

Massachusetts Tutorials are designed specifically for the Learning Standards found in the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks to prepare students for the MCAS tests.

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

## Unit 1: The British Colonies in North America

### • COLONIZING NORTH AMERICA

- USI.T1.2: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain the reasons for the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the North American component of the global Seven Years War between Great Britain and France (1756-1763), and analyze how the war affected colonists and Native Peoples.
- USI.T3.3: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Describe the role of slavery in the economies of the industrialized North and the agricultural South, explain reasons for the rapid growth of slavery in southern states, the Caribbean islands, and South America after 1800, and analyze how banks, insurance companies, and other institutions profited directly or indirectly from the slave trade and slave labor.

### • THE NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE, AND SOUTHERN COLONIES

- USI.T1.1: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Analyze the economic, intellectual, and cultural forces that contributed to the American Revolution.
- USI.T3.3: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Describe the role of slavery in the economies of the industrialized North and the agricultural South, explain reasons for the rapid growth of slavery in southern states, the Caribbean islands, and South America after 1800, and analyze how banks, insurance companies, and other institutions profited directly or indirectly from the slave trade and slave labor.

### • LIFE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

- USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).
- USI.T1.1: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Analyze the economic, intellectual, and cultural forces that contributed to the American Revolution.
- USI.T1.3: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain Britains policies in the North American colonies (e.g., the Proclamation of 1763, the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Townsend Duties, the Tea Act, and the Intolerable Acts) and compare the perspectives of the British Parliament, British colonists, and Native Peoples in North America on these policies.

## Unit 2: Winning Independence

### • THE BUILDUP TO INDEPENDENCE

- USI.T1.1: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Analyze the economic, intellectual, and cultural forces that contributed to the American Revolution.
- USI.T1.2: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain the reasons for the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the North American component of the global Seven Years War between Great Britain and France (1756-1763), and analyze how the war affected colonists and Native Peoples.
- USI.T1.6: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Describe the key battles of the Revolution (e.g., Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Yorktown); the winter encampment at Valley Forge; and key leaders and participants of the Continental Army.
- USI.T1.3: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain Britains policies in the North American colonies (e.g., the Proclamation of 1763, the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Townsend Duties, the Tea Act, and the Intolerable Acts) and compare the perspectives of the British Parliament, British colonists, and Native Peoples in North America on these policies.
- USI.T1.5: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain the main argument of the Declaration of Independence, the rationale for seeking independence, and its key ideas on equality, liberty, natural rights, and the rule of law.
- USI.T1.3: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain Britains policies in the North American colonies (e.g., the Proclamation of 1763, the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Townsend Duties, the Tea Act, and the Intolerable Acts) and compare the perspectives of the British Parliament, British colonists, and Native Peoples in North America on these policies.
- USI.T1.4: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Describe Patriots responses to increased British taxation (e.g., the slogan, no taxation without representation, the actions of the Stamp Act Congress, the Sons of Liberty, the Boston Tea Party, the Suffolk Resolves) and the role of Massachusetts people (e.g., Samuel Adams, Crispus Attucks, John Hancock, James Otis, Paul Revere, John and Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, Judith Sargent Murray, Phillis Wheatley, Peter Salem, Prince Estabrook).

- **THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

- USI.T1.5: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain the main argument of the Declaration of Independence, the rationale for seeking independence, and its key ideas on equality, liberty, natural rights, and the rule of law.

- **THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

- USI.T1.4: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Describe Patriots responses to increased British taxation (e.g., the slogan, no taxation without representation, the actions of the Stamp Act Congress, the Sons of Liberty, the Boston Tea Party, the Suffolk Resolves) and the role of Massachusetts people (e.g., Samuel Adams, Crispus Attucks, John Hancock, James Otis, Paul Revere, John and Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, Judith Sargent Murray, Phillis Wheatley, Peter Salem, Prince Estabrook).
- USI.T1.6: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Describe the key battles of the Revolution (e.g., Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Yorktown); the winter encampment at Valley Forge; and key leaders and participants of the Continental Army.

### Unit 3: Building the U. S. Government

- **THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**

- USI.T1.7: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Explain the reasons for the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781 and evaluate the weaknesses of the Articles as a plan for government, the reasons for their failure and how events such as Shays Rebellion of 1786-1787 led to the Constitutional Convention.

- **THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION**

- USI.T1.8: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Describe the Constitutional Convention, the roles of specific individuals (e.g., Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, George Washington, Roger Sherman, Edmund Randolph), and the conflicts and compromises (e.g., compromises over representation, slavery, the executive branch, and ratification).

### Unit 4: The U.S. Constitution

- **THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

- USI.T1.8: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Describe the Constitutional Convention, the roles of specific individuals (e.g., Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, George Washington, Roger Sherman, Edmund Randolph), and the conflicts and compromises (e.g., compromises over representation, slavery, the executive branch, and ratification).

- **RATIFYING AND AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION**

- USI.T1.8: Origins of the Revolution and the Constitution Describe the Constitutional Convention, the roles of specific individuals (e.g., Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, George Washington, Roger Sherman, Edmund Randolph), and the conflicts and

compromises (e.g., compromises over representation, slavery, the executive branch, and ratification).

## Unit 5: The Early United States

### • THE FEDERALIST ERA

- USI.T2.1: Democratization and expansion Evaluate the major policies and political developments of the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and their implications for the expansion of Federal power and foreign policy (e.g., the origins of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties in the conflicting ideas of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton on topics such as foreign policy, the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the National Bank; the establishment of the concept of judicial review in *Marbury v. Madison*).

### • THE AGE OF JEFFERSON

- USI.T2.1: Democratization and expansion Evaluate the major policies and political developments of the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and their implications for the expansion of Federal power and foreign policy (e.g., the origins of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties in the conflicting ideas of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton on topics such as foreign policy, the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the National Bank; the establishment of the concept of judicial review in *Marbury v. Madison*).

### • WESTWARD EXPANSION

- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of Americas westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).

## Unit 6: Early Democratic Governments

### • THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of Americas westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).

### • THE AGE OF JACKSON

- USI.T2.2: Democratization and expansion Evaluate the presidency of Andrew Jackson, including the spoils system, the National Bank veto, and the policy of Indian removal, and the Nullification Crisis.

- USI.T2.1: Democratization and expansion Evaluate the major policies and political developments of the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and their implications for the expansion of Federal power and foreign policy (e.g., the origins of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties in the conflicting ideas of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton on topics such as foreign policy, the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the National Bank; the establishment of the concept of judicial review in *Marbury v. Madison*).
- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of Americas westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).

## Unit 7: The Culture and Economy of the Early United States

### • CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH THE EARLY 1800S

- USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).
- USI.T4.2.e: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the Transcendentalist movement (e.g., the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and Margaret Fuller, and the concepts of materialism, liberty, appreciation of the natural world, self-reliance, abolitionism, and civil disobedience).
- USI.T4.2.d: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the movement to provide supports for people with disabilities, such as the founding of schools for students with cognitive, hearing, or vision disabilities; and the establishment of asylums for people with mental illness
- USI.T4.2.c: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: Horace Manns campaign for free compulsory public education, increased literacy rates, and the growth of newspaper and magazine publishing

### • THE EARLY AMERICAN ECONOMY

- USI.T3.2.a: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and

machinery industries and maritime commerce. the technological improvements and inventions that contributed to industrial growth and maritime commerce

- USI.T3.2.d: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the rise of a business class of merchants and manufacturers
- USI.T3.1: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (e.g., the introduction of steamboats, canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, and railroad networks; the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad and its stimulus to east/west trade, the growth of Midwestern towns and cities, and the strengthening of a market economy).

## Unit 8: Life in the West

### • **SETTLING THE WEST**

- USI.T3.1: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (e.g., the introduction of steamboats, canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, and railroad networks; the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad and its stimulus to east/west trade, the growth of Midwestern towns and cities, and the strengthening of a market economy).
- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of Americas westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 184648, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).
- USI.T3.2.a: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the technological improvements and inventions that contributed to industrial growth and maritime commerce

### • **CONFLICTS WITH AMERICAN INDIANS**

- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of Americas westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 184648, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).
- USI.T2.2: Democratization and expansion Evaluate the presidency of Andrew Jackson, including the spoils system, the National Bank veto, and the policy of Indian removal, and the Nullification Crisis.

- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of Americas westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).

## Unit 9: Population and Industrial Growth

### • IMMIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN AMERICA

- USI.T3.2.c: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the causes and impact of the wave of immigration from Northern Europe to the United States in the 1840s and 1850s (e.g., the impact of the English occupation of Ireland, the Irish famine, and industrial development in the U.S.)
- USI.T3.1: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (e.g., the introduction of steamboats, canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, and railroad networks; the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad and its stimulus to east/west trade, the growth of Midwestern towns and cities, and the strengthening of a market economy).
- USI.T3.3: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Describe the role of slavery in the economies of the industrialized North and the agricultural South, explain reasons for the rapid growth of slavery in southern states, the Caribbean islands, and South America after 1800, and analyze how banks, insurance companies, and other institutions profited directly or indirectly from the slave trade and slave labor.

### • INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- USI.T3.1: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (e.g., the introduction of steamboats, canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, and railroad networks; the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad and its stimulus to east/west trade, the growth of Midwestern towns and cities, and the strengthening of a market economy).
- USI.T3.2.a: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the technological improvements and inventions that contributed to industrial growth and maritime commerce
- USI.T3.2.b: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the impact of the cotton gin on the economics of Southern agriculture and slavery and the connection between cotton production by slave labor in the South and the economic success of Northern textile industries

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**Unit 10: African American Life and the Fight Against Slavery****• AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFE THROUGH THE EARLY 1800S**

- USI.T3.3: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Describe the role of slavery in the economies of the industrialized North and the agricultural South, explain reasons for the rapid growth of slavery in southern states, the Caribbean islands, and South America after 1800, and analyze how banks, insurance companies, and other institutions profited directly or indirectly from the slave trade and slave labor.
- USI.T3.4: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Research primary sources such as antebellum newspapers, slave narratives, accounts of slave auctions, and the Fugitive Slave Act, to analyze one of the following aspects of slave life and resistance (e.g., the Stono Rebellion of 1739, the Haitian Revolution of 1791-1804, the rebellion of Denmark Vesey of 1822, the rebellion of Nat Turner in 1831; the role of the Underground Railroad; the development of ideas of racial superiority; the African American Colonization Society movement to deport and resettle freed African Americans in a colony in West Africa).

**• THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT**

- USI.T4.2.a: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the Abolitionist movement, the reasons individual men and women (e.g., Frederick Douglass, Abbey Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison Angelina and Sarah Grimk, Charles Lennox Remond, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, David Walker, Theodore Weld) fought for their cause, and the responses of southern and northern white men and women to abolitionism.
- USI.T3.4: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Research primary sources such as antebellum newspapers, slave narratives, accounts of slave auctions, and the Fugitive Slave Act, to analyze one of the following aspects of slave life and resistance (e.g., the Stono Rebellion of 1739, the Haitian Revolution of 1791-1804, the rebellion of Denmark Vesey of 1822, the rebellion of Nat Turner in 1831; the role of the Underground Railroad; the development of ideas of racial superiority; the African American Colonization Society movement to deport and resettle freed African Americans in a colony in West Africa).
- USI.T4.2.a: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the Abolitionist movement, the reasons individual men and women (e.g., Frederick Douglass, Abbey Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison Angelina and Sarah Grimk, Charles Lennox Remond, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, David Walker, Theodore Weld) fought for their cause, and the responses of southern and northern white men and women to abolitionism.
- USI.T3.2.b: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the impact of the cotton gin on the economics



of Southern agriculture and slavery and the connection between cotton production by slave labor in the South and the economic success of Northern textile industries

- USI.T3.4: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Research primary sources such as antebellum newspapers, slave narratives, accounts of slave auctions, and the Fugitive Slave Act, to analyze one of the following aspects of slave life and resistance (e.g., the Stono Rebellion of 1739, the Haitian Revolution of 1791-1804, the rebellion of Denmark Vesey of 1822, the rebellion of Nat Turner in 1831; the role of the Underground Railroad; the development of ideas of racial superiority; the African American Colonization Society movement to deport and resettle freed African Americans in a colony in West Africa).
- USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).
- USI.T4.2.a: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the Abolitionist movement, the reasons individual men and women (e.g., Frederick Douglass, Abbey Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison Angelina and Sarah Grimk, Charles Lennox Remond, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, David Walker, Theodore Weld) fought for their cause, and the responses of southern and northern white men and women to abolitionism.

## Unit 11: Regional Conflicts

### • REGIONAL ECONOMIES OF THE UNITED STATES

- USI.T3.2.a: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the technological improvements and inventions that contributed to industrial growth and maritime commerce
- USI.T3.2.d: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the rise of a business class of merchants and manufacturers
- USI.T3.2.b: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the impact of the cotton gin on the economics of Southern agriculture and slavery and the connection between cotton production by slave labor in the South and the economic success of Northern textile industries
- USI.T3.3: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Describe the role of slavery in the economies of the industrialized North and the agricultural South, explain reasons for the rapid growth of slavery in southern states, the Caribbean islands, and South America after 1800, and

analyze how banks, insurance companies, and other institutions profited directly or indirectly from the slave trade and slave labor.

- USI.T5.1: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Describe how the expansion of the United States to the Midwest contributed to the growing importance of sectional politics in the early 19th century and significantly influenced the balance of power in the federal government.
- USI.T3.1: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (e.g., the introduction of steamboats, canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, and railroad networks; the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad and its stimulus to east/west trade, the growth of Midwestern towns and cities, and the strengthening of a market economy).
- USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).
- **COMPROMISES FOR FREE AND SLAVE STATES**
  - USI.T5.2: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze critical policies and events leading to the Civil War and connections among them (e.g., 1820: the Missouri Compromise; 1831-2: the South Carolina Nullification Crisis 1840s: the Wilmot Proviso; the Mexican-American War; 1850s: the Compromise of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska Act; the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, the election of Abraham Lincoln).
  - USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of America's westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).
  - USI.T4.2.a: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the Abolitionist movement, the reasons individual men and women (e.g., Frederick Douglass, Abbey Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison Angelina and Sarah Grimk, Charles Lennox Remond, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, David Walker, Theodore Weld) fought for their cause, and the responses of southern and northern white men and women to abolitionism.
- **CONFLICTS WITH MEXICO**
  - USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of America's westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana

Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).

- USI.T5.2: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze critical policies and events leading to the Civil War and connections among them (e.g., 1820: the Missouri Compromise; 1831-2: the South Carolina Nullification Crisis 1840s: the Wilmot Proviso; the Mexican-American War; 1850s: the Compromise of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska Act; the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, the election of Abraham Lincoln).
- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of America's westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).
- USI.T5.2: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze critical policies and events leading to the Civil War and connections among them (e.g., 1820: the Missouri Compromise; 1831-2: the South Carolina Nullification Crisis 1840s: the Wilmot Proviso; the Mexican-American War; 1850s: the Compromise of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska Act; the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, the election of Abraham Lincoln).
- USI.T2.3: Democratization and expansion Analyze the causes and long and short term consequences of America's westward expansion from 1800 to 1854 (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, growing diplomatic assertiveness after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823; the concept of Manifest Destiny and pan-Indian resistance, the establishment of slave states and free states in the West, the acquisition of Texas and the Southwestern territories as a consequence of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, the California Gold Rush, and the rapid rise of Chinese immigration in California).
- USI.T5.1: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Describe how the expansion of the United States to the Midwest contributed to the growing importance of sectional politics in the early 19th century and significantly influenced the balance of power in the federal government.

## Unit 12: Major Cultural Developments in the Mid-1800s

### • CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MID-1800S

- USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of

Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).

- USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).
- USI.T4.2.e: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the Transcendentalist movement (e.g., the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and Margaret Fuller, and the concepts of materialism, liberty, appreciation of the natural world, self-reliance, abolitionism, and civil disobedience).
- USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).
- USI.T4.2.d: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the movement to provide supports for people with disabilities, such as the founding of schools for students with cognitive, hearing, or vision disabilities; and the establishment of asylums for people with mental illness
- USI.T3.2.e: Economic growth in the North, South, and West Analyze the effects of industrial growth throughout antebellum America, and in New England, the growth of the textile and machinery industries and maritime commerce. the role of women as the primary workforce in New England textile factories and female workers activism in advocating for reform of working conditions
- **THE FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS**
  - USI.T4.2.b: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the womens rights and suffrage movements, their connections with abolitionism, and the expansion of womens educational opportunities (e.g., Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Fuller, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Mary Lyon and the founding of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, later Mt. Holyoke College).
  - USI.T4.1: Social, political, and religious change Describe important religious and social trends that shaped America in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g., the First and Second Great Awakenings; the increase in the number of Protestant denominations; the concept of

Republican Motherhood; hostility to Catholic immigration and the rise of the Native American Party, also known as the Know-Nothing Party).

- USI.T4.2.a: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the Abolitionist movement, the reasons individual men and women (e.g., Frederick Douglass, Abbey Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison Angelina and Sarah Grimk, Charles Lennox Remond, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, David Walker, Theodore Weld) fought for their cause, and the responses of southern and northern white men and women to abolitionism.
- USI.T4.2.b: Social, political, and religious change Using primary sources, research the reform movements in the United States in the early to mid-19th century, concentrating on one of the following and considering its connections to other aspects of reform: the womens rights and suffrage movements, their connections with abolitionism, and the expansion of womens educational opportunities (e.g., Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Fuller, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Mary Lyon and the founding of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, later Mt. Holyoke College).

### Unit 13: The Civil War

#### • THE PATH TO CIVIL WAR

- USI.T5.2: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze critical policies and events leading to the Civil War and connections among them (e.g., 1820: the Missouri Compromise; 1831-2: the South Carolina Nullification Crisis 1840s: the Wilmot Proviso; the Mexican-American War; 1850s: the Compromise of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska Act; the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; John Browns raid on Harpers Ferry, the election of Abraham Lincoln).
- USI.T5.2: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze critical policies and events leading to the Civil War and connections among them (e.g., 1820: the Missouri Compromise; 1831-2: the South Carolina Nullification Crisis 1840s: the Wilmot Proviso; the Mexican-American War; 1850s: the Compromise of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska Act; the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; John Browns raid on Harpers Ferry, the election of Abraham Lincoln).
- USI.T5.3: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze Abraham Lincolns presidency (e.g., the effects on the South of the Unions naval blockade of trade with other countries, the Emancipation Proclamation, his views on slavery and national unity, and the political obstacles he encountered).
- USI.T5.2: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze critical policies and events leading to the Civil War and connections among them (e.g., 1820: the Missouri Compromise; 1831-2: the South Carolina Nullification Crisis 1840s: the Wilmot Proviso; the Mexican-American War; 1850s: the Compromise of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska Act; the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; John Browns raid on Harpers Ferry, the election of Abraham Lincoln).

- USI.T5.3: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze Abraham Lincoln's presidency (e.g., the effects on the South of the Union's naval blockade of trade with other countries, the Emancipation Proclamation, his views on slavery and national unity, and the political obstacles he encountered).
- **THE DIVIDED NATION AT WAR**
  - USI.T5.4: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze the roles and policies of Civil War leaders Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Ulysses S. Grant and evaluate the short- and long-term impact of important Civil War battles (e.g., the Massachusetts 54th Regiment at the Battle at Ft. Wagner, and the Battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Appomattox).
  - USI.T5.5: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Using primary sources such as diaries, reports in newspapers and periodicals, photographs, and cartoons/illustrations, document the roles of men and women who fought or served troops in the Civil War.
- **THE UNION VICTORY**
  - USI.T5.4: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze the roles and policies of Civil War leaders Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Ulysses S. Grant and evaluate the short- and long-term impact of important Civil War battles (e.g., the Massachusetts 54th Regiment at the Battle at Ft. Wagner, and the Battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Appomattox).
  - USI.T5.5: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Using primary sources such as diaries, reports in newspapers and periodicals, photographs, and cartoons/illustrations, document the roles of men and women who fought or served troops in the Civil War.
  - USI.T5.6: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze the consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction (e.g., the physical and economic destruction of the South and the loss of life of both Southern and Northern troops; the increased role of the federal government; the impeachment of President Johnson; the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments; the expansion of the industrial capacity of the Northern U.S.; the role of the Freedmen's Bureau and organizations such as the American League of Colored Laborers, the National Negro Labor Council, the Colored Farmers National Alliance and Cooperative Union; the accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction; the presidential election of 1876; and the end of Reconstruction).

## Unit 14: Reconstruction

- **RECONSTRUCTING THE SOUTH**
  - USI.T5.6: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze the consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction (e.g., the physical and economic destruction of the South and the loss of life of both Southern and Northern troops; the increased role of the federal government; the impeachment of President Johnson; the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments; the expansion of the industrial capacity of the Northern U.S.; the role of the Freedmen's Bureau and organizations such as the American League of Colored Laborers, the National Negro Labor Council, the Colored Farmers National Alliance and Cooperative Union;

the accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction; the presidential election of 1876; and the end of Reconstruction).

- **THE EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION**

- USI.T5.6: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze the consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction (e.g., the physical and economic destruction of the South and the loss of life of both Southern and Northern troops; the increased role of the federal government; the impeachment of President Johnson; the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments; the expansion of the industrial capacity of the Northern U.S.; the role of the Freedmens Bureau and organizations such as the American League of Colored Laborers, the National Negro Labor Council, the Colored Farmers National Alliance and Cooperative Union; the accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction; the presidential election of 1876; and the end of Reconstruction).
- USI.T5.7: The Civil War and Reconstruction: causes and consequences Analyze the long-term consequences of one aspect of the Jim Crow era (1870s-1960s) that limited educational and economic opportunities for African Americans (e.g., segregated public schools, white supremacist beliefs, the threat of violence from extra-legal groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the 1896 Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson, and the Courts 1954 decision in Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka).

### Unit 15: On the Frontier

- **AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE WEST**

- USI.T6.5: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Analyze the consequences of the continuing westward expansion of the American people after the Civil War and evaluate the impact of the 14th Amendment on Native Peoples and Asian and European immigrant men and women.

- **WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE ECONOMY**

- USI.T6.5: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Analyze the consequences of the continuing westward expansion of the American people after the Civil War and evaluate the impact of the 14th Amendment on Native Peoples and Asian and European immigrant men and women.

### Unit 16: The Second Industrial Revolution

- **THE RISE OF INDUSTRY**

- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T6.1: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., the economic impetus provided by the Civil War; important

technological and scientific advances, such as the expansion of the railroad system; the role of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt).

- **CORPORATIONS, CAPITALISM, AND THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY**

- USI.T6.1: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., the economic impetus provided by the Civil War; important technological and scientific advances, such as the expansion of the railroad system; the role of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt).
- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).

## Unit 17: Culture and Politics of the Gilded Age

- **CULTURE OF THE GILDED AGE**

- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T6.1: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., the economic impetus provided by the Civil War; important technological and scientific advances, such as the expansion of the railroad system; the role of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt).
- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T6.3: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Evaluate the effects of the entry of women into the workforce after the Civil War and analyze womens political organizations, researching one of the following topics: the opening of teaching and nursing professions to women; new employment opportunities in clothing manufacture as a result of the invention of the sewing machine; in office work as the result of the invention of the typewriter, and in retail sales as the result of the creation of department stores; the formation



of the Womens Suffrage Association in 1869 and the Womens Christian Temperance Union in 1874.

- **POLITICS OF THE GILDED AGE**

- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T6.1: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., the economic impetus provided by the Civil War; important technological and scientific advances, such as the expansion of the railroad system; the role of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt).

## Unit 18: Labor, Immigration, and the City

- **INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND LABOR REFORM**

- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T6.5: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Analyze the consequences of the continuing westward expansion of the American people after the Civil War and evaluate the impact of the 14th Amendment on Native Peoples and Asian and European immigrant men and women.
- USI.T6.4: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Using primary source images, data, and documents, describe the causes of the immigration of Germans, the Irish, Italians, Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the major roles of these immigrants in industrialization and the building of railroads.
- USI.T6.3: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Evaluate the effects of the entry of women into the workforce after the Civil War and analyze womens political organizations, researching one of the following topics: the opening of teaching and nursing professions to women; new employment opportunities in clothing manufacture as a result of the invention of the sewing machine; in office work as the result of the invention of the typewriter, and in retail sales as the result of the creation of department stores; the formation of the Womens Suffrage Association in 1869 and the Womens Christian Temperance Union in 1874.

- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T7.1: Progressivism and World War I Explain what Progressivism meant in the early 20th century and analyze a text or images by a Progressive leader (e.g., Jane Addams, William Jennings Bryan, John Dewey, Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, Upton Sinclair, Lewis Hine, William H. Taft, Ida Tarbell, Woodrow Wilson).

### • URBANIZATION AND ITS CHALLENGES

- USI.T6.4: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Using primary source images, data, and documents, describe the causes of the immigration of Germans, the Irish, Italians, Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the major roles of these immigrants in industrialization and the building of railroads.
- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T6.1: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., the economic impetus provided by the Civil War; important technological and scientific advances, such as the expansion of the railroad system; the role of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt).
- USI.T6.5: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Analyze the consequences of the continuing westward expansion of the American people after the Civil War and evaluate the impact of the 14th Amendment on Native Peoples and Asian and European immigrant men and women.
- USI.T6.2: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Make connections among the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution (e.g., economic growth and the rise of big business; environmental impact of industries; the expansion of cities; the emergence of labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers; workers distrust of monopolies; the rise of the Populist Party under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan or the rise of the Socialist Party under Eugene Debs).
- USI.T7.1: Progressivism and World War I Explain what Progressivism meant in the early 20th century and analyze a text or images by a Progressive leader (e.g., Jane Addams, William

Jennings Bryan, John Dewey, Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, Upton Sinclair, Lewis Hine, William H. Taft, Ida Tarbell, Woodrow Wilson).

- **PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION**

- USI.T6.4: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Using primary source images, data, and documents, describe the causes of the immigration of Germans, the Irish, Italians, Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the major roles of these immigrants in industrialization and the building of railroads.
- USI.T6.5: Rebuilding the United States: industry and immigration Analyze the consequences of the continuing westward expansion of the American people after the Civil War and evaluate the impact of the 14th Amendment on Native Peoples and Asian and European immigrant men and women.

### Unit 19: Social Reform, Suffrage, and Civil Rights in the Progressive Era

- **SOCIAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- USI.T7.1: Progressivism and World War I Explain what Progressivism meant in the early 20th century and analyze a text or images by a Progressive leader (e.g., Jane Addams, William Jennings Bryan, John Dewey, Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, Upton Sinclair, Lewis Hine, William H. Taft, Ida Tarbell, Woodrow Wilson).

- **SUFFRAGE AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- USI.T7.1: Progressivism and World War I Explain what Progressivism meant in the early 20th century and analyze a text or images by a Progressive leader (e.g., Jane Addams, William Jennings Bryan, John Dewey, Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, Upton Sinclair, Lewis Hine, William H. Taft, Ida Tarbell, Woodrow Wilson).
- USI.T7.3: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the campaign for, and the opposition to, womens suffrage in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; describe the role of leaders and organizations in achieving the passage of the 19th Amendment (e.g., Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Ida B. Wells-Barnett the National Woman Suffrage Association, National Womens Party, League of Women Voters).
- USI.T7.4: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the strategies of African Americans to achieve basic civil rights in the early 20th century, and determine the extent to which they met their goals by researching leaders and organizations (e.g., Ida B. Wells-Barnett, W. E. B. DuBois, Marcus Garvey, Booker T. Washington, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).

### Unit 20: Political and Economic Reform in the Progressive Era

- **POLITICAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- USI.T7.1: Progressivism and World War I Explain what Progressivism meant in the early 20th century and analyze a text or images by a Progressive leader (e.g., Jane Addams, William Jennings Bryan, John Dewey, Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, Upton Sinclair, Lewis Hine, William H. Taft, Ida Tarbell, Woodrow Wilson).

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- **ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

- USI.T7.1: Progressivism and World War I Explain what Progressivism meant in the early 20th century and analyze a text or images by a Progressive leader (e.g., Jane Addams, William Jennings Bryan, John Dewey, Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, Upton Sinclair, Lewis Hine, William H. Taft, Ida Tarbell, Woodrow Wilson).

**Unit 21: American Imperialism**

- **THE DRIVE FOR EXPANSION**

- USI.T7.5.e: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, Theodore Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904) and his big stick diplomacy in the Caribbean
- USI.T7.5.e: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, Theodore Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904) and his big stick diplomacy in the Caribbean
- USI.T7.5.d: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, U.S. expansion into Asia beginning in 1899 under the Open Door policy

- **THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**

- USI.T7.5.c: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, the Spanish-American War (1898) and resulting changes in sovereignty for Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines; the Philippine-American War (1899-1902)
- USI.T7.5.c: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, the Spanish-American War (1898) and resulting changes in sovereignty for Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines; the Philippine-American War (1899-1902)
- USI.T7.5.f: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps,

timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, The Platt Amendment describing the role of the United States in Cuba (1901) and the subsequent occupation of Cuba (1903, 1906-1909)

- **AMERICA EXPANDS: HAWAII, PANAMA, AND BEYOND**

- USI.T7.5.b: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, the influence of the United States in Hawaii leading to annexation (1898)
- USI.T7.5.g: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, the role of the United States in the building of the Panama Canal (1904-1914)
- USI.T7.5.d: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, U.S. expansion into Asia beginning in 1899 under the Open Door policy
- USI.T7.5.h: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, William Howard Taft's foreign policy of Dollar Diplomacy

## Unit 22: World War I

- **WORLD WAR I: THE BIGGER PICTURE**

- USI.T7.6: Progressivism and World War I Explain the rationale and events leading to the entry of the U.S. into World War I (e.g., unrestricted submarine warfare, the sinking of the Lusitania, the Zimmerman telegram, the concept of making the world safe for democracy.).
- USI.T7.5.j: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the causes and course of growing role of the United States in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I, researching and reporting on one of the following ideas, policies, or events, and, where appropriate, including maps, timelines, and other visual resources to clarify connections among nations and events, American entry of the United States into World War I (1917)
- USI.T7.6: Progressivism and World War I Explain the rationale and events leading to the entry of the U.S. into World War I (e.g., unrestricted submarine warfare, the sinking of the Lusitania, the Zimmerman telegram, the concept of making the world safe for democracy.).
- USI.T7.8: Progressivism and World War I Explain the course and significance of Woodrow Wilson's wartime diplomacy, including his Fourteen Points, the League of Nations, and the

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failure of the Versailles Treaty.

- **ON THE WAR FRONT**

- USI.T7.7: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the role played by the U.S. in support of the Allies and in the conduct of the war.
- USI.T7.6: Progressivism and World War I Explain the rationale and events leading to the entry of the U.S. into World War I (e.g., unrestricted submarine warfare, the sinking of the Lusitania, the Zimmerman telegram, the concept of making the world safe for democracy.).

### Unit 23: Outcomes of World War I

- **OUTCOMES OF THE WAR: AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER**

- USI.T7.8: Progressivism and World War I Explain the course and significance of Woodrow Wilsons wartime diplomacy, including his Fourteen Points, the League of Nations, and the failure of the Versailles Treaty.

- **SOCIAL CONFLICT AND CHANGE**

- USI.T7.3: Progressivism and World War I Analyze the campaign for, and the opposition to, womens suffrage in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; describe the role of leaders and organizations in achieving the passage of the 19th Amendment (e.g., Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Ida B. Wells-Barnett the National Woman Suffrage Association, National Womens Party, League of Women Voters).