and 212) <p>8. I .2 Foreign Policy during the Cold War — Evaluate the origins, setbacks, and successes of the American policy of “containing” the Soviet Union</p>
8 and 9	<p>21 and 22</p> <p>-The Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>- The Kennedy and Johnson Administrations</p> <p>-Foreign policy at</p>	<p>8.3 Civil Rights in the Post-WWII Era</p> <p>Examine and analyze the Civil Rights Movement using key events, people, and organizations.</p> <p>8.3.1 Civil Rights Movement —Analyze the key events, ideals, documents, and organizations in the struggle for civil rights by African Americans including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of WWII and the Cold War (e.g., racial and gender integration of the military) • Supreme Court decisions and governmental actions (e.g., Brown v. Board (1954), Civil Rights

	<p>the end of the 1960's</p>	<p>Act (1957), Little Rock schools desegregation, Civil Rights Act (1964), Voting Rights Act (1965))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protest movements, organizations, and civil actions (e.g., integration of baseball, Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955—1956), March on Washington (1963), freedom rides, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Nation of Islam, Black Panthers) • resistance to Civil Rights (National Geography Standard 6, p. /95) (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203) establishment, composed of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210) <p>8.3.2 Ideals of the Civil Rights Movement — Compare and contrast the ideas in Martin Luther King's March on Washington speech to the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Seneca Falls Resolution, and the Gettysburg Address.</p> <p>8.3.4 Civil Rights Expanded — Evaluate the major accomplishments and setbacks in civil rights and liberties for American minorities over the 20th century including American Indians, Latinos/as, new immigrants, people with disabilities, and gays and lesbians. (National Geography Standard 10, p.203)</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>23 and 24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women's rights movement -Counterculture -Environmental Movement -The Vietnam War 	<p>8.3.3 Women's Rights —Analyze the causes and course of the women's rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s (including role of population shifts, birth control, increasing number of women in the work force, National Organization for Women (NOW), and the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)). (National Geography Standard /0, p. 203)</p> <p>8.3.4 Civil Rights Expanded — Evaluate the major accomplishments and setbacks in civil rights and liberties for American minorities over the 20th century including American Indians, Latinos/as, new immigrants, people with disabilities, and gays and lesbians. (National Geography Standard 10, p.203)</p> <p>8.3.5 Tensions and Reactions to Poverty and Civil Rights —Analyze the causes and consequences of the civil unrest that occurred in American cities by comparing the civil unrest in Detroit with at least one other American city (e.g., Los Angeles, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Newark).</p> <p>8.2.4 Domestic Conflicts and Tensions — Using core democratic values, analyze and evaluate the competing perspectives and controversies among Americans generated by U.S. Supreme Court decisions (e.g., Roe v Wade, Gideon, Miranda, Tinker, Hazelwood), the Vietnam War (anti-war and</p>

		<p>counter-cultural movements), environmental movement, women’s rights movement, and the constitutional crisis generated by the Watergate scandal. (Nationa/ Geography Standard 16, p. 2/6</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>25 and 26</p> <p>-Presidents of the 80’s and 90’s</p> <p>-A description of their Administration</p> <p>-Watergate</p>	<p>8.2.4 Domestic Conflicts and Tensions — Using core democratic values, analyze and evaluate the competing perspectives and controversies among Americans generated by U.S. Supreme Court decisions (e.g., Roe v Wade, Gideon, Miranda,Tinker, Hazelwood), the Vietnam War (anti-war and counter-cultural movements), environmental movement, women’s rights movement, and the constitutional crisis generated by the Watergate scandal. (Nationa/ Geography Standard 16, p. 2/6)</p> <p>9.1 The Impact of Globalization on the United States</p> <p>Explain the impact of globalization on the United States’ economy, politics, society and role in the world.</p> <p>9.1.1 Economic Changes — Using the changing nature of the American automobile industry as a case study, evaluate the changes in the American economy created by new markets, natural resources, technologies, corporate structures, international competition, new sources and methods of production, energy issues, and mass communication. (National Geography Standard II, p.206)</p> <p>9. I .2 Transformation of American Politics — Analyze the transformation of American politics in the late 20th and early 21st centuries including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role of evangelical religion in national politics (National Geography Standards 3 and 6; p.188 and 19S) • growth of the conservative movement in national politics, including the role of Ronald Reagan • intensification of partisanship • partisan conflict over the role of government in American life • role of regional differences in national politics (National Geography Standard 6, p. 195) <p>8.2.3 Comparing Domestic Policies — Focusing on causes, programs, and impacts, compare and contrast Roosevelt’s New Deal initiatives,Johnson’s Great Society programs, and Reagan’s market-based domestic policies. (National Geography Standard 14, p. 212)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exam Week</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">27</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-1992-to the present</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-Global economy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-9/11 attack</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-Reevaluation of reforms made to major concepts and programs in U.S. history</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Review for the Exam</p>	<p>9.2 changes in America’s Role in the World</p> <p>Examine the shifting role of United States on the world stage during the period from 1980 to the present.</p> <p>9.2.1 U.S. in the Post-Cold War World — Explain the role of the United States as a super-power in the post-Cold War world, including advantages, disadvantages, and new challenges (e.g., military missions in Lebanon, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and the Gulf War). (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)</p> <p>9.2.2 9/11 I and Responses to Terrorism — Analyze how the attacks on 9/11 and the response to terrorism have altered American domestic and international policies (including e.g., the Office of Homeland Security, Patriot Act, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, role of the United States in the United Nations, NATO). (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)</p> <p>9.3 Policy Debates</p> <p>9.3.1 Compose a persuasive essay on a public policy issue, and justify the position with a reasoned argument</p> <p>based upon historical antecedents and precedents, and core democratic values or constitutional principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role of the United States in the world • national economic policy • welfare policy • energy policy • health care • education • civil rights <p>(National Geography Standard I 7, p. 2 16)</p>
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