

2019

2018

# PERIOD 1: 1491-1607 Why these dates?



## Period 1: 1491–1607

**Big Picture Question: Explain the effects of the development of the transatlantic voyages from 1491-1607.**

### In a Nutshell

- On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.
- Extended contact with Native Americans and Africans fostered a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, as well as evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native American.

**Contextualizing Period 1: Explain the context for European encounters in the Americas from 1491 to 1607.**

### Part A

As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments. KC-1.1

- Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure. KC-1.1.I

### Part B

Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. KC-1.2

- European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies. KC-1.2.I
- The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes. KC-1.2.II
- In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power. KC-1.2.III

### Significant Topics

**Native American Societies Before European Contact: THEMATIC FOCUS: (GEO) Geographic and environmental factors, including competition over and debates about natural resources, shape the development of America and foster regional diversity. The development of America impacts the environment and reshapes geography, which leads to debates about environmental and geographic issues.**

**LPQ: Explain how and why various native populations in the period before European contact interacted with the natural environment in North America.**

- The spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the present-day American Southwest and beyond supported economic development, settlement, advanced irrigation, and social diversification among societies. KC-1.1.1.A
- Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles. KC-1.1.1.B
- In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic seaboard, some societies developed mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages. KC-1.1.1.C
- Societies in the Northwest and present-day California supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean. KC-1.1.1.D

a. Pueblo

b. Chinook

c. Iroquois

d. Algonquin

**European Exploration in the Americas: THEMATIC FOCUS (WOR) America in the World -**  
Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America's increasingly important role in the world.

**LPQ: Explain the causes of exploration and conquest of the New World by various European nations.**

- European nations' efforts to explore and conquer the New World stemmed from a search for new sources of wealth, economic and military competition, and a desire to spread Christianity. KC-1.2.1.A

a. Christopher Columbus

b. Juan Ponce de León

c. St. Augustine, 1565

d. Walter Raleigh

e. Roanoke, 1586

### **Columbian Exchange, Spanish Exploration, and Conquest: THEMATIC FOCUS – (GEO)**

**LPQ: Explain causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effect on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492.**

- The Columbian Exchange brought new crops to Europe from the Americas, stimulating European population growth, and new sources of mineral wealth, which facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism. KC-1.2.1.B
- Improvements in maritime technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade, such as joint-stock companies, helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas. KC-1.2.1.C
- Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas were accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations and by the introduction of crops and animals not found in the Americas. KC-1.2.II.A

a. ✓ Columbian Exchange

b. ✓ feudalism

c. ✓ capitalism

d. ✓ smallpox

e. ✓ joint stock companies

f. sextant

g. astrolabe

**Labor, Slavery, and Caste in the Spanish Colonial System: THEMATIC FOCUS-** Social Structures (SOC) Social categories, roles, and practices are created, maintained, challenged, and transformed throughout American history, shaping government policy, economic systems, culture, and the lives of citizens.

**LPQ: Explain how the growth of the Spanish Empire in North America shaped the development of social and economic structures over time.**

- In the encomienda system, Spanish colonial economies marshaled Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources. KC-1.2.II.B
- European traders partnered with some West African groups who practiced slavery to forcibly extract slave labor for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture and mining. KC-1.2.II.C
- The Spanish developed a caste system that incorporated, and carefully defined the status of, the diverse population of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans in their empire. KC-1.2.II.D

a. ✓ encomienda system

b. Spanish Mission System

c. Mestizo

d. Juan de Onate

e. African American Religion

f. conquistadors

**Cultural Interactions between Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans - THEMATIC FOCUS:** America in the World (WOR) Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America's increasingly important role in the world.

**LPQ: Explain how and why European and Native American perspectives of others developed and changed in the period.**

- In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power. KC-1.2.III
- Mutual misunderstandings between Europeans and Native Americans often defined the early years of interaction and trade as each group sought to make sense of the other. Over time, Europeans and Native Americans adopted some useful aspects of each other's culture. KC-1.2.III.A
- As European encroachments on Native Americans' lands and demands on their labor increased, native peoples sought to defend and maintain their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, religious beliefs, and concepts of gender relations through diplomatic negotiations and military resistance. KC-1.2.III.B
- Extended contact with Native Americans and Africans fostered a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, as well as evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans. KC-1.2.III.C

a. Juan de Sepulveda

b. Bartolome de Las Casas

## Period 2: 1607-1754

### In A Nutshell

- Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, leading to the emergence of distinctive colonial and native societies.

**Big Picture Question: Compare the effects of the development of colonial society in the various regions of North America.**

**Contextualizing:** Explain the context for colonization of North America from 1607-1754

### Part A

Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources. KC-2.1

- Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations. KC-2.1.I
- In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.
- Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas. KC-2.1.III

### Part B

The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control. KC-2.2

- Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another. KC-2.2.I
- Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies. KC-2.2.II

## Significant Topics

### 2.2 European Colonization

**THEMATIC FOCUS:** Migration and Settlement (**MIG**) Push and pull factors shape immigration to and migration within America, and the demographic change as a result of these moves shapes the migrants, society, and the environment.

**LPQ: Explain how and why various European colonies developed and expanded from 1606-1754.**

- Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into the Spanish colonial society. KC-2.1.I.A
- French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other products for export to Europe. KC-2.1.I.B
- English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately. KC-2.1.I.C

a. Casta system

b. mulatto

c. Metis

### **2.3 The Regions of British Colonies**

**THEMATIC FOCUS:** Geography and the Environment (**GEO**) Geographic and environmental factors, including competition over and debates about natural resources, shape the development of America and foster regional diversity. The development of America impacts the environment and reshapes geography, which leads to debates about environmental and geographic issues.

**LPQ: Explain how and why environmental and other factors shaped the development of various British colonies that developed and expanded from 1607-1754**

- The Chesapeake and North Carolina colonies grew prosperous exporting tobacco - a labor-intensive product initially cultivated by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans. KC-2.1.II.A
- The New England colonies, initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce. KC-2.1.II.B



- The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance. KC-2.1.II.C
- The colonies of the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British West Indies used long growing seasons to develop plantation economies based on exporting staple crops. They depended on the labor of enslaved Africans, who often constituted the majority of the population in these areas and developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy. KC-2.1.II.D
- Distance and Britain's initially lax attention led to the colonies creating self-governing institutions and that were unusually democratic for the era. The New England colonies based power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures; in the southern colonies, elite planters exercised local authority and also dominated the elected assemblies. KC-2.1.II.E

a. Great Migration to Massachusetts, 1630-1640

b. Pilgrims

c. ✓ Puritans

d. Providence, Rhode Island, 1636

e. Pennsylvania, 1682

f. Quakers

g. ✓ Chesapeake

h. Jamestown, 1607

i. John Rolfe

j. ✓ indentured servitude

k. headright system

l. Georgia, 1732

m. House of Burgesses, 1619

n. Mayflower Compact, 1620

o. Maryland Toleration Act, 1649

p. Establishment of the Dominion of New England, 1686

## 2.4 Transatlantic Trade

**THEMATIC FOCUS: Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)** The interplay between markets, private enterprise, labor, technology, and government policy shape the American economy. In turn, economic activity shapes society and government policy and drives technological innovation.

**LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of transatlantic trade over time.**

- An Atlantic economy developed in which goods, as well as enslaved Africans and American Indians, were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas through extensive trade networks. European colonial economies focused on acquiring, producing, and exporting commodities that were valued in Europe and gaining new sources of labor. KC-2.1.III.A
- Continuing trade with Europeans increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, stimulating cultural and economic changes and spreading epidemic diseases that caused radical demographic shifts. KC-2.1.III.B
- The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies. KC-2.2.I.C

a. ✓mercantilism

b. triangular trade

## 2.5 Interactions between American Indians and Europeans

THEMATIC FOCUS: America in the World (WOR). Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America's increasingly important role in the world

**LPQ :Explain how and why interactions between various European nations and American Indians changed over time.**

- Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other Indian groups. KC-2.1.III.C
- British conflicts with American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations, such as Metacom's War (King Philip's War) in New England. KC-2.1.III.E
- American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, led to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of American Indian culture in the Southwest. KC-2.1.III.F

a. Pequot War, 1636

b. Beaver Wars, mid-1600s

c. √ Metacom's War (King Philip's War), 1675-1676

d. √ Pueblo Revolt, 1680

e. Chickasaw Wars, 1700s

## 2.6 Slavery in the British Colonies

**THEMATIC FOCUS: Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)** The interplay between markets, private enterprise, labor, technology, and government policy shape the American economy. In turn, economic activity shapes society and government policy and drives technological innovation.

**LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of slavery in the various British colonial regions.**

- All the British colonies participated to varying degrees in the Atlantic slave trade due to the abundance of land and a growing European demand for colonial goods, as well as a shortage of indentured servants. Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers, all port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people, and the emerging plantation systems of the Chesapeake and the southernmost Atlantic coast had large numbers of enslaved workers, while the great majority of enslaved Africans were sent to the West Indies. KC-2.2.II.A
- As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system that prohibited interracial relationships and defined the descendants of African American mothers as black and enslaved in perpetuity. KC-2.2.II.B

a. First Africans brought to America, 1619

b. ✓ chattel slavery

c. middle passage

**THEMATIC FOCUS: Social Structures (SOC)** Social categories, roles, and practices are created, maintained, challenged, and transformed throughout American history, shaping government policy, economic systems, culture, and the lives of citizens.

**LPQ: Explain how enslaved people responded to slavery.**

- Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing nature of slavery and maintain their family gender systems, culture, and religion. KC-2.2.II.C

d. Stono Rebellion, 1739

e. New York Conspiracy, 1741

## 2.7 Colonial Society and Culture

**THEMATIC FOCUS:** American and Regional Culture (ARC) Creative expression, demographic change, philosophy, religious beliefs, scientific ideas, social mores, and technology shape national, regional, and group cultures in America, and these varying cultures often play a role in shaping government policy and developing economic systems

**LPQ:** Explain how and why the movement of a variety of people and ideas across the Atlantic contributed to the development of American culture overtime.

- The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas. KC-2.2.1.A
- The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism. KC-2.2.1.B

a. established church

b. ✓The Enlightenment (Age of Reason)

c. ✓Great Awakening, 1730s-1760s

d. George Whitefield

e. Jonathan Edwards

**LPQ:** Explain how and why the different goals and interests of European Leaders and colonists affected how they viewed themselves and their relationship with Britain.

- The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade. KC-2.1.III.D
- Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system. KC-2.2.I.D

f. Bacon's Rebellion, 1676

g. Leisler's Rebellion, 1689

h. Wool Act, 1699

i. Molasses Act, 1733

j. smuggling

k. Navigation Acts, 1651-1696

l. salutary neglect

## Period 3: 1754-1800

### In a Nutshell

- British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation's social, political, and economic identity.

**Big Picture Question:** Explain how the American independence movement affected society from 1754 to 1800

**Contextualizing:** Explain the context in which America gained independence and develop a sense of national identity

### Part A

British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War. KC3.1

- The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven years' War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied American Indians. KC3.1.I
- The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain. KC-3.1.II

### Part B

The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. KC-3.2

- The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century. KC-3.2.I
- After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence. KC-3.2.II
- New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues. KC-3.2.III.i

C. Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations. KC-3.3

- In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending. KC-3.3.I

- The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests. KC-3.3.II

## Significant Topics

### 3.2 Seven Years' War 1756-1763 (French and Indian War)

THEMATIC FOCUS: America in the World (WOR) Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America's increasingly important role in the world.

LPQ: Explain the causes and effect of the Seven Years' war.

- Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy. KC-3.1.1.A
- Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies. KC-3.1.1.B
- After the British victory, imperial officials' attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands. KC-3.1.1.C

a. Scotch-Irish

b. French and Indian War (Seven Years' War)

c. British defeat of the French, 1763

### 3.3 Taxation without Representation (WOR)

LPQ: Explain how British colonial policies regarding North America led to the Revolutionary War.

- The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the



colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights. KC-3.1.II.A

- Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment. KC-3.1.II.B
- The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women. KC-3.1.II.C
- In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement. KC-3.1.II.D

a. Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763

b. Proclamation Line of 1763

c. The Paxton Boys, 1764

d. Sugar Act, 1764

e. Stamp Act, 1765

f. Sons of Liberty

g. Declaratory Act, 1766

h. Townshend Acts, 1767

i. John Dickinson, Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer, 1767

j. Boston Massacre, 1770

k. Boston Tea Party, 1773

l. First Continental Congress, 1774

m. Battle of Lexington and Concord, 1775

n. Second Continental Congress, 1775

o. ✓ Ben Franklin

### 3.4 Philosophical Foundations of the American Revolution

**THEMATIC FOCUS:** American and National Identity (NAT) The development of and debates about democracy, freedom, citizenship, diversity, and individualism shape American national identity, cultural values, and beliefs about American exceptionalism, and in turn, these ideas shape political institutions and society. Throughout American history, notions of national identity and culture have coexisted with varying degrees of regional and group identities.

**LPQ:** Explain how and why colonial attitudes about government and the individual changed in the years leading up to the American Revolution.

- Enlightenment ideas and philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege, while religion strengthened Americans' view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty. KC-3.2.1.A
- The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* and the Declaration of Independence. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans' understanding of the ideals on which the nation was based. KC-3.2.1.B

a. John Locke

b. ✓ The Enlightenment (Age of Reason)

c. ✓ Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 1776

d. ✓ Declaration of Independence, 1776

e. Adam Smith

### 3.5 The American Revolution (WOR)

LPQ: Explain how various factors contributed to the American victory in the Revolutions.

- Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army, George Washington's military leadership, the colonists' ideological commitment and resilience, and assistance sent by European allies. KC-3.1.II.E

a. ✓ George Washington

b. Battle of Saratoga, 1777

c. Treaty of Alliance, 1778

d. Battle of Yorktown, 1781

e. Treaty of Paris, 1783

### 3.6 The Influence of Revolutionary Ideals (SOC)

LPQ: Explain the various ways the Revolution affected society

- During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments. KC-3.2.I.C

- In response to women's participation in the American Revolution, Enlightenment ideas, and women's appeals for expanded roles, an ideal of "republican motherhood" gained popularity. It called on women to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture. KC-3.2.I.D

a. republican motherhood

b. Mercy Otis Warren

c. Abigail Adams

### LPQ: Describe the global impact of the American Revolution (WOR)

- The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements. KC-3.2.I.E

d. French Revolution, 1789

e. Toussaint L'Ouverture

f. Latin American Wars of Independence

## 3.7 The Articles of Confederation

**THEMATIC FOCUS: Politics and Power (PCE)** Debates fostered by social and political groups about the role of government in American social, political, and economic life shape government policy, institutions, political parties, and the rights of citizens.

**LPQ: Explain how different forms of government developed and changed as a result of the Revolutionary period.**

- Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship. KC-3.2.II.A
- The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government. KC-3.2.II.B

- As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory. KC-3.3.I.C

a. ✓Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789

b. tariff and currency disputes under the Articles of Confederation

c. ✓Northwest Ordinances

### 3.8 The Constitutional Convention and Debate over Ratification

**Thematic Focus: Politics and Power (PCE):** Debates fostered by social and political groups about the role of government in American social, political, and economic life shape government policy, institutions, political parties, and the rights of citizens.

**LPQ:** Explain the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government.

- Delegates from the states participated in a Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches. KC-3.2.II.C.i
- The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808. KC-3.2.II.D
- In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the Federalist Papers (primarily written by John Jay, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government. KC-3.2.II.E

a. Shays' Rebellion, 1786-1787

✓ b. Constitutional Convention. 1787

c. Great Compromise

d. ✓Anti-Federalists

e. ✓Federalist-Papers, 1787-1788

f. Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798

g. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798

### 3.9 The Constitution (PCE)

LPQ: Explain the continuities and changes in the structure and functions of the government with the ratification of the Constitution.

- Delegates from the state participated in the Constitutional Convention that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches. KC-3.2.II.C.ii

a. ✓George Washington

b. Judiciary Act of 1789

c. ✓Bill of Rights. 1791

d. ✓John Adams

e. Alexander Hamilton's Financial Plan

f. First Bank of the United States, 1791

g. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794

h. Republican form of government

i. Ratification of the U.S. Constitution and the Creation of a New Government, 1788-1789

### 3.10 Shaping a New Republic (WOR)

LPQ: Explain how and why competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800.

- The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River. KC-3.3.11.A
- War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement. KC-3.3.II.B
- The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending. KC-3.3.I.E
- An ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands. KC-3.3.I.D

a. Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793

b. Pinckney's Treaty, 1795

c. Jay's Treaty, 1795

LPQ: Explain how and why political ideas, institutions, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic.

- During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice. KC-3.2.III.A
- Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties-most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic - Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. KC-3.2.III.B
- George Washington's Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances. KC-3.3.II.C

d. ✓Federalist Party

e. ✓Democratic-Republican Party

f. ✓Thomas Jefferson

g. ✓James Madison

h. ✓ Alexander Hamilton

i. ✓Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

j. XYZ Affair, 1797



### 3.11 Developing an American Identity

**THEMATIC FOCUS: American and Regional Culture (ARC)** Creative expression, demographic change, philosophy, religious beliefs, scientific ideas, social mores, and technology shape national, regional, and group cultures in America, and these varying cultures often play a role in shaping government policy and developing economic systems.

**LPQ: Explain the continuities and changes in American culture from 1754-1800**

- New forms of national culture developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations. KC-3.2.III.ii
- Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in works of art, literature, and architecture. KC-3.2.III.D

a. Hail Columbia – Joseph Hopkinson

b. Noah Webster

c. Samuel Jennings

d. William Bartram

### 3.12 Movement in the Early Republic

**THEMATIC FOCUS: Migration and Settlement (MIG)** Push and pull factors shape immigration to and migration within America, and the demographic change as a result of these moves shapes the migrants, society, and the environment.

**LPQ: Explain how and why migration to and within North America caused competition and conflict over time.**

- Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans and other tribes, and the United States, seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the United States and Britain. KC-3.3.1.A
- As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, feeling social, political, and ethnic tensions. KC-3.3.1.B

a. Iroquois Confederation

b. Chief Little Turtle

c. Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794

d. Treaty of Greenville, 1795

**THEMATIC FOCUS: (SOC)**

**LPQ: Explain the continuities and changes in regional attitudes about slavery as it expanded from 1754-1800**

- The expansion of slavery in the deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward slavery. KC-3.2.III.C

a. Pennsylvania Gradual Emancipation Law, 1780

## Period 4: 1800-1848

### In a Nutshell

The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, territorial, and demographic changes.

**BPQ: Explain the extent to which politics, economics, and foreign policy promoted the development of American identity from 1800-1848**

### 4.1 Key Concepts Contextualizing

**Explain the context in which the republic developed from 1800 to 1848**

#### Part 1

- A. The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.
- B. The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.
- C. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.
- D. Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.

#### Part 2

- E. Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.
- F. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.
- G. The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, and gender and family relations.
- H. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

#### Part 3

- I. The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.
- J. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.
- K. The United States' acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

### Significant Topics

#### 4.2 The Rise of Political Parties and the Era of Jefferson (PCE)

**LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic**

- In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers.

- Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.
- Following the Louisiana Purchase, the U.S. government sought influence and control over North America through a variety of means, including exploration and diplomatic efforts.

a. \*Federalists

b. \*Democratic-Republicans

c. Election of 1800 (Revolution of 1800)

d. Hartford Convention, 1814

e. Essex Junto

f. Era of Good Feelings, 1816-1824

g. Midnight judges

h. John Marshall

i. Marbury v. Madison, 1803

j. Judicial review

k. McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

l. Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824

m. \*Louisiana Purchase, 1803

n. Albert Gallatin

o. Embargo Act, 1807

p. Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-1806

### 4.3 Politics and Regional Interests (PCE)

**LPQ: Explain how different regional interests affected debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic**

- Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.
- Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American system, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country
- Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.
  - a. South Carolina Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833
  
  - b. Daniel Webster
  
  - c. John C. Calhoun
  
  - d. \*American System, 1815
  
  - e. debates over the tariff and internal improvements

f. Talmadge Amendment, 1819

g. \* Missouri Compromise, 1820

#### 4.4 America on the World Stage (WOR)

**LPQ: Explain how and why American foreign policy developed and expanded over time.**

- Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.
- The U.S. government sought influence and control over the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

a. War Hawks

b. War of 1812, 1812-1815

c. Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819

d. \*Monroe Doctrine, 1823

e. Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842

Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain that established the border between Canada and northeastern Maine.

#### 4.5 Market Revolution: Industrialization (WXT)

**LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of the innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce over time.**

- Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.
- Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods.
- Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than they linked regions in the South.
- Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.

a. Samuel Slater

b. Cyrus McCormick

c. John Deere

d. anthracite coal mining

e. \*interchangeable parts

f. Erie Canal, 1817-1825

g. turnpikes

h. National Road (Cumberland Road), 1811

i. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1828

j. \*market economy

#### 4.6 Market Revolution: Society and Culture (SOC)

**LPQ: Explain how and why innovations and commerce affected various segments of American society over time.**

- Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing Northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
- The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite, but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor.
- Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.
- Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres.

a. Lowell system

b. Baldwin Locomotive Works

c. National Trades' Union, 1834

#### 4.7 Expanding Democracy (PCE)

**LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of the expansion of participatory democracy from 1800-1848**

- The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.

#### 4.8 Jackson and Federal Power

**LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government from 180 1848**

- By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose- the Democrats, led by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay - that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.
- Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion *efforts*, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal *efforts* to control and relocate American Indian populations.

a. Panic of 1819

b. Panic of 1837

c. Second Bank of the United States, 1816

d. Tariff of 1816

e. Tariff of Abominations, 1828

f. \*Whig Party

g. Destruction of the Second Bank of the United States, 1833

h. \*Democrats

i. \*Andrew Jackson

j. \*Henry Clay



k. Indian Removal Act, 1830

l. Black Hawk

m. Worcester v. Georgia, 1832

n. Trail of Tears, 1838

o. Seminole Wars, 1814-1819, 1835-1842

p. Tecumseh

#### 4.9 The Development of an American Culture (ARC)

LPQ: Explain how and why a new national culture developed from 1800-1848

- A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.
- Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.

a. neoclassicism

b. Hudson River School, 1825-1875

c. transcendentalism

d. Ralph Waldo Emerson

e. Henry David Thoreau

f. John James Audubon

g. slave music

#### 4.10 The Second Great Awakening (ARC)

LPQ: Explain the causes of the Second Great Awakening

- The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by

the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants.

a. \*Second Great Awakening

b. Charles Finney

c. Dorothea Dix

d. Horace Mann

#### 4.11 An Age of Reform (ARC)

**LPQ: Explain how and why various reform movements developed and expanded from 1800-1848**

- The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to moral and social reforms along with greater social and geographic mobility, contributed to moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movement.
- Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.
- Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. Antislavery movements increased in the North.
- A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.

a. cult of domesticity

b. James Forten

c. American Colonization Society, 1817

d. American Anti-Slavery Society

e. William Lloyd Garrison

f. \*Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

g. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

h. Temperance

i. American Temperance Society 1826, Boston

j. Utopian communities

#### 4.12 African Americans in the Early Republic

**LPQ: Explain the continuities and change in the experience of African Americans from 1800-1848**

- Antislavery *efforts* in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions.
- Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political *efforts* aimed at changing their status.

a. Sojourner Truth

b. Liberty Party, 1840

c. Elijah Lovejoy

d. Richard Allen

e. David Walker

f. Frederick Douglass

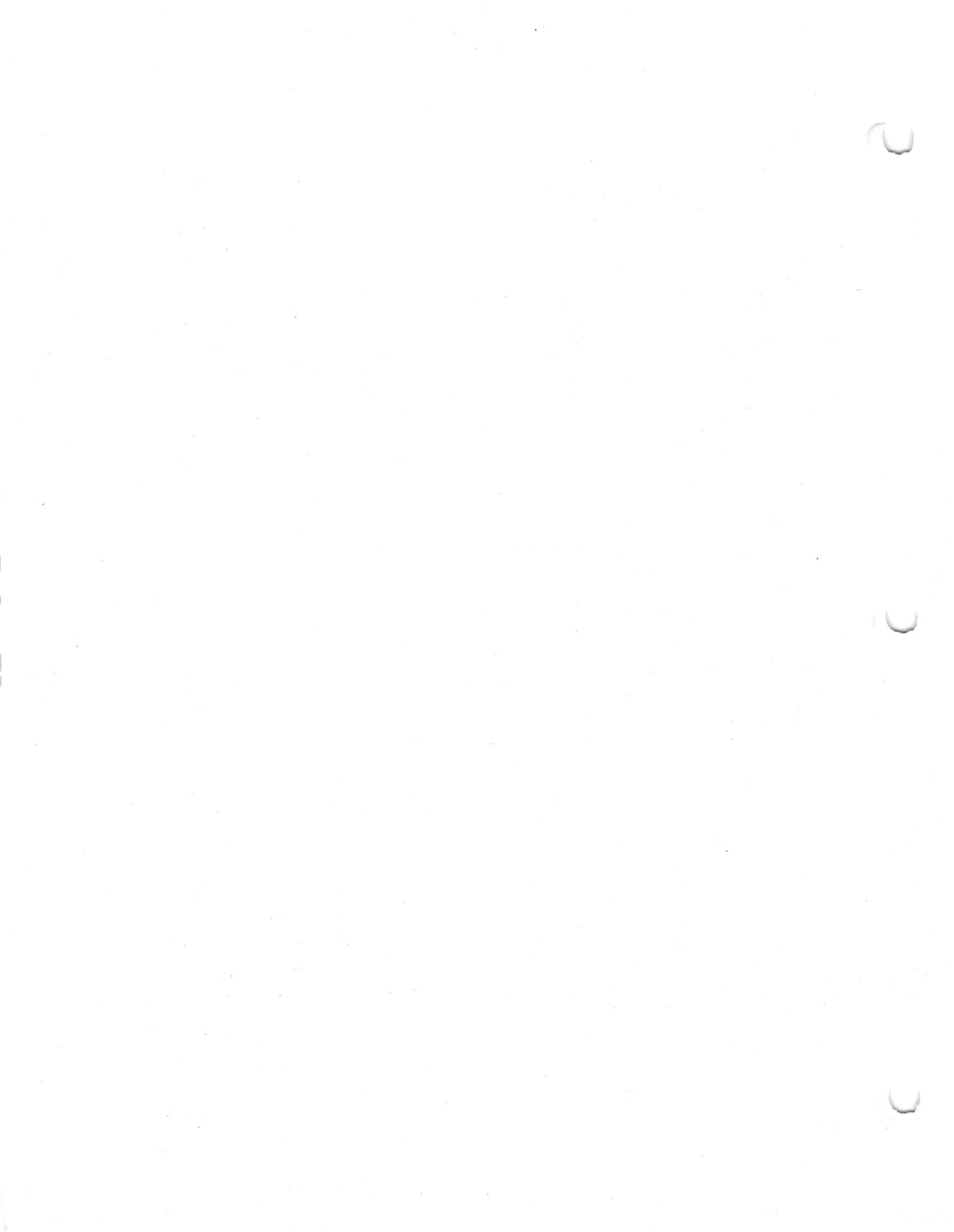
#### 4.13 The Society of the South in the Early Republic (GEO)

**LPQ: Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of the South from 1800-184**

- In the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life.
- Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity.
- As over cultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow.

a. Cotton Belt

b. Mason-Dixon Line



# Period 5: 1844-1877

## In a Nutshell

As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war - the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.

**BPQ: Compare the relative significance of the effects of the Civil War on American values.**

## Key Concepts/Contextualizing

Explain the context in which sectional conflict emerged from 1844-1877

### Part 1

- A. The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.
- B. Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives.
- C. In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants

### Part 2

- D. Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.
- E. Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.
- F. Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.

### Part 3

- G. The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.
- H. The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.
- I. Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.

## Significant Topics

### 5.2 Manifest Destiny (GEO)

LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of westward expansion from 1844-1877

- The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or religious refuge led to an increased migration to and settlement in the West.
  - Advocates of annexing western lands argued that Manifest Destiny and the superiority of American institutions compelled the United States to expand its borders westward to the Pacific Ocean.
  - Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.
  - U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia.
- 
- a. Mormons
  
  - b. California gold rush, 1849
  
  - c. Homestead Act, 1862
  
  - d. Pacific Railway Act, 1862
  
  - e. Promontory Point, Utah, 1869
  
  - f. Oregon Treaty, 1846
  
  - g. \*Manifest Destiny
- 
- a. Chinese trade
  
  - b. clipper ships
  
  - c. Commodore Matthew Perry

d. missionaries

### 5.3 The Mexican - American War (WOR)

**LPQ: Explain the causes and effects of the Mexican-American War**

- The U.S. added large territories in the West through victory in the Mexican-American War and diplomatic negotiations, raising questions about the status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in the newly acquired lands.
- U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups' economic self-sufficiency and cultures.

a. Mariano Vallejo

b. Sand Creek Massacre, 1864

c. Annexation of Texas, 1845

d. Mexican-American War, 1846-48

e. Mexican Cession, 1848

f. Gadsden Purchase, 1853

### 5.4 The Compromise of 1850 (NAT)

**LPQ: Explain the similarities and differences in how regional attitudes affected federal policy in the period after the Mexican-American War 1848.**

- The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories.
- The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850.

a. Wilmot Proviso, 1846

b. Compromise of 1850

c. popular sovereignty

d. Fugitive Slave Law, 1850

would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor.

- African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slave's escapes, a sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals
- Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution.

e. nativism

f. Know Nothings

g. peculiar institution

h. slave codes

i. Harper's Ferry, 1859

j. Free Soil Party

k. Underground Railroad, 1850-1860



## 5.6 Failure of Compromise (PCE)

LPQ: Explain the political causes of the Civil War

- The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.
  - The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.
- a. \*Republican Party, 1854
  - b. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
  - c. Lecompton Constitution, 1857
  - d. \* *Dred Scott v. Stanford*, 1857
  - e. Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858
  - f. Freeport Doctrine, 1858

## 5.7 Election of 1860 and Secession (PCE)

LPQ: Explain the various factors that contributed to the union victory in the Civil War.

- Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War.
- a. \*Abraham Lincoln
  - b. Crittenden Compromise, 1860
  - c. Southern Secession
  - d. Confederate States of America
  - e. Fort Sumter, 1861

- c. Vicksburg, 1863
- d. Gettysburg, 1863
- e. March to the Sea, 1864
- f. Appomattox Court House, 1865

## 5.9 Government Policies During the Civil War (NAT)

**LPQ: Explain how Lincoln's leadership during the Civil War impacted American ideals over the course of the war.**

- Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy.
- Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals.

- a. \*Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
- b. \*Gettysburg Address, 1863
- c. 54<sup>th</sup> Mass

## 5.10 Reconstruction (5.10)

**LPQ: Explain the effects of government policy during Reconstruction on society from 1865-1877**

- Reconstruction altered relationships between the states and the federal government and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.
- The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment abolished slavery while the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.
- The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments to the Constitution.
- Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve.
- Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- a. \*13th Amendment, 1865
- b. \*14th Amendment, 1868
- c. \*15th Amendment, 1870
- d. Civil Rights Act of 1875
- e. \*Radical Republicans

k Freedman's Bureau, 1865-1872

l. Black Reconstruction

m. Hiram Revels

n. Blanche K. Bruce

o. Robert Smalls

p. carpetbagger

q. scalawag

### 5.11 Failure of Reconstruction (NAT)

**Explain how and why Reconstructions resulted in continuity and change in regional and national understanding of what is meant to be an American**

- Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South.
- Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

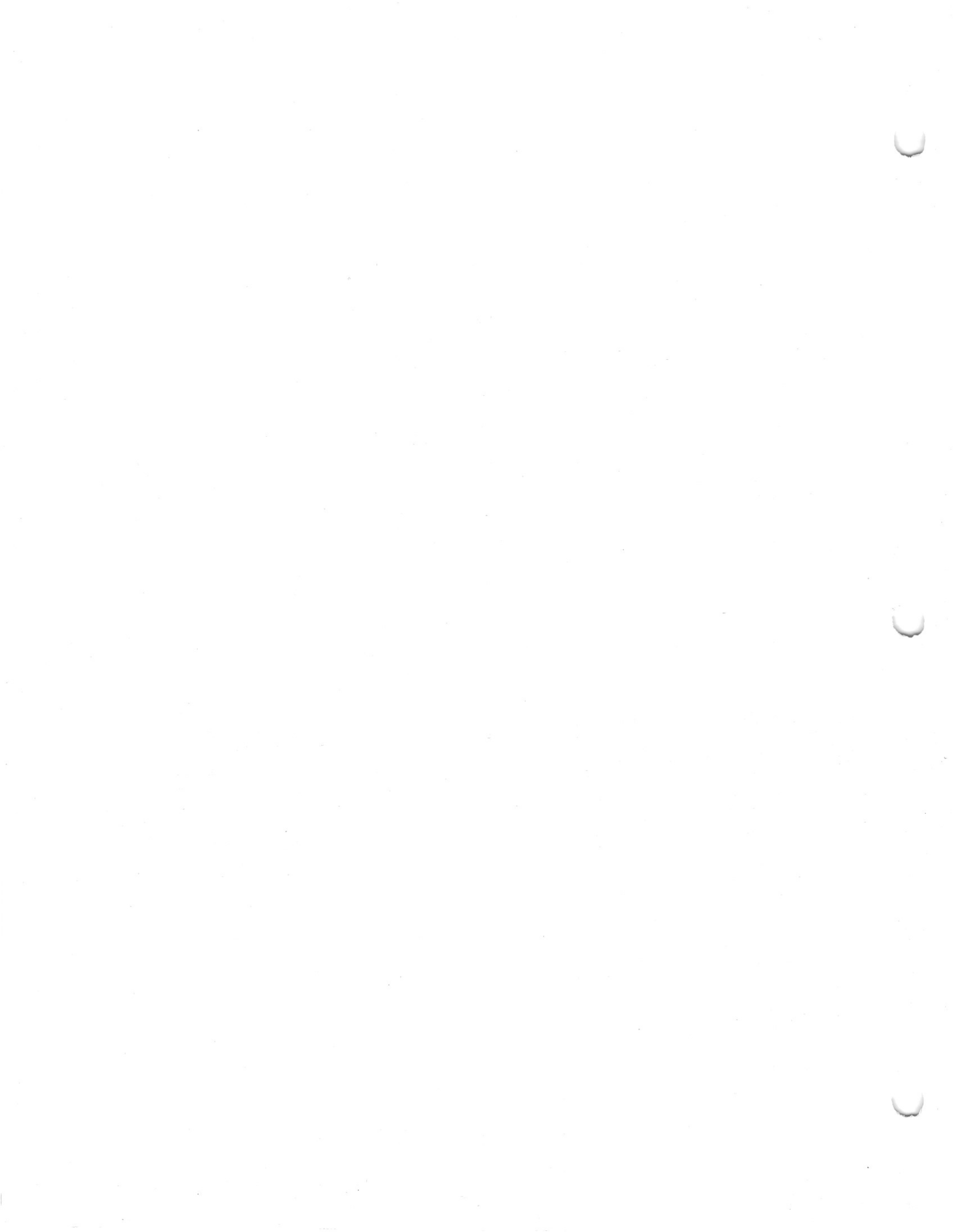
a. black codes

a. Ku Klux Klan

b. Redeemers

c. Compromise of 1877

d. sharecropping (tenant farming)



## Period 6: 1865-1898

### In a Nutshell

The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.

**NOTE: Critical Items are denoted with a “\*\*”**

**Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1865-1898**

#### Key Concepts/Contextualizing

**Explain the historical context for the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.**

#### Part 1

- A. Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.
- B. Large-scale industrial production - accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies - generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.
- C. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.
- D. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

#### Part 2

- E. The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and **rural** areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.
- F. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.
- G. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.

#### Part 3

- H. The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.
- I. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.
- J. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.

### Significant Topics

#### 6.2 Westward Expansion: Economic Development (MIG)

### **Explain the causes and effects of the settlement of the West from 1877-1898**

- Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices.
  - many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by crating local and regional cooperative organizations.
  - Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America.
  - The building of transcontinental railroads the discovery of mineral resources, and government policies promoted economic growth and created new communities and centers of commercial activity.
- a. Frederick Taylor
  - b. railroad subsidies
  - c. Morrill Land-Grant Acts, 1862 and 1890
  - d. Grange, 1867
  - e. Granger Laws
  - f. Farmers' Alliance
  - g. Colored Farmers' Alliance, 1886
  - h. Las Gorras Blancas (The "White Caps"), 1889

### **6.3 Westward Expansion: Social and Cultural Development (MIG)**

#### **Explain the causes and effect of the settlement of the west from 1877-1898**

- In hopes of achieving ideals of self-sufficiency and independence, migrants moved to both rural and boomtown areas of the West for opportunities, such as building the railroads, mining, farming, and ranching.
- As migrant populations increased in number and the American bison population was decimated, competition for land and resources in the West among white settlers, American Indians, and Mexican Americans led to an increase in violent conflict.
- The U.S government violated treaties with American Indians and responded to resistance with military force, eventually confining American Indians to reservations and denying tribal

sovereignty.

- a. Frederick Jackson Turner
- b. Crazy Horse
- c. Sitting Bull
- d. Great Sioux War, 1876-1881
- e. Little Big Horn, 1876
- f. Chief Joseph
- g. Helen Hunt Jackson
- h. \*\* Dawes Severalty Act, 1887
- i. Ghost Dance
- j. Massacre at Wounded Knee, 1890

#### 6.4 The "New South" (NAT)

**Explain how various actors contributed to continuity and change in the "New South" from 1877-1898**

- Despite the industrialization of some segments of the Southern economy - a change promoted by Southern leaders who called for a "New South" - agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activity in the South.
  - The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that upheld racial segregation helped to mark the end of most of the political gains African Americans made during Reconstruction, Facing increased violence, discrimination, and scientific theories of race African American reformers continued to fight for political and social equality.
- a. \*\* The New South
  - b. \*\* sharecropping (tenant farming)
  - c. \*\* Jim Crow Laws
  - d. grandfather clause
  - e. \*\* *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
  - f. Booker T. Washington
  - g. Atlanta Compromise, 1895
  - h. Ida Wells-Barnett
  - i. W.E.B. DuBois
  - j. \*\* laissez faire

#### 6.5 Technological Innovation (WXT)



**Explain the effects of technological innovations and greater access to natural resources to dramatically increase the production of goods.**

- Businesses made use of technological innovations and greater access to natural resources to dramatically increase the production of goods.

#### **6.6 The Rise of Industrial Capitalism (WXT)**

**Explain the socioeconomic continuities and changes associated with the growth of industrial capitalism from 1865-1898**

- Large-scale industrial production – accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, pro-growth government policies – generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.
- Businesses made use of redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods.
- Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth.

- a. J.P. Morgan
- b. John D. Rockefeller
- c. \*\* Andrew Carnegie
- d. horizontal integration
- e. vertical integration
- f. robber baron
- g. \*\* Gilded Age
- h. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

#### **6.7 Labor in the Gilded Age (WXT)**

**Explain the socioeconomic continuities and changes associated with the growth of industrial capitalism from 1865-1898**

- As the price of many goods decreased, workers' real wages increased, providing new access to a

variety of goods and services; many Americans' standards of living improved, while the gap between rich and poor grew.

- Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/ or directly confronting business leaders.
  - The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration; child labor also increased.
- a. Knights of Labor, 1869
  - b. Great Railroad Strike of 1877
  - c. Haymarket Square 1886
  - d. Homestead Strike, 1892
  - e. Pullman Strike, 1894
  - f. Eugene Debs
  - g. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890
  - h. American Federation of Labor (AFL), 1886
  - i. Samuel Gompers
  - j. Mother Jones

### **6.8 Responses to Immigration in the Gilded Age (MIG)**

**Explain the various responses to immigration in the period over time.**

- Increasing public debates over assimilation and Americanization accompanied the growth of international migration. Many immigrants negotiated compromises between the cultures they brought and the culture they found in the United States.
- Social commentators advocated theories later described as Social Darwinism to justify the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable.
- Many women, like Jane Addams, worked in settlement houses to help immigrant adapt to U.S. language and customs.

- a. \*\* Social Darwinism
- b. Ellis Island
- c. \*\* assimilation
- d. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
- e. American Protective Association, 1887

### 6.9 Immigration and Migration in the Gilded Age (MIG)

**Explain how cultural and economic factors affected migration patterns over time.**

- The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration.
- As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they attracted immigrants from Asia and southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrants within and out of the South. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions.
- urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers.

- a. Old Immigration
- b. New Immigration

### 6.10 Development of the Middle Class

**Explain the causes of increased economic opportunity and its effects on society.**

- Corporations' need for managers and for male and female clerical workers, as well as increased access to educational institutions fostered the growth of a distinctive middle class. A growing amount of leisure time also helped expand consumer culture.
- Some business leaders argued that the wealthy had moral obligation to help the less fortunate and improve society, as articulated in the idea known as the Gospel of Wealth, and they made philanthropic contributions that enhanced educational opportunities and urban environments.

- a. Henry George

- b. Edward Bellamy
- c. \*\* Gospel of Wealth
- d. conspicuous consumption

### 6.11 Reform in the Gilded Age

**Explain how different reform movements responded to the rise of industrial capitalism in the Gilded Age.**

- A number of artists and critics, including agrarians, utopians, socialists, and advocates of the Social Gospel, championed alternative visions for the economy and U.S. society.
- Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, and promoting social and political reform.
- Settlement Houses – run by educated middleclass women.\
- Washington Gladden – Social Gospel movement – *Social facts and Forces*

- a. socialism
- b. National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), 1869
- c. American Women Suffrage Association (AWSA), 1869
- d. Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), 1874
- e. Jane Addams
- f. Lillian Wald
- g. \*\* Social Gospel

### 6.12 Controversies over the Role of Government in the Gilded Age

**Explain the continuities and changes in the role of the government in the US economy**

- Some argued that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long

run, and they opposed government intervention during economic downturns.

- Foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America.

### 6.13 Politics in the Gilded Age

**Explain the similarities and differences between the political parties during the Gilded Age.**

- Economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create the People's (Populist) Party, which called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic system.
  - The major political parties appealed to lingering divisions from Civil War and contended over tariffs and currency issues, even as reformers argued that economic greed and self-interest had corrupted all levels of government.
  - In an urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines thrived, in part by providing immigrants and the poor with social services.
- a. tenements
  - b. \*\* People's (Populist) Party. 1891
  - c. Omaha Platform, 1892
  - d. gold standard
  - e. free silver
  - f. Panic of 1893
  - g. William Jennings Bryan, 1896
  - h. patronage (spoils system)
  - i. Credit Mobilier
  - j. Tammany Hall
  - k. William Tweed

l. Whiskey Ring

m. Mugwumps

n. Pendleton Act, 1883

o. Thomas Nast

p. Interstate Commerce Act, 1887

q. Australian (secret) ballot

r. initiative and referendum

## Period 7: 1890-1945

### In a Nutshell

An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.

**Compare the relative significance of the major events of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in shaping American identity.**

### Key Concepts/Contextualizing

**Explain the context in which America grew into its role as a world power.**

#### Part 1

- A. Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.
- B. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.
- C. In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.
- D. During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.

#### Part 2

- E. Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.
- F. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity.
- G. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.

#### Part 3

- H. Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.
- I. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America's role in the world.
- J. World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.
- K. U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.

### Significant Topics

## 7.2 Imperialism: Debates (WOR)

Explain the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation's proper role in the world.

- Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the Western frontier was "closed" to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe.
- Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the U.S. should not extend its territory overseas.

- a. \*\*closing of the Frontier, 1890
- b. \*\*Alfred Thayer Mahan
- c. Queen Liliuokalani
- d. Insular Cases, 1901
- e. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903
- f. Roosevelt Corollary, 1904
- g. Dollar Diplomacy
- h. Pancho Villa's raid, 1916

## 7.3 The Spanish-American War (WOR)

Explain the effects of the Spanish-American War

- The American victory in the Spanish-American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines.



- a. yellow journalism
- b. U.S.S. Maine
- c. Filipino Rebellion, 1899-1902

#### **7.4 The Progressives (PCE)**

**Compare the goals and effects of the Progressive reform movement.**

**Compare the attitudes toward the use of natural resources from 1890-1945**

- Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.
- The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.
- On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and woman suffrage.
- Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources.

- a. \*\*Progressive Era, 1901-1917
- b. Muckrakers
- c. Florence Kelly
- d. Square Deal

- e. Northern Securities Company, 1904
- f. Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
- g. Meat Inspection Act, 1906
- h. \*\*Election of 1912
- i. \*\*New Nationalism
- j. \*\*New Freedom
- k. Underwood Tariff, 1913
- l. Federal Reserve Act, 1913
- m. Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914
- n. Federal Trade Commission, 1914
- o. \*\*Progressive Amendments

## 7.5 World War I: Military and Diplomacy (WOR)

Explain the causes and consequences of US involvement in WWI

- After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.
- Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the U.S.'s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies

- Despite Wilson's deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.
- a. \*\*US. enters World War I, 1917
  - b. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)
  - c. \*\*Fourteen Points, 1918
  - d. \*\*Treaty of Versailles, 1919
  - e. \*\*League of Nations

## 7.6 World War I: Home Front (MIG)

**Explain the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time.**

- Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.
  - Immigration from Europe reached its peak in the years before World War I. During World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration.
  - The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.
  - In the Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.
- a. Espionage Act of 1917 and Sedition Act of 1918
  - b. *Schenck v. United States*, 1919

- c. Palmer Raids, 1919-1920
- d. \*\*Great Migration of African Americans
- e. National Origins Act, 1924
- f. Sacco and Vanzetti, 1927

### **7.7 1920s: Innovations in Communication and Technology (WXT)**

**Explain the causes and consequences of the innovations in communication and technology in the US over time.**

- New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.
- New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures.
- By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants.

- a. Wright Brothers, 1903
- b. Model T Ford introduced, 1908
- c. assembly line
- d. Charles Lindbergh, 1927
- e. KDKA in Pittsburgh, 1920

## 7.8 1920s: Cultural and Political Controversies (MIG)

**Explain the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time.**

**Explain the causes and effects of developments in popular culture in the US over time.**

- By 1920s, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants.
  - After World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration.
  - migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such as the Harlem Renaissance movement.
  - In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration.
- a. Ku Klux Klan March on Washington, 1925
  - b. Immigration Act, 1924
  - c. \*\*Fundamentalism vs Modernism
  - d. Prohibition
  - e. \*\*Harlem Renaissance
  - f. jazz
  - g. Jelly Roll Morton
  - h. Louis Armstrong
  - i. Ashcan School

j. Edward Hopper

k. *The Jazz Singer*, 1927

l. Yiddish Theater

### 7.9 The Great Depression (WXT)

**Explain the causes of the Great Depression and its effects on the economy.**

- The United States continue its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.
- Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, in particular the Great Depression, led to calls for stronger financial regulatory system.
- During the 1930s, policy makers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the great Depression by transforming the U.s into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.

a. \*\*Great Depression, 1929-1941

b. \*\*Stock Market Crash, 1929

c. Smoot-Hawley Tariff, 1930

d. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932

e. Bonus March, 1932

### 7.10 The New Deal (PCE)

**Explain how the Great Depression and the New Deal impacted American political, social, and economic life over time.**

- Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.
- Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope.

- Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies and fostered a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.
- The increased demand for war production and labor during World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.

a. \*\*Roosevelt's New Deal, 1933-1945

b. New Deal Programs to Stimulate Economic Activity

c. Glass-Steagall Act, 1933

d. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 1933

e. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), 1934

f. Wagner Act, 1935

g. Social Security Act, 1935

h. Court-Packing Plan, 1937

m. Roosevelt Recession, 1938

n. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1938

o. New Deal Democratic Coalition

p. Huey Long

q. Charles Coughlin

### 7.11 Interwar Foreign Policy (WOR)

**Explain the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation's proper role in the world.**

- In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism.
- In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.

a. Washington Naval Conference, 1921-1922

b. Stimson Doctrine, 1932

c. \*\*Good Neighbor Policy

d. Neutrality Acts, 1935-1939

e. Lend-Lease Act, 1940

f. Atlantic Charter, 1941

g. \*\*Pearl Harbor, 1941



## 7.12 World War II: Mobilization (SOC)

**Explain how and why US participation in WWII transformed American society.**

- The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country's strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war y equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops.
  - Mobilization provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans.
  - Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.
- a. Mexican Repatriation, 1929-1939
  - b. Bracero Program, 1942
  - c. Luisa Moreno
  - d. Gentleman's Agreement, 1907
  - e. ✓Great Migration of African Americans
  - f. National Origins Act, 1924

## 7.13 World War II: Military (WOR)

**Explain the causes and effects of the victory of the US and its allies over the Axis powers.**

- Americans viewed World War II as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies. This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust.
- Military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation.

- The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women, and campaigns such as Pacific "island-hopping" and the D-Day invasion. The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons.
  - a. Manhattan Project, 1942
  - b. Invasion of Normandy (D-Day), 1944
  - c. Yalta Conference, 1945
  - d. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945
  - e. Rosie the Riveter
  - f. A. Philip Randolph
  - g. Congress of Racial Equality, 1942
  - h. Japanese-American Internment, 1942
  - i. Zoot Suit Riots, 1943

#### **7.14 Postwar Diplomacy (WOR)**

**Explain the consequences of US involvement in WWII.**

- The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.

