Ohio Tutorials are designed specifically for the Ohio Learning Standards to prepare students for the Ohio State Tests and end-of-course exams.

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: Our Founding Documents

- **THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**
  - AH.FD.4: Founding Documents The Declaration of Independence elaborates on the rights and role of the people in building the foundations of the American nation through the principles of unalienable rights and consent of the people.
- **THE CREATION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**
  - AH.FD.6: Founding Documents The U.S. Constitution established the foundations of the American nation and the relationship between the people and their government.
- **RATIFYING AND AMENDING THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**
  - AH.FD.7: Founding Documents The debate presented by the Federalist and Anti-Federalist Papers over protections for individuals and limits on government power resulted in the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights provides constitutional protections for individual liberties and limits on governmental power.
  - AH.FD.5: Founding Documents The Northwest Ordinance elaborates on the rights and role of the people in building the foundations of the American nation through its establishment of natural rights and setting up educational institutions.

Unit 2: On the Frontier

- **AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE WEST**

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- AH.IP.11: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) Continued settlement by Americans in the West intensified conflict with American Indians and reinforced the policy of the reservation system.

- **WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE ECONOMY**
  - AH.IP.11: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) Continued settlement by Americans in the West intensified conflict with American Indians and reinforced the policy of the reservation system.

Unit 3: The Second Industrial Revolution

- **THE RISE OF INDUSTRY**
  - AH.IP.8: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.
- **CORPORATIONS, CAPITALISM, AND THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY**
  - AH.IP.8: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.
  - AH.IP.9: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The rise of industrialization led to a rapidly expanding workforce. Labor organizations grew amidst unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward big business, and violence toward supporters of organized labor.

Unit 4: The Gilded Age

- **CULTURE OF THE GILDED AGE**
  - AH.IP.8: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.
- **POLITICS OF THE GILDED AGE**
  - AH.IP.8: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.

Unit 5: Labor, Immigration, and the City

- **INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND LABOR REFORM**
  - AH.IP.9: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The rise of industrialization led to a rapidly expanding workforce. Labor organizations grew amidst unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward big business, and violence toward supporters of organized labor.
- **URBANIZATION AND ITS CHALLENGES**
  - AH.IP.10: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.
  - AH.IP.8: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an

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agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.

- **PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION**
  - AH.IP.10: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.

Unit 6: The Progressive Era: Part 1

- **SOCIAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - AH.IP.13: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.
- **SUFFRAGE AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - AH.ND.18: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, womens suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.
  - AH.IP.12: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.

Unit 7: The Progressive Era: Part 2

- **POLITICAL REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - AH.IP.13: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.
- **ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**
  - AH.IP.13: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920) The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.

Unit 8: American Imperialism

- **THE DRIVE FOR EXPANSION**
  - AH.FA.14: Foreign Affairs From Imperialism to Post-World War I (1898-1930) As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.
- **THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**
  - AH.FA.14: Foreign Affairs From Imperialism to Post-World War I (1898-1930) As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.
- **AMERICA EXPANDS: HAWAII, PANAMA, AND BEYOND**
  - AH.FA.14: Foreign Affairs From Imperialism to Post-World War I (1898-1930) As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.

Unit 9: World War I

- **WORLD WAR I: THE BIGGER PICTURE**
  - AH.FA.14: Foreign Affairs From Imperialism to Post-World War I (1898-1930) As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.

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- **THE AFRICAN AMERICAN WARTIME EXPERIENCE**
  - AH.ND.16: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.
- **OUTCOMES OF THE WAR: AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER**
  - AH.FA.15: Foreign Affairs From Imperialism to Post-World War I (1898-1930) After World War I, the United States pursued efforts to maintain peace in the world. However, as a result of the national debate over the Versailles Treaty ratification and the League of Nations, the United States moved away from the role of world peacekeeper and limited its involvement in international affairs.
  - AH.FA.14: Foreign Affairs From Imperialism to Post-World War I (1898-1930) As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.

Unit 10: America in the 1920s: Part 1

- **A TIME OF EASE: THE POSTWAR ECONOMIC BOOM**
  - AH.ND.17: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.
- **A TIME OF FEAR: THE RED SCARE, NATIVISM, AND RACISM**
  - AH.ND.16: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.

Unit 11: America in the 1920s: Part 2

- **SOCIAL CONFLICT AND CHANGE**
  - AH.ND.18: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, womens suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.
- **MODERN ARTS: THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE AND THE ROARING '20S**
  - AH.ND.18: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, womens suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.

Unit 12: The Great Depression and the New Deal

- **CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION**
  - AH.ND.19: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) The Great Depression was caused, in part, by the federal governments monetary policies, stock market speculation, and increasing consumer debt. The role of the federal government expanded as a result of the Great Depression.
- **THE DUST BOWL AND THE IMPACTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION**
  - AH.ND.19: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) The Great Depression was caused, in part, by the federal governments monetary policies, stock market speculation, and increasing consumer debt. The role of the federal government expanded as a result of the Great Depression.

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- **THE NEW DEAL**
  - AH.ND.19: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941) The Great Depression was caused, in part, by the federal governments monetary policies, stock market speculation, and increasing consumer debt. The role of the federal government expanded as a result of the Great Depression.

Unit 13: World War II: Part 1

- **FROM ISOLATIONISM TO INVOLVEMENT**
  - AH.IW.20: From Isolation to World War (1930-1945) During the 1930s, the U.S. government attempted to distance the country from earlier interventionist policies in the Western Hemisphere as well as retain an isolationist approach to events in Europe and Asia until the beginning of World War II.
- **MOBILIZATION AND THE HOME FRONT**
  - AH.IW.21: From Isolation to World War (1930-1945) United States policy and mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II affected American society. Despite mistreatment, marginalized groups played important roles in the war effort while continuing to protest unfair treatment.
- **WAR ON MANY FRONTS**
  - AH.IW.21: From Isolation to World War (1930-1945) United States policy and mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II affected American society. Despite mistreatment, marginalized groups played important roles in the war effort while continuing to protest unfair treatment.

Unit 14: World War II: Part 2

- **THE HOLOCAUST**
  - AH.IW.21: From Isolation to World War (1930-1945) United States policy and mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II affected American society. Despite mistreatment, marginalized groups played important roles in the war effort while continuing to protest unfair treatment.
- **OPPORTUNITIES AND OBSTACLES**
  - AH.IW.21: From Isolation to World War (1930-1945) United States policy and mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II affected American society. Despite mistreatment, marginalized groups played important roles in the war effort while continuing to protest unfair treatment.
- **THE END OF THE WAR**
  - AH.CW.22: The Cold War (1945-1991) Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.

Unit 15: The Cold War: Part 1

- **THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COLD WAR**
  - AH.CW.23: The Cold War (1945-1991) The United States followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the spread of communism.

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- AH.CW.24: The Cold War (1945-1991) The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.

- **THE KOREAN WAR AND THE EISENHOWER YEARS**
  - AH.CW.25: The Cold War (1945-1991) The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.
- **THE ARMS RACE AND THE SPACE RACE**
  - AH.CW.25: The Cold War (1945-1991) The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.

Unit 16: The Cold War: Part 2

- **THE VIETNAM WAR**
  - AH.CW.25: The Cold War (1945-1991) The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.
- **THE LAST YEARS OF THE COLD WAR**
  - AH.CW.26: The Cold War (1945-1991) The collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. brought an end to the Cold War.

Unit 17: The Midcentury Boom

- **PROSPERITY AND CHANGE AFTER WORLD WAR II**
  - AH.ST.28: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) The postwar economic boom and advances in science and technology, produced changes in American life.
  - AH.ST.29: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) The continuing population flow from cities to suburbs, the internal migrations from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt, and the increase in immigration resulting from passage of the 1965 Immigration Act have had social and political effects.
- **DOMESTIC PROGRAMS IN THE 1950S AND 1960S**
  - AH.ST.30: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare and national security.
  - AH.ST.29: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) The continuing population flow from cities to suburbs, the internal migrations from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt, and the increase in immigration resulting from passage of the 1965 Immigration Act have had social and political effects.

Unit 18: Rethinking America

- **CULTURAL RESPONSES TO VIETNAM AND WATERGATE**
  - AH.CW.25: The Cold War (1945-1991) The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.
- **THE WARREN COURT**
  - AH.ST.27: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.

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Unit 19: Civil Rights Movements: Part 1

- **THE GROWTH OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
  - AH.ST.27: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.
- **KEY FIGURES IN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
  - AH.ST.27: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.
- **THE HEIGHT OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
  - AH.ST.27: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.

Unit 20: Civil Rights Movements: Part 2

- **THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND HISPANIC AMERICAN MOVEMENTS**
  - AH.ST.27: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.
- **THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT**
  - AH.ST.27: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.
- **CHANGES AND NEW STRUGGLES**
  - AH.ST.27: Social Transformations in The United States (1945-1994) Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.

Unit 21: Globalization and America Today

- **GLOBAL ECONOMICS AFTER THE COLD WAR**
  - AH.PCW.31: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.
- **GLOBALIZATION, HEALTH, AND THE ENVIRONMENT**
  - AH.PCW.31: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.
- **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE INFORMATION AGE**
  - AH.PCW.31: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.

Unit 22: America in the World

- **THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST: 1970S - 1990S**

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- AH.PCW.33: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) Focusing on foreign policy, the United States faces ongoing economic, political, military, and social challenges in the post-Cold War era and following the attacks of September 11, 2001.

- **U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD AFFAIRS: 1980S - TODAY**
  - AH.PCW.33: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) Focusing on foreign policy, the United States faces ongoing economic, political, military, and social challenges in the post-Cold War era and following the attacks of September 11, 2001.
- **THE FIGHT AGAINST TERROR IN THE 21ST CENTURY**
  - AH.PCW.33: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) Focusing on foreign policy, the United States faces ongoing economic, political, military, and social challenges in the post-Cold War era and following the attacks of September 11, 2001.

Unit 23: Domestic Policies and Politics

- **THE CONSERVATIVE RESURGENCE**
  - AH.PCW.32: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) The United States faced new political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War world and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.
- **DOMESTIC POLICY DEBATES: 1970S - TODAY**
  - AH.PCW.32: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) The United States faced new political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War world and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.
- **POLITICS IN THE LATE 20TH AND EARLY 21ST CENTURIES**
  - AH.PCW.32: United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present) The United States faced new political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War world and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.

Unit 24: Skills for Social Studies

- **READING HISTORICAL EVIDENCE**
  - AH.HT.2: Historical Thinking and Skills Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.
  - AH.HT.1: Historical Thinking and Skills The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.
- **UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION AND ARGUMENTATION IN HISTORY**
  - AH.HT.3: Historical Thinking and Skills Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.

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