U.S. History Tutorials offer targeted instruction, practice, and review designed to build students' knowledge of U.S. history and their comfort with historical thinking skills. Students engage with the content in an interactive, feedback-rich environment as they progress through standards-aligned modules. By constantly honing their ability to apply historical knowledge in abstract and concrete forms, students build the depth of knowledge and higher-order thinking skills required to demonstrate their mastery when put to the test.

In each module, the Learn It and Try It make complex ideas accessible through focused content, guided analysis, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback as students reason through increasingly challenging problems. The Review It offers a high impact summary of key concepts and relates those concepts to students' lives. The Test It assesses students' mastery of the module's concepts, providing granular performance data to students and teachers after each attempt. To help students concentrate on the content most relevant to them, unit-level pretests and posttests can quickly identify where students are strong and where they're still learning.

This Tutorial is built to state standards.

Unit 1: Reconstruction

- **RECONSTRUCTING THE SOUTH**
  - USH.C.1.1.B: Explain the constitutional issues that arose in the post-Civil War era. Analyze the Constitutions concepts of federalism, separation of powers, and the system of checks and balances to changing relationships in American politics as the nation rebuilt following the Civil War.
- **THE EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION**
  - USH.C.1.1.A: Explain the constitutional issues that arose in the post-Civil War era. Summarize the fundamental principles of the American representative democracy and how events of the post-war era affected the Constitutions balance of the public good with the protection of individual rights.
  - USH.C.1.1.C: Explain the constitutional issues that arose in the post-Civil War era. Examine the meanings and effects of the Reconstruction Amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments) and the Civil Rights Act of 1867, assessing the extent to which each enabled social, political, and economic change.
  - USH.C.1.2.B: Analyze the post-Reconstruction civil rights struggles. Explain the reasons for adoption of Black Codes immediately following the Civil War and their limitations on economic opportunities and property ownership.
  - USH.C.1.2.C: Analyze the post-Reconstruction civil rights struggles. Describe how some Southerners responded to change brought about by Reconstruction, including the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, its methods of intimidation such as lynching, and the effect of Jim Crow laws aimed at establishing segregation.

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Unit 2: The West

- **WESTWARD EXPANSION**
  - USH.C.1.4.A: Analyze the causes and effects of the continuing westward migration and territorial growth after the Civil War. Explain the impact of the Homestead Act, the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, and the purchase of Alaska on settlement patterns and Native populations.
- **NATIVE PEOPLE IN THE WEST**
  - USH.C.1.4.B: Analyze the causes and effects of the continuing westward migration and territorial growth after the Civil War. Describe Grants Peace Policy including the establishment of reservations and the use of religious organizations to assimilate American Indians through religious instruction and agricultural training.
  - USH.C.1.4.C: Analyze the causes and effects of the continuing westward migration and territorial growth after the Civil War. Examine American Indian perspectives on westward expansion and the end of the Indian Wars at Wounded Knee, as expressed by such leaders as Red Cloud, Quanah Parker, and Chief Joseph.
  - USH.C.1.4.D: Analyze the causes and effects of the continuing westward migration and territorial growth after the Civil War. Describe the intent and effects of assimilation policies including the impact of Indian boarding schools on Native culture, identity, and economic outcomes over time.
  - USH.C.1.4.E: Analyze the causes and effects of the continuing westward migration and territorial growth after the Civil War. Evaluate the impact of the Dawes Act on Tribal sovereignty and land ownership.

Unit 3: The Second Industrial Revolution 1

- **THE RISE OF INDUSTRY**
  - USH.C.2.1.A: Evaluate the transformation of American society, economy, politics, and culture during the American Industrial Revolution. Explain how the United States was transformed from an agrarian to an increasingly industrial, urbanized society and how this transformation created both new economic opportunities, as well as societal problems.
  - USH.C.2.1.D: Evaluate the transformation of American society, economy, politics, and culture during the American Industrial Revolution. Identify the impact of new inventions and industrial production methods on the growth of the American economy and standard of living (e.g., technologies developed by Thomas Edison, Alexander G. Bell, Henry Ford, and the Bessemer Process).
- **CORPORATIONS, CAPITALISM, AND THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY**
  - USH.C.2.1.C: Evaluate the transformation of American society, economy, politics, and culture during the American Industrial Revolution. Analyze the impact of capitalism and laissez-faire policy on business practices, such as monopolies, the characterization of robber barons and the role of industrialists in economic growth, as well as philanthropy (e.g., Cornelius Vanderbilt, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Andrew Carnegie, including his Gospel of Wealth essay) on society.

Unit 4: The Second Industrial Revolution 2

- **CULTURE OF THE GILDED AGE**

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- USH.C.2.1.E: Evaluate the transformation of American society, economy, politics, and culture during the American Industrial Revolution. Examine the complex conditions that characterized the Gilded Age (e.g., rapidly expanding economy, growing middle class and the influence of mass culture, concentration of wealth, corrupt politics, poverty, and environmental consequences).

- **POLITICS OF THE GILDED AGE**
  - USH.C.1.3.B: Analyze the impact of immigration on settlement patterns in American society and economic growth. Describe the Americanization programs which sought to integrate and assimilate immigrants (e.g., political party machines, Tammany Hall) through instruction in English and the American system of government.
  - USH.C.2.1.B: Evaluate the transformation of American society, economy, politics, and culture during the American Industrial Revolution. Describe the changing role of the American farmer, including the establishment of the Granger movement.

Unit 5: Immigration and Cities

- **PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION**
  - USH.C.1.3.A: Analyze the impact of immigration on settlement patterns in American society and economic growth. Summarize the reasons for immigration and the immigrant experiences of Southern Europeans, Eastern Europeans, and East Asians at processing centers such as Ellis Island and Angel Island.
  - USH.C.1.3.D: Analyze the impact of immigration on settlement patterns in American society and economic growth. Describe the contributions of Chinese immigrants to the national economy and nativist opposition to their continued immigration.
  - USH.C.1.3.E: Analyze the impact of immigration on settlement patterns in American society and economic growth. Explain changes in federal immigration policy including the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemens Agreement, and the Supreme Courts application of the 14th Amendment.
- **URBANIZATION AND ITS CHALLENGES**
  - USH.C.1.3.C: Analyze the impact of immigration on settlement patterns in American society and economic growth. Examine the rise and motivations of Nativism against a new wave of Eastern European immigrants.

Unit 6: The Progressive Era 1

- **SUFFRAGE AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - USH.C.2.2.A: Evaluate the efforts of major reform movements in addressing social issues. Describe the Womens Suffrage Movement, focusing on the leadership of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Alice Paul, as well as strategies used to bring attention to the suffrage cause.
  - USH.C.2.2.C: Evaluate the efforts of major reform movements in addressing social issues. Summarize changing race relations as a result of the Plessy v. Ferguson decision, establishing a doctrine that became known as separate but equal.
  - USH.C.2.2.D: Evaluate the efforts of major reform movements in addressing social issues. Describe continued attempts to disenfranchise African Americans through the use of poll taxes and literacy

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tests by some state governments.

- USH.C.2.2.E: Evaluate the efforts of major reform movements in addressing social issues. Compare the viewpoints of early civil right leaders, such as Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Ida B. Wells, in response to rising racial tensions.
- USH.C.2.2.F: Evaluate the efforts of major reform movements in addressing social issues. Evaluate the influence of the Niagara Movement and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) on expanding opportunities for African Americans.

- **SOCIAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - USH.C.2.1.F: Evaluate the transformation of American society, economy, politics, and culture during the American Industrial Revolution. Evaluate the role of muckrakers and social reformers (e.g., Jane Addams, Ida Tarbell, Jacob Riis, Upton Sinclair) on increased awareness of business practices and societal concerns, including child labor, working conditions, and the regulation of big business.
  - USH.C.2.2.B: Evaluate the efforts of major reform movements in addressing social issues. Explain how the Social Gospel movement emphasized the engagement of churches in social reform and the application of Christian principles to societal problems such as poverty, inequality, and injustice.

Unit 7: The Progressive Era 2

- **POLITICAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - USH.C.2.3.A: Evaluate the rise and reforms of Populism and the Progressive Movement. Describe how democratic processes (e.g., direct primary, initiative petition, referendum, recall) intended to limit political corruption by making politicians and lawmaking more immediately responsive to the people.
  - USH.C.2.3.C: Evaluate the rise and reforms of Populism and the Progressive Movement. Trace the series of events leading to and the effects of the 16th and 17th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
  - USH.C.2.4.A: Analyze and compare the personalities, actions and policies of presidents during the Progressive Era. Describe the efforts of President Theodore Roosevelts administration, including the promises of the Square Deal, Meat Inspection Act, trust-busting laws, and support for conservation.
  - USH.C.2.4.C: Analyze and compare the personalities, actions and policies of presidents during the Progressive Era. Evaluate the significance of the 1912 presidential election, including the rise of Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party and the viability of Eugene V. Debs Socialist Party.
  - USH.C.2.4.D: Analyze and compare the personalities, actions and policies of presidents during the Progressive Era. Describe the work of President Woodrow Wilsons administration, including the promises of New Freedom and passage of the Federal Reserve Act.
- **ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - USH.C.2.1.G: Evaluate the transformation of American society, economy, politics, and culture during the American Industrial Revolution. Assess the significance of the Labor Movement (e.g., Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor), including the leadership of Samuel Gompers and Eugene V. Debs, by comparing its early goals (e.g., trade unions, favorable legislation) to strategies and their repercussions (e.g., Pullman Strike, Haymarket Riot).

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- USH.C.2.3.D: Evaluate the rise and reforms of Populism and the Progressive Movement. Describe how the rise of trusts and monopolies impacted consumers and workers, prompting governments response with the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts.
- USH.C.2.4.B: Analyze and compare the personalities, actions and policies of presidents during the Progressive Era. Examine President William Howard Tafts trust-busting agenda, the Pure Food and Drug Act, and formation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Unit 8: American Imperialism

- **THE DRIVE FOR EXPANSION**
  - USH.C.3.1.A: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Explain the rise of the United States as a world power amidst debates over the United States role in world affairs and overseas expansion.
  - USH.C.3.1.B: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Compare the economic, religious, social, and political rationales for American imperialism, comparing the concept of Social Darwinism to arguments made by Anti-Imperialists and colonial responses.
  - USH.C.3.1.C: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Explain American influence, as well as the motivations, leading to the annexation of the kingdom of Hawaii, including the influence of Admiral Alfred T. Mahans vision for American naval power.
  - USH.C.3.1.H: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Examine how President Wilson's ethical and religious beliefs influenced his vision of Missionary Diplomacy as Americas moral responsibility to spread the benefits of democracy to emerging nations.
- **THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**
  - USH.C.3.1.D: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Identify events leading to the call of Americans to engage in war with Spain, assessing the influence of yellow journalism and jingoism.
  - USH.C.3.1.E: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Examine how the Spanish-American War resulted in the rise of the United States as a world power, leading to new territorial acquisitions and followed by national insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines.
  - USH.C.3.1.F: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Assess the foreign policy of President Roosevelts Big Stick Diplomacy and his Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, influencing the acquisition and construction of the Panama Canal.
- **AMERICA EXPANDS: HAWAII, PANAMA, AND BEYOND**
  - USH.C.3.1.G: Evaluate the impact of Imperialism on international relations and its effect on developing nations. Explain the focus of President Tafts Dollar Diplomacy to ensure the financial stability of a region while protecting and extending national commercial interests.

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Unit 9: World War I Part 1

- **THE PATH TO WORLD WAR I**
  - USH.C.3.2.A: Evaluate the long-term impact of Americas entry into World War I on national politics, the economy, and society. Examine the justification for the United States movement from neutrality to engagement in World War I by explaining the intent and impact of the Zimmermann Telegram and threats to international trade caused by the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- **ON THE WAR FRONT**
  - USH.C.3.2.B: Evaluate the long-term impact of Americas entry into World War I on national politics, the economy, and society. Identify the Selective Service Act as a means to mobilize armed forces to support allied nations of the Triple Entente during the First World War.
- **ON THE HOME FRONT**
  - USH.C.3.2.D: Evaluate the long-term impact of Americas entry into World War I on national politics, the economy, and society. Explain how the American Expeditionary Forces, economic support, and the production of armaments helped turn the tide of war, leading to an Allied victory.

Unit 10: World War I Part 2

- **THE AFRICAN AMERICAN WARTIME EXPERIENCE**
  - USH.C.3.2.E: Evaluate the long-term impact of Americas entry into World War I on national politics, the economy, and society. Analyze the impact of the war on the home front including the use of propaganda, womens increased role in industry, the marshaling of industrial production, and the Great Migration.
- **OUTCOMES OF THE WAR: AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER**
  - USH.C.3.2.F: Evaluate the long-term impact of Americas entry into World War I on national politics, the economy, and society. Examine Wilsons foreign policy as proposed in his Fourteen Points and reasons for the nations return to isolationism highlighted by the Senates rejection of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the proposed League of Nations.

Unit 11: America in the 1920s

- **A TIME OF EASE: THE POSTWAR ECONOMIC BOOM**
  - USH.C.4.1.B: Examine the economic, political, social, and cultural transformations between the World Wars. Describe the transition from wartime to peace under the Harding Administration, including the demobilization of drafted soldiers, federal budget cuts, and amnesty for political prisoners.
  - USH.C.4.2.A: Analyze the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties and the collapse of the American economy, leading to the Great Depression. Describe the booming economy based upon access to easy credit through installment buying and a return to laissez-faire economics during the Harding and Coolidge Administrations.
- **A TIME OF FEAR: THE RED SCARE, NATIVISM, AND RACISM**
  - USH.C.3.2.C: Evaluate the long-term impact of Americas entry into World War I on national politics, the economy, and society. Describe the purpose of the Espionage Act and Sedition Act within the context

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of the First Red Scare and its impact on individual liberties, such as the imprisonment of anti-war critics and activists, the Palmer Raids, and the Sacco-Vanzetti trials.

- USH.C.4.1.C: Examine the economic, political, social, and cultural transformations between the World Wars. Examine the presidency of President Calvin Coolidge and his philosophy of limited government, debates over immigration policy, including the impact of the Immigration Act of 1924, which established national quotas related to origin.

- **THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE AND THE ROARING 20S**
  - USH.C.4.1.D: Examine the economic, political, social, and cultural transformations between the World Wars. Identify new forms of cultural expression (e.g., radio, Hollywood films, comic books), including the significant impact of African American culture as exhibited by the Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age.
- **SOCIAL CONFLICT AND CHANGE**
  - USH.C.2.3.B: Evaluate the rise and reforms of Populism and the Progressive Movement. Explain the impact of William Jennings Bryan and his Cross of Gold message on the political landscape.
  - USH.C.4.1.A: Examine the economic, political, social, and cultural transformations between the World Wars. Explain how the era reflected change, characterized by clashes between modern and traditional values, exemplified by the passage of the 18th and 21st Amendments, the Scopes Trial, issues of womens rights, and the efforts of Carrie Chapman Catt resulting in the ratification of the 19th Amendment.
  - USH.C.4.1.E: Examine the economic, political, social, and cultural transformations between the World Wars. Describe the rising racial tensions in American society, resulting in the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, lynchings, violence typified by the Tulsa Race Massacre, and the continued use of poll taxes and literacy tests to disenfranchise African Americans, including responses by African American leadership, such as Marcus Garvey.
  - USH.C.4.1.F: Examine the economic, political, social, and cultural transformations between the World Wars. Assess the effects of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 on the status of Tribal citizens with regards to dual citizenship, the divided Tribal reaction regarding sovereignty concerns, and efforts by some states to deny voting rights.

Unit 12: The Great Depression and the New Deal

- **CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION**
  - USH.C.4.2.B: Analyze the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties and the collapse of the American economy, leading to the Great Depression. Examine the various factors contributing to and exacerbating the global depression, including German reparations, Allied war debts, American loans to Europe, and the Smoot-Hawley Tariffs strain on international trade.
  - USH.C.4.2.C: Analyze the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties and the collapse of the American economy, leading to the Great Depression. Identify causes contributing to an unstable economy including the overproduction of agriculture products, greater speculation in the stock market and buying on margin, and laissez faire policies.

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- USH.C.4.2.D: Analyze the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties and the collapse of the American economy, leading to the Great Depression. Examine the role of the Stock Market Crash and bank failures in weakening both the agricultural and manufacturing sectors of the economy, as well as decimating the savings of middle-class families.

- **THE DUST BOWL AND THE IMPACTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION**
  - USH.C.4.2.E: Analyze the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties and the collapse of the American economy, leading to the Great Depression. Explain growing labor unrest and industrys reactions by describing the use of sit-down strikes and court injunctions and examining why socialism and communism appealed to labor.
  - USH.C.4.2.G: Analyze the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties and the collapse of the American economy, leading to the Great Depression. Analyze how President Herbert Hoovers philosophy of rugged individualism, public works projects, and restrictive monetary policies attempted to address massive unemployment; describe examples of public reaction to such measures (e.g., Bonus Army March, Hoovervilles, presidential election of 1932).
- **THE NEW DEAL**
  - USH.C.4.2.F: Analyze the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties and the collapse of the American economy, leading to the Great Depression. Analyze points of view regarding the economic and social impact of the Great Depression on individuals, families, and the nation.
  - USH.C.4.3.A: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Assess changing viewpoints regarding the expanding role of government as expressed in President Franklin Roosevelts First Inaugural Address.
  - USH.C.4.3.B: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Examine how national policies, based upon John Maynard Keynes theory of deficit spending, addressed the economic crisis, and evaluate the critiques of centralized economic planning.
  - USH.C.4.3.C: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Analyze the controversies arising from New Deal economic policies, including charges of socialism and the effect of President Roosevelts court packing plan on the future of the New Deal.
  - USH.C.4.3.D: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Summarize the goals and effectiveness of new federal agencies to address conditions of the Great Depression (e.g., Social Security Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation FDIC, Works Progress Administration WPA, Civilian Conservation Corps CCC, Tennessee Valley Authority TVA).
  - USH.C.4.3.E: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Identify the natural and man-made factors resulting in the environmental disaster known as the Dust Bowl, analyzing its

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effects on agricultural production, migration, and the national economy, as well as New Deal response (e.g., Farm Security Administration).

- USH.C.4.3.F: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Explain how the Indian Reorganization Act intended to reverse federal policy by restoring lands to Tribal trust status and endorsing Tribal constitutions, which affected the thirty-nine Tribes of Oklahoma.
- USH.C.4.3.G: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Describe the extent that New Deal programs provided relief for African-Americans, including the influence of the Black Cabinet and educator Mary McLeod Bethune.
- USH.C.4.3.H: Analyze the impact of the New Deal in addressing the challenges of the Great Depression by transforming the federal governments role in domestic economic policies. Explain how the Great Depression and the New Deal affected American politics by the emergence of a New Deal coalition consisting of blue-collar workers, farmers, Jews, and Catholics.

Unit 13: World War II Part 1

- **FROM ISOLATIONISM TO INVOLVEMENT**
  - USH.C.5.1.A: Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Examine fascism in Germany and Italy, including its roots in economic depression, effects of the Versailles Treaty, and ideology, culminating in German rearmament and militarization of the Rhineland.
  - USH.C.5.1.B: Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Examine the public stance of appeasement, isolationism, and a reluctance to respond to fascist and communist military aggression in Europe and Asia, as reflected in the Neutrality Acts.
  - USH.C.5.1.D: Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Describe programs initiated to support Great Britain, including Lend-Lease, Destroyers for Bases, and Cash and Carry.
  - USH.C.5.1.E: Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Examine President Franklin Roosevelts leadership, including how he motivated Americans with the Day Which Will Live in Infamy speech, his role as commander in chief, and his diplomatic efforts to maintain the Grand Alliance.
- **MOBILIZATION AND THE HOME FRONT**
  - USH.C.5.1.C: Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Evaluate the industrial mobilization and psychological preparation for war as reflected in President Franklin Roosevelts Four Freedoms speech.
  - USH.C.5.4.A: Examine the impact of World War II on the lives of American citizens. Examine how wartime employment in the civilian economy and the armed services contributed to an end of the Great Depressions unemployment.

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- USH.C.5.4.B: Examine the impact of World War II on the lives of American citizens. Describe changes in society during the post-war era (e.g., urban population migration to the suburbs, the baby boom, growth of the middle class, home ownership, development of mass media, and consumerism).

- **WAR ON MANY FRONTS**
  - USH.C.5.2.A: Analyze the series of events affecting the outcome of World War II. Identify major battles, military turning points, and key strategic decisions in both the European and Pacific Theaters of Operations (e.g., Pearl Harbor, the D-day Invasion, Stalingrad, Midway, Okinawa, Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and the island-hopping strategy).

Unit 14: World War II Part 2

- **THE HOLOCAUST**
  - USH.C.5.3.A: Summarize Americas reactions to the events of the Shoah (Jewish Holocaust). Examine the American governments actions to news of the Shoah during the war including condemnation of Nazi extermination of Jews and creation of the War Refugee Board.
  - USH.C.5.3.B: Summarize Americas reactions to the events of the Shoah (Jewish Holocaust). Describe the liberation of concentration camps and the immigration of Shoah survivors.
  - USH.C.5.3.C: Summarize Americas reactions to the events of the Shoah (Jewish Holocaust). Examine the United States participation in the Nuremberg Trials which held Nazi leaders accountable for war crimes.
- **OPPORTUNITIES AND OBSTACLES**
  - USH.C.5.1.F: Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Explain the reasons for President Roosevelts executive order for the incarceration of Americans of Japanese descent, the experiences of Japanese families, and the Supreme Courts decision in Korematsu v. United States.
  - USH.C.5.1.G: Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Describe the wars impact on the home front (e.g., rationing, the Bracero program, bond drives, conversion of factories for wartime, federal regulation of production and labor, the entry of large numbers of women and minorities into the workforce, prisoner of war camps, and the treatment of Americans of German and Italian descent).
  - USH.C.5.2.B: Analyze the series of events affecting the outcome of World War II. Describe the roles of individual American leaders, including Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower, as well as the unique contributions of special fighting forces (e.g., Tuskegee Airmen, 442nd Regimental Combat team, Indian Code Talkers).
- **THE END OF THE WAR**
  - USH.C.5.2.C: Analyze the series of events affecting the outcome of World War II. Explain the purpose of the Allied conferences at Yalta and Potsdam and how such negotiations would affect post-war Europe.

Unit 15: Cold War 1

- **THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COLD WAR**

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- USH.C.6.1.A: Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II. Analyze the effect of massive aid given to Western Europe under the Marshall Plan on the rebuilding of Europe.
- USH.C.6.1.B: Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II. Describe the goals for the formation of the United Nations, including its focus on international security, as well as cooperation among nations regarding economic, social, and humanitarian issues.
- USH.C.6.1.C: Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II. Evaluate ideological factors that contributed to the Cold War, identifying differences between the Soviet and American political and economic systems, including the concept of an Iron Curtain, and describing the strategy of containment as Americas response to Soviet expansionist actions.
- USH.C.6.1.D: Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II. Identify early confrontations between the Soviet Union and the United States including the postwar division of Berlin, the Berlin Blockade and Airlift, and Soviet attempts to overthrow governments in Europe.
- USH.C.6.1.E: Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II. Describe the roles and consequences of the spheres of influence created by the formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- USH.C.6.2.A: Describe domestic events related to the Cold War, including the threat of Communism and its aftermath. Summarize the rationale for public fear of a communist influence within the United States.
- USH.C.6.2.B: Describe domestic events related to the Cold War, including the threat of Communism and its aftermath. Explain the origins and consequences of McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare, including the Hollywood Blacklist and President Eisenhowers reaction.
- USH.C.6.2.C: Describe domestic events related to the Cold War, including the threat of Communism and its aftermath. Describe the Army-McCarthy hearings and examine controversies related to Alger Hiss and the Rosenberg spy trials, explaining the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

- **THE KOREAN WAR AND THE EISENHOWER YEARS**
  - USH.C.6.1.F: Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II. Assess the impact and successes of the Truman Doctrine including the American military response to the invasion of South Korea.
  - USH.C.6.1.G: Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II. Describe American containment strategies as they applied to the Middle East, as well as United States military involvement in Latin America.
  - USH.C.6.3.B: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Explain

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President Dwight Eisenhower's concern regarding the power of the military industrial complex to influence American foreign policy.

- **THE ARMS RACE AND THE SPACE RACE**
  - USH.C.6.3.A: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Examine the impact of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the resulting nuclear arms race on public perceptions of security, including the goals of the NASA program and the beginnings of the space race prompted by Sputniks launch.
  - USH.C.6.3.D: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Explain President Kennedys foreign policy as expressed in his inaugural address, including the establishment of the Peace Corps and reaction to the completion of the Berlin Wall.
  - USH.C.6.3.E: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Evaluate President Kennedys decisions regarding the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis, leading to the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
  - USH.C.6.3.F: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Explain how the concept of brinkmanship and the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) affected defense strategies.

Unit 16: Cold War 2

- **THE VIETNAM WAR**
  - USH.C.6.3.G: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Analyze the escalation of events drawing America into military involvement in Vietnam (e.g., Domino Theory, Vietnamization, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the Tet Offensive, Paris Peace Accords).
  - USH.C.6.3.H: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Explain how the Vietnam conflict impacted domestic affairs (e.g., outcome of the presidential election of 1968, university student protests, counterculture movement, expanded televised coverage of the conflict, passage of the War Powers Resolution Act and the 26th Amendment).
- **THE LAST YEARS OF THE COLD WAR**
  - USH.C.6.3.I: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Analyze the political and economic impact of President Nixons foreign policies including dtente and the opening of China.
  - USH.C.8.2.C: Analyze the presidency of Ronald Reagan and the rise of the conservative movement in American politics. Summarize the emergence of the United States and the shift in world power following the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

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Unit 17: Civil Rights Movement 1

- **THE GROWTH OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
  - USH.C.1.2.A: Analyze the post-Reconstruction civil rights struggles. Identify the significance of Juneteenth in relation to emancipation and modern-day commemorations.
  - USH.C.5.4.D: Examine the impact of World War II on the lives of American citizens. Assess the influence of A. Philip Randolph regarding efforts to eliminate employment discrimination and the impact of President Trumans decision to desegregate the United States Armed Forces.
  - USH.C.7.1.B: Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement. Describe the legal attacks on segregation by the NAACP and its attorney Thurgood Marshall, summarizing the Supreme Courts rulings in the cases of Sipuel v. Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States, and Loving v. Virginia.
- **KEY FIGURES IN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
  - USH.C.7.1.C: Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement. Describe violent responses to the Civil Rights Movement, including the Birmingham church bombing and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - USH.C.7.1.G: Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement. Describe the influence of American religion and prominent religious leaders on civil rights and human rights activism.
- **THE HEIGHT OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
  - USH.C.7.1.A: Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement. Explain how segregation took multiple forms by comparing de jure segregation (e.g., miscegenation laws, public transportation) and de facto segregation (e.g., redlining, loan practices) which maintained the policies of separate but equal.
  - USH.C.7.1.D: Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement. Identify the tactics used at different times to achieve racial equality (e.g., Montgomery Bus Boycott, desegregation of Little Rock Central High School, Oklahoma City lunch counter sit-ins, Freedom Rides coordinated by the Congress of Racial Equality CORE, the marches on Washington and from Selma to Montgomery supported by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee SNCC).
  - USH.C.7.1.E: Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement. Compare the viewpoints and influence of civil rights leadership (e.g., Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. reflected in his I Have a Dream speech, the perspectives of Malcolm X, and Robert Kennedys advocacy of civil rights legislation).
  - USH.C.7.1.F: Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement. Identify legislative achievements arising from the Civil Rights Movement and their impact on African American political power and economic status, including the adoption of the 24th Amendment, passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Unit 18: Civil Rights Movement 2

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- **THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT**
  - USH.C.7.2.D: Examine how the Civil Rights Movement intersected with various other movements for individual rights and liberties. Compare the changing roles of women including the goals of the Womens Liberation Movement and the National Organization of Women, comparing the views of Betty Friedan and Phyllis Schlafly.
  - USH.C.7.2.E: Examine how the Civil Rights Movement intersected with various other movements for individual rights and liberties. Examine perspectives on issues related to the debate over the Equal Rights Amendment and the Roe v. Wade decision.
- **THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND HISPANIC AMERICAN MOVEMENTS**
  - USH.C.7.2.A: Examine how the Civil Rights Movement intersected with various other movements for individual rights and liberties. Describe the goals of American Indian civil rights efforts by evaluating the strategies of the American Indian Movement (e.g., occupations of Wounded Knee and Alcatraz) and the leadership of Dennis Banks in response to federal mismanagement of Native affairs.
  - USH.C.7.2.B: Examine how the Civil Rights Movement intersected with various other movements for individual rights and liberties. Explain changes in Tribal self-determination gained through legislation, such as the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.
  - USH.C.7.2.C: Examine how the Civil Rights Movement intersected with various other movements for individual rights and liberties. Describe the goals and effectiveness of the United Farm Workers movement, including the leadership of Csar Chvez and Dolores Huerta to improve working conditions for migrant laborers.

Unit 19: Midcentury Boom

- **PROSPERITY AND CHANGE AFTER WORLD WAR II**
  - USH.C.5.4.C: Examine the impact of World War II on the lives of American citizens. Describe the goals and effects of the G. I. Bill of Rights and Trumans Fair Deal on the average citizen.
- **DOMESTIC PROGRAMS IN THE 1950S AND 1960S**
  - USH.C.6.3.C: Analyze the escalation of international tensions by examining the series of events and their long-term foreign and domestic consequences during the height of the Cold War. Evaluate the continuing role of television and other mass media regarding their influence over the 1960 Nixon-Kennedy debates.
  - USH.C.7.3.B: Analyze the ongoing social and political transformations within the United States, affecting domestic and foreign policy. Assess the rise of liberalism in the 1960s and the lasting impact of President Lyndon Johnsons War on Poverty and the Great Society by expanding the role of the federal government in economic and social issues.
  - USH.C.7.3.C: Analyze the ongoing social and political transformations within the United States, affecting domestic and foreign policy. Describe the changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 began to transform American society through removal of an origins quota system.

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Unit 20: Globalization

- **GLOBAL ECONOMICS AFTER THE COLD WAR**
  - USH.C.7.3.D: Analyze the ongoing social and political transformations within the United States, affecting domestic and foreign policy. Identify the goals of the environmental protection movement, including the influence of the publication of Rachel Carsons Silent Spring and passage of the Clean Air Act.
  - USH.C.8.1.C: Evaluate the foreign and domestic policies, as well as the legacy of President Jimmy Carter. Explain reaction to the OPEC oil embargo and issuance of the Carter Doctrine regarding national interests in the Persian Gulf.
- **GLOBAL ECONOMICS AFTER THE COLD WAR**

Unit 21: America and the World

- **THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST: 1970S-1990S**
  - USH.C.8.1.B: Evaluate the foreign and domestic policies, as well as the legacy of President Jimmy Carter. Describe the negotiation of the Camp David Accords leading to the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.
  - USH.C.8.1.D: Evaluate the foreign and domestic policies, as well as the legacy of President Jimmy Carter. Evaluate the impact of the diplomatic standoff of the Iran Hostage Crisis and the failed rescue mission.
  - USH.C.8.3.A: Describe the policy goals of President George H.W. Bush. Evaluate the effectiveness of the international coalition to counter Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf.
- **U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD AFFAIRS: 1980S-TODAY**
  - USH.C.8.2.B: Analyze the presidency of Ronald Reagan and the rise of the conservative movement in American politics. Describe Reagans anti-communist stance, as expressed in his Tear Down This Wall speech and defense policies (e.g., response to Communist aggression in Afghanistan and Grenada, the Strategic Defense Initiative).
  - USH.C.8.2.D: Analyze the presidency of Ronald Reagan and the rise of the conservative movement in American politics. Explain how the public's perception of the President was influenced by the Iran-Contra Scandal.
  - USH.C.8.3.B: Describe the policy goals of President George H.W. Bush. Examine justifications for using American troops to overthrow the regime of Panamas General Noriega.
  - USH.C.8.4.A: Evaluate the major domestic and foreign policies of the William J. Clinton administration. Describe Americas continuing global influence which contributed to the creation of NAFTA and the NATO interventions to restore stability to the former Yugoslav republics.
- **THE FIGHT AGAINST TERROR IN THE 21ST CENTURY**
  - USH.C.9.2.B: Analyze the significant events during the Barack Obama administration. Assess the goals and management of military engagements (e.g., wars in Afghanistan and Iraq).
  - USH.C.9.1.B: Assess the challenges and accomplishments of the George W. Bush administration. Describe the consequences of United States engagement in the Afghanistan and Iraqi wars.

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- USH.C.9.1.A: Assess the challenges and accomplishments of the George W. Bush administration. Summarize the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, including examples of heroism and efforts to combat terrorism (e.g., creation of the Department of Homeland Security, passage of the PATRIOT Act).

Unit 22: Domestic Politics and Policies

- **THE WARREN COURT**
  - USH.C.7.3.A: Analyze the ongoing social and political transformations within the United States, affecting domestic and foreign policy. Examine the role of the Warren Courts application of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment (Incorporation Doctrine) which applies the Bill of Rights to the states, thereby securing and further defining individual rights and civil liberties.
- **CULTURAL RESPONSES TO VIETNAM AND WATERGATE**
  - USH.C.7.3.E: Analyze the ongoing social and political transformations within the United States, affecting domestic and foreign policy. Assess the election of Richard Nixon, including his appeal to the silent majority and the effects of the Watergate Scandal (e.g., public distrust of government, investigative role of the media, Pentagon Papers, first use of the 25th Amendment, President Fords pardon).
- **DOMESTIC POLICY DEBATES: 1970S-TODAY**
  - USH.C.9.2.D: Analyze the significant events during the Barack Obama administration. Explain the intent and outcome of the DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) program.
  - USH.C.8.1.A: Evaluate the foreign and domestic policies, as well as the legacy of President Jimmy Carter. Examine the lack of activity, growth, and economic development known as stagflation challenging the Carter administration.
  - USH.C.8.2.A: Analyze the presidency of Ronald Reagan and the rise of the conservative movement in American politics. Identify the economic and domestic policies of the Reagan Administration known as Reaganomics, featuring tax cuts and less regulation, including the response to the air-traffic controllers strike.
  - USH.C.8.4.B: Evaluate the major domestic and foreign policies of the William J. Clinton administration. Explain how President Clintons economic policies of taxation, limits on discretionary spending, and economic conditions contributed to a balanced budget.
  - USH.C.8.4.C: Evaluate the major domestic and foreign policies of the William J. Clinton administration. Evaluate the rise of domestic terrorism as exemplified by the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.
  - USH.C.9.1.D: Assess the challenges and accomplishments of the George W. Bush administration. Identify the roots of the Great Recession, beginning with the housing bubbles burst, the global financial crisis, and responses by the Federal Reserve.
  - USH.C.9.2.C: Analyze the significant events during the Barack Obama administration. Describe the goals of the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), explaining challenges to its enactment.
- **POLITICS IN THE LATE 20TH AND EARLY 21ST CENTURIES**

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- USH.C.8.4.D: Evaluate the major domestic and foreign policies of the William J. Clinton administration. Summarize the political impact of President Clintons impeachment on the perceptions of the presidency and powers of Congress.
- USH.C.9.1.C: Assess the challenges and accomplishments of the George W. Bush administration. Evaluate the environmental and human crisis created by Hurricane Katrina, including the response by FEMA.
- USH.C.9.2.A: Analyze the significant events during the Barack Obama administration. Describe the economic philosophy of the Tea Party movement and how its ideas influenced the mainstream Republican Party.

Unit 23: Social Studies Skills 1

- **READING HISTORICAL EVIDENCE**
  - USH.P.1.2.B: Develop practices which demonstrate an understanding that social studies involves the evaluation of evidence. Evaluate points of agreement and disagreement from reliable information and expert interpretations used to answer supporting questions related to content knowledge.
  - USH.P.3.1.A: Comprehend, evaluate, and synthesize textual sources to acquire and refine knowledge in the social studies. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, evaluating features such as author, date, and origin of information.
- **UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION AND ARGUMENTATION IN HISTORY**
  - USH.P.1.2.A: Develop practices which demonstrate an understanding that social studies involves the evaluation of evidence. Develop, investigate, and evaluate plausible answers to essential questions that reflect enduring understandings across time, real world circumstances, and social studies disciplines.
  - USH.P.1.2.C: Develop practices which demonstrate an understanding that social studies involves the evaluation of evidence. Reinforce critical thinking by evaluating and challenging ideas and assumptions, analyzing and explaining inconsistencies in reasoning.
  - USH.P.3.1.B: Comprehend, evaluate, and synthesize textual sources to acquire and refine knowledge in the social studies. Analyze information from visual, oral, digital, and interactive texts (e.g., maps, charts, images, political cartoons, videos, artwork) in order to draw conclusions and defend arguments.
- **UNDERSTANDING CONTEXT AND BIAS IN U.S. HISTORY**
  - USH.P.2.2.A: Develop skills which demonstrate an understanding of historical events and the people who shaped our history. Gather and evaluate the usefulness of various formats of evidence for specific inquiry, analyzing the broader historical context, and assessing potential bias and credibility of sources.
  - USH.P.3.2.A: Apply critical reading and thinking skills to interpret, evaluate, and respond to a variety of complex texts and perspectives. Evaluate the extent to which historical or cultural perspectives affect an authors stated or implied purpose.

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- USH.P.3.2.B: Apply critical reading and thinking skills to interpret, evaluate, and respond to a variety of complex texts and perspectives. Evaluate the authors point of view, potential bias, and how authors can reach different conclusions regarding the same issue.

- **THINKING CHRONOLOGICALLY**
  - USH.P.2.2.C: Develop skills which demonstrate an understanding of historical events and the people who shaped our history. Evaluate how multiple, complex events are shaped by unique circumstances of time and place; construct and interpret parallel timelines.

Unit 24: Social Studies Skills 2

- **PRINCIPLES OF CITIZENSHIP**
  - USH.P.2.1.A: Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of government, the benefits of democratic systems, and their responsibilities as citizens. Evaluate various significant documents from the United States and other nations to compare civic virtues and principles of political systems.
  - USH.P.2.1.C: Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of government, the benefits of democratic systems, and their responsibilities as citizens. Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements, by comparing how various governmental powers and responsibilities have changed over time.
  - USH.P.2.2.B: Develop skills which demonstrate an understanding of historical events and the people who shaped our history. Analyze complex and interacting factors that influence multiple perspectives during different historical eras and contemporary events.
- **TYPES OF GOVERNMENT**
  - USH.P.2.1.B: Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of government, the benefits of democratic systems, and their responsibilities as citizens. Evaluate the impact of the structure and powers exercised by governmental systems on public policy, using historical and contemporary examples.
- **THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY**
  - USH.P.2.3.A: Demonstrate a mastery of geographic concepts and the use of geographic tools to understand the impact of geography on the past and present. Actively engage in asking and answering geographic questions by acquiring, organizing, and analyzing multiple sources of data and information about the worlds past and present.
  - USH.P.2.3.B: Demonstrate a mastery of geographic concepts and the use of geographic tools to understand the impact of geography on the past and present. Compare and analyze complex maps and mapping technologies to analyze spatial patterns of human and physical environments, explaining relationships between the environment and events, past and present.
  - USH.P.2.3.C: Demonstrate a mastery of geographic concepts and the use of geographic tools to understand the impact of geography on the past and present. Evaluate the extent to which political and economic decisions have had significant impact on human and physical environments of various places and regions.
- **EXAMINING BASIC ECONOMIC CONCEPTS**

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- USH.P.2.4.A: Identify the principles of economic systems and develop an understanding of the benefits of a market system in local, national, and global settings. Evaluate economic data from charts and graphs, noting trends and making predictions.
- USH.P.2.4.B: Identify the principles of economic systems and develop an understanding of the benefits of a market system in local, national, and global settings. Construct arguments using a combination of evidence regarding solutions used by nations to address historical or contemporary economic issues.
- USH.P.2.4.C: Identify the principles of economic systems and develop an understanding of the benefits of a market system in local, national, and global settings. Evaluate the impact, both intended and unintended, of government policies on market outcomes at national and global levels, past and present.

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