

U.S. History and Geography-A Pacing Guide

Week	Chapter(s)	Content Expectations and Objectives
1-2	<p>Ch 1-2 - (Pre-Colombian encounter – 1820)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration - Colonization - Revolutionary War - Declaration of Independence - Articles of the Confederation - Constitution and New Nation 	<p>F1 Political and Intellectual Transformations of America to 1877</p> <p>F1.1 Identify the core ideals of American society as reflected in the documents below and analyze the ways that American society moved toward and/or away from its core ideals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of Independence • US Constitution • Bill of Rights <p>F1.2 Using the American Revolution, the creation and adoption of the Constitution, and the Civil War as touchstones, develop an argument/narrative about the changing character of American political society and the roles of key individuals across cultures in prompting/supporting the change by discussing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the birth of republican government, including the rule of law, inalienable rights, equality, and limited government • the development of governmental roles in American life • competing views of the responsibilities of govt. (federal state and local) • changes in suffrage qualifications • the development of political parties • America’s political and economic role in the world (National Geography standard 13, pg 210). <p>F2 Geographic, Economic, Social, and Demographic Trends in America to 1877</p> <p>F2.1 Describe the major trends and transformations in American life prior to 1877 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changing political boundaries of the United States (National Geography standard 13, pg 210). • regional economic differences and similarities, including goods produced and the nature of the labor force (National Geography standard 11, pg 206).

	<p>Ch 3-5 (1783-1877)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major land acquisitions - Changes in foreign Policy - War of 1812, the Mexican War - Events leading to the Civil War - The Civil War - Reconstruction 	<p>F1 Political and Intellectual Transformations of America to 1877</p> <p>F1.1 <i>Identify the core ideals of American society as reflected in the documents below and analyze the ways that American society moved toward and/or away from its core ideals.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gettysburg Address • 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments <p>F1.2 <i>Using the American Revolution, the creation and adoption of the Constitution, and the Civil War as touchstones, develop an argument/narrative about the changing character of American political society and the roles of key individuals across cultures in prompting/supporting the change by discussing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the birth of republican government, including the rule of law, inalienable rights, equality, and limited government • the development of governmental roles in American life • competing views of the responsibilities of govt. (federal state and local) • changes in suffrage qualifications • the development of political parties • America’s political and economic role in the world (National Geography standard 13, pg 210). <p>F2 Geographic, Economic, Social, and Demographic Trends in America to 1877</p> <p>F2.1 <i>Describe the major trends and transformations in American life prior to 1877 including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changing political boundaries of the United States (National Geography standard 13, pg 210). • regional economic differences and similarities, including goods produced and the nature of the labor force (National Geography standard 11, pg 206). • changes in the size, location, and composition of the population (National Geography standard 9, pg 201). • Patterns of immigration and migration (National Geography standard 9, pg 201). • Development of cities (National Geography standard 12, pg 208). • Changes in commerce, transportation, and communication (National Geography standard 11, pg 206). • Major changes in foreign affairs marked by such events as the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, and foreign relations during the Civil War
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<p>5-6</p>	<p>Ch 6-7 <i>(1850-1900)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of American Industry - Impact on workers, Growth of Labor movement - Technological revolution - Mining, farming, and Populism - Conflict with Native Americans 	<p>6.1 Growth of an Industrial and Urban America <i>Explain the causes and consequences — both positive and negative — of the Industrial Revolution and America’s growth from a predominantly agricultural, commercial, and rural nation to a more industrial and urban nation between 1870 and 1930.</i></p> <p>6.1.1 Factors in the American Industrial Revolution —Analyze the factors that enabled the United States to become a major industrial power, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gains from trade (National Geography Standard II, p. 206) • organizational “revolution” (e.g., development of corporations and labor organizations) • advantages of physical geography (National Geography Standards 4, 7, and IS; p. 190, 197, and 214) • economic policies of government and industrial leaders (including Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller) • technological advances <p>6.1 .2 Labor’s Response to Industrial Growth — Evaluate the different responses of labor to industrial change including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of organized labor, including the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and the United Mine Workers • southern and western farmers’ reactions, including the growth of populism and the populist movement (e.g., Farmers Alliance, Grange, Platform of the Populist Party, Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” speech) (National Geography Standard 6, p. 195)
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<p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ch 8 <i>(1870-1915)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">- Politics, immigration, and Urban life in Late 19th – early 20th Century</p>	<p>6.1 Growth of an Industrial and Urban America <i>Explain the causes and consequences — both positive and negative — of the Industrial Revolution and America’s growth from a predominantly agricultural, commercial, and rural nation to a more industrial and urban nation between 1870 and 1930.</i></p> <p>6. I. 3 Urbanization — Analyze the changing urban and rural landscape by examining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and expansion of major urban centers (National Geography Standard 12, p. 208) • the growth of cities linked by industry and trade (National Geography Standard I!, p. 206) • the development of cities divided by race, ethnicity, and class (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203) • resulting tensions among and within groups (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210) • different perspectives about immigrant experiences in the urban setting (National Geography Standards 9, p. 201; 12, p. 208) <p>6.1.4 Population Changes — Use census data from 1790-1940 to describe changes in the composition, distribution, and density of the American population and analyze their causes, including immigration, the Great Migration, and urbanization. (National Geography Standard 12, p. 208)</p> <p>6. I. 5 A Case Study of American Industrialism — Using the automobile industry as a case study, analyze the causes and consequences of this major industrial transformation by explaining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of resource availability (National Geography Standard 16, p. 216) • entrepreneurial decision making by Henry Ford and others • domestic and international migrations (National Geography Standard 9, p. 201) • the development of an industrial work force • the impact on Michigan • the impact on American society <p>6.3 Progressivism and Reform <i>Select and evaluate major public and social issues emerging from the changes in industrial, urban, and global America during this period; analyze the solutions or resolutions developed by Americans, and their consequences (positive! negative — anticipated/unanticipated) including, but not limited to, the following:</i></p> <p>6.3.1 Social Issues — Describe at least three significant problems or issues created by America’s industrial and urban transformation between 1895 and 1930 (e.g., urban and rural poverty and blight, child labor, immigration, political corruption, public health, poor working conditions, and monopolies).</p> <p>6.3.2 Causes and Consequences of Progressive Reform — Analyze the causes, consequences, and limitations of Progressive reform in the following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role of reform organizations, movements and individuals in promoting change (e.g., Women’s Christian Temperance Union, settlement house movement, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Ida)
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<p>8</p>	<p>Ch 9 (1870-1915)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Society in late 19th and early 20th Century - Jim Crow - Popular culture - Growth of women's rights - Expansion of education 	<p>6.3 Progressivism and Reform <i>Select and evaluate major public and social issues emerging from the changes in industrial, urban, and global America during this period; analyze the solutions or resolutions developed by Americans, and their consequences (positive! negative — anticipated/unanticipated) including, but not limited to, the following:</i></p> <p>6.3.2 Causes and Consequences of Progressive Reform — Analyze the causes, consequences, and limitations of Progressive reform in the following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role of reform organizations, movements and individuals in promoting change (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) • efforts to expand and restrict the practices of democracy as reflected in post-Civil War struggles of African Americans and immigrants (National Geography Standards 9 and 10; p. 201 and 203)
<p>9-10</p>	<p>Ch 10 (1890-1915)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Becoming a world power - Imperialism - Spanish-American War 	<p>6.2 Becoming a World Power <i>Describe and analyze the major changes — both positive and negative — in the role the United States played in world affairs after the Civil War, and explain the causes and consequences of this changing role.</i></p> <p>6.2.1 Growth of U.S. Global Power — Locate on a map the territories (Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone) acquired by the United States during its emergence as an imperial power between 1890 and 1914, and analyze the role the Spanish American War, the Philippine Revolution, the Panama Canal, the Open Door Policy, and the Roosevelt Corollary played in expanding America's global influence and redefining its foreign policy. (National Geography Standards I and 3; p. 184 and 188)</p>

<p>11-12</p>	<p>Ch 11, 12 <i>(1890-1920)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Progressive Movement - WWI - US as global peace-maker 	<p>6.3 Progressivism and Reform: <i>Select and evaluate major public and social issues emerging from the changes in industrial, urban, and global America during this period; analyze the solutions or resolutions developed by Americans, and their consequences (positive! negative — anticipated/unanticipated) including, but not limited to, the following:</i></p> <p>6.3.1 Social Issues — Describe at least three significant problems or issues created by America’s industrial and urban transformation between 1895 and 1930 (e.g., urban and rural poverty and blight, child labor, public health, poor working conditions, and monopolies).</p> <p>6.3.2 Causes and Consequences of Progressive Reform — Analyze the causes, consequences, and imitations of Progressive reform in the following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major changes in the Constitution, including 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments • new regulatory legislation (e.g., Pure Food and Drug Act, Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts) • the Supreme Court’s role in supporting or slowing reform • role of reform organizations, movements and individuals in promoting change (e.g., Women’s Christian Temperance Union, conservation movement, Carrie Chapman Catt, Eugene Debs, Upton Sinclair, Ida Tarbell) (National Geography Standard 14, p. 212) <p>6.3.3 Women’s Suffrage — Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women’s rights, including the work of important leaders (e.g., Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton) and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment.</p> <p>6.2 Becoming a World Power <i>Describe and analyze the major changes — both positive and negative — in the role the United States played in world affairs after the Civil War, and explain the causes and consequences of this changing role.</i></p> <p>6.2.2 WWI — Explain the causes of World War I, the reasons for American neutrality and eventual entry into the war, and America’s role in shaping the course of the war.</p> <p>6.2.3 Domestic Impact of WWI — Analyze the domestic impact of WWI on the growth of the government (e.g., War Industries Board), the expansion of the economy, the restrictions on civil liberties (e.g., Sedition Act, Red Scare, Palmer Raids), and the expansion of women’s suffrage.</p> <p>6.2.4 Wilson and His Opponents — Explain how Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” differed from proposals by others, including French and British leaders and domestic opponents, in the debate over the Versailles Treaty, United States participation in the League of Nations, the redrawing of European political boundaries, and the resulting geopolitical tensions that continued to affect Europe. (National Geography Standards 3 and 13; p.188 and 210)</p>
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<p>13</p> <p>Exam Week</p>	<p>Review for the Exam</p>	
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