

Middle School United States History Tutorials offer targeted instruction, practice, and review designed to build middle school students' knowledge of early U.S. history and command of 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 analyze the foundations of U.S. history, 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 about U.S. history accessible through focused content, guided analysis, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback. 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: First Peoples and European Colonization

- **THE FIRST PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA**

- 1.1.1.a: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Describing the varied cultures and geographic distribution of Native populations in North America prior to European arrival.

- **COLONIZING NORTH AMERICA**

- 1.1.1.c: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Analyzing the factors causing European migration to North America.
- 1.1.1.a: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Describing the varied cultures and geographic distribution of Native populations in North America prior to European arrival.
- 1.1.1.b: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Assessing the range of reactions of Native populations to the colonization of North America.
- 1.1.1.d: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Identifying the causes and impacts of slavery in colonial North America.

Unit 2: The British Colonies in North America

- **THE NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE, AND SOUTHERN COLONIES**

- 1.1.1.c: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Analyzing the factors causing European migration to North America.

- 1.2.1.a: Students will analyze how geography and economics influenced the location and development of Colonial North American regions by: Comparing the economic, political, social, religious and ethnic composition of colonial regions of New England, the mid-Atlantic, the Chesapeake, and the South.
- 1.1.1.d: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Identifying the causes and impacts of slavery in colonial North America.
- **LIFE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES**
 - 1.1.1.c: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Analyzing the factors causing European migration to North America.
 - 1.2.1.a: Students will analyze how geography and economics influenced the location and development of Colonial North American regions by: Comparing the economic, political, social, religious and ethnic composition of colonial regions of New England, the mid-Atlantic, the Chesapeake, and the South.
 - 1.1.1.d: Students will evaluate the interaction of European, African, and Native cultures in colonial America by: Identifying the causes and impacts of slavery in colonial North America.

Unit 3: Winning Independence

- **THE BUILDUP TO INDEPENDENCE**
 - 2.1.1.a: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of the conflict among and between American Indians and European colonies by: Explaining the sources of conflict among and between American Indians, European powers, and Americans migrating west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - 2.1.1.b: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of the conflict among and between American Indians and European colonies by: Assessing how the French and Indian War impacted American Indian alliances, British colonial policies, and American colonists.
 - 1.2.1.b: Students will analyze how geography and economics influenced the location and development of Colonial North American regions by: Evaluating the impact of mercantilism on the political and economic relationship between the North American colonies and Great Britain.
 - 2.2.1.b: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Evaluating the effectiveness of the methods of colonial resistance to British policies.
 - 1.2.1.a: Students will analyze how geography and economics influenced the location and development of Colonial North American regions by: Comparing the economic, political, social, religious and ethnic composition of colonial regions of New England, the mid-Atlantic, the Chesapeake, and the South.
 - 2.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Analyzing the effect of British policies on the American colonies.
- **THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**
 - 2.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Analyzing the effect of British policies on the American colonies.
 - 2.2.1.b: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Evaluating the effectiveness of the methods of colonial resistance to British

policies.

- 2.3.1.a: Students will evaluate the relative importance of key factors that led to an American victory in the Revolutionary War by: Analyzing the domestic, military, geographic, and diplomatic factors that led to the American defeat of the British.
- 2.2.1.c: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Identifying the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

- **THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

- 2.3.1.a: Students will evaluate the relative importance of key factors that led to an American victory in the Revolutionary War by: Analyzing the domestic, military, geographic, and diplomatic factors that led to the American defeat of the British.
- 2.2.1.c: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Identifying the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
- 2.3.1.b: Students will evaluate the relative importance of key factors that led to an American victory in the Revolutionary War by: Assessing how free and enslaved African Americans, women and American Indians, contributed to and were impacted by the American Revolution.

Unit 4: Building the U.S. Government

- **THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**

- 3.1.1.a: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Articles of Confederation by: Explaining the structure and the powers of the Articles of Confederation.
- 3.1.1.b: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Articles of Confederation by: Analyzing the success and failures of the Articles of Confederation.

- **THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION**

- 3.1.1.a: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Articles of Confederation by: Explaining the structure and the powers of the Articles of Confederation.
- 3.1.1.b: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Articles of Confederation by: Analyzing the success and failures of the Articles of Confederation.
- 3.3.1.b: Students will evaluate the impact of the Constitution on the structure of the United States government by: Explaining how the Constitution embeds key principles of checks and balances, separation of powers, federalism, popular sovereignty, individual rights, and limited government.
- 3.3.1.c: Students will evaluate the impact of the Constitution on the structure of the United States government by: Identifying the powers enumerated and denied to each branch of government as outlined in the Constitution.
- 3.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the reasons for the development of the United States Constitution by: Describing the purpose of the Constitutional Convention.
- 3.2.1.c: Students will evaluate the reasons for the development of the United States Constitution by: Describing the sectional debate over slavery and how the Constitution addressed slavery and freedom.

- 4.1.1.a: Students will evaluate the short and long term impact of government decisions made during Federalist administrations by: Identifying the impact President George Washington had on setting precedents for the office of the President.
- 3.2.1.b: Students will evaluate the reasons for the development of the United States Constitution by: Analyzing how the Great Compromise addressed regional interests and differences.

Unit 5: The U.S. Constitution

• THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

- 3.3.1.a: Students will evaluate the impact of the Constitution on the structure of the United States government by: Identifying the goals of the Constitution as stated in the Preamble.
- 3.3.1.b: Students will evaluate the impact of the Constitution on the structure of the United States government by: Explaining how the Constitution embeds key principles of checks and balances, separation of powers, federalism, popular sovereignty, individual rights, and limited government.
- 3.3.1.c: Students will evaluate the impact of the Constitution on the structure of the United States government by: Identifying the powers enumerated and denied to each branch of government as outlined in the Constitution.

• RATIFYING AND AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

- 3.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the reasons for the development of the United States Constitution by: Describing the purpose of the Constitutional Convention.
- 3.2.1.b: Students will evaluate the reasons for the development of the United States Constitution by: Analyzing how the Great Compromise addressed regional interests and differences.
- 3.4.1.a: Students will analyze how the Bill of Rights resolved the issues over the ratification of the Constitution by: Analyzing the Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments for and against the ratification of the Constitution.
- 3.3.1.b: Students will evaluate the impact of the Constitution on the structure of the United States government by: Explaining how the Constitution embeds key principles of checks and balances, separation of powers, federalism, popular sovereignty, individual rights, and limited government.
- 3.3.1.c: Students will evaluate the impact of the Constitution on the structure of the United States government by: Identifying the powers enumerated and denied to each branch of government as outlined in the Constitution.
- 3.4.1.b: Students will analyze how the Bill of Rights resolved the issues over the ratification of the Constitution by: Evaluating the impact of the Bill of Rights on the ratification of the Constitution.

Unit 6: The Early United States

• THE FEDERALIST ERA

- 4.1.1.a: Students will evaluate the short and long term impact of government decisions made during Federalist administrations by: Identifying the impact President George Washington had on setting precedents for the office of the President.

- 4.1.1.b: Students will evaluate the short and long term impact of government decisions made during Federalist administrations by: Evaluating the evolution and impact of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties on domestic and foreign policy.
- 4.1.1.c: Students will evaluate the short and long term impact of government decisions made during Federalist administrations by: Explaining the impact of Marbury v Madison (1803) on the power of the Supreme Court.
- 5.1.1.c: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Assessing the impact of the Supreme Court of John Marshall on national power and economic growth.
- **THE AGE OF JEFFERSON**
 - 4.1.1.a: Students will evaluate the short and long term impact of government decisions made during Federalist administrations by: Identifying the impact President George Washington had on setting precedents for the office of the President.
 - 4.1.1.b: Students will evaluate the short and long term impact of government decisions made during Federalist administrations by: Evaluating the evolution and impact of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties on domestic and foreign policy.
 - 4.1.2.a: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Louisiana Purchase on the United States by: Analyzing the diplomatic and constitutional challenges involved in the Louisiana Purchase.
 - 4.1.2.b: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Louisiana Purchase on the United States by: Assessing the political and economic impact of the Louisiana Purchase and its impact on the United States relations with native populations.
 - 4.2.1.a: Students will analyze the emerging foreign policy of the United States by: Identifying the domestic and foreign causes of the War of 1812.
 - 4.2.1.b: Students will analyze the emerging foreign policy of the United States by: Explaining the political, geographic, and military factors that led to the American defeat of the British.
 - 4.2.1.c: Students will analyze the emerging foreign policy of the United States by: Analyzing how the War of 1812 impacted Native tribes, American political parties, and American nationalism.
- **WESTWARD EXPANSION**
 - 4.1.2.a: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Louisiana Purchase on the United States by: Analyzing the diplomatic and constitutional challenges involved in the Louisiana Purchase.
 - 4.1.2.b: Students will evaluate the historical significance of the Louisiana Purchase on the United States by: Assessing the political and economic impact of the Louisiana Purchase and its impact on the United States relations with native populations.
 - 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
 - 7.2.1.a: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geography and technology on the settlement of the west.

- 7.2.1.b: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Evaluating the American Indian responses to western migration.
- 5.4.1.a: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Assessing multiple perspectives on Manifest Destiny and its impacts on territorial possession.

Unit 7: Early Democratic Governments

• THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

- 4.1.1.b: Students will evaluate the short and long term impact of government decisions made during Federalist administrations by: Evaluating the evolution and impact of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties on domestic and foreign policy.
- 5.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the political, economic, and social impact of Jacksonian Democracy by: Explaining the impact of President Andrew Jackson's presidency on sectional politics, democracy, electoral processes, and the economy.

• THE AGE OF JACKSON

- 5.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the political, economic, and social impact of Jacksonian Democracy by: Explaining the impact of President Andrew Jackson's presidency on sectional politics, democracy, electoral processes, and the economy.
- 5.3.1.b: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Tracing the evolution, arguments, and impacts of the antebellum women's movement.
- 7.2.1.d: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geographic expansion on rights for African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and the political and legal rights to women.
- 5.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the political, economic, and social impact of Jacksonian Democracy by: Explaining the impact of President Andrew Jackson's presidency on sectional politics, democracy, electoral processes, and the economy.
- 5.2.1.b: Students will evaluate the political, economic, and social impact of Jacksonian Democracy by: Contrasting the Native and American arguments surrounding the issue of American Indian rights and land ownership.

Unit 8: The Culture and Economy of the Early United States

• CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH THE EARLY 1800S

- 5.3.1.a: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Evaluating the impact of social reform movements on temperance, prison, and educational reform.

• THE EARLY AMERICAN ECONOMY

- 2.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Analyzing the effect of British policies on the American colonies.

- 5.1.1.b: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Evaluating the growth of the factory system and its impacts on labor, women, and migration.
- 5.1.1.a: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Assessing the impact of technological developments in communication and transportation.
- 7.1.1.c: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Evaluating the impact of industrialization and laissez-faire policies on labor.
- 2.2.1.b: Students will evaluate the significance of the end of salutary neglect as a turning point in American History by: Evaluating the effectiveness of the methods of colonial resistance to British policies.
- 7.1.1.a: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Evaluating how improved use of resources, new technology and inventions, and transportation networks influenced the growth of industrialization and urbanization.
- 7.1.1.b: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Describing the impact of business leaders, laissez-faire capitalism, and the use of trusts/monopolies on the American economy.

Unit 9: Life in the West

• **SETTLING THE WEST**

- 5.1.2.b: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Analyzing the conditions that defined life for the enslaved.
- 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
- 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.
- 5.4.1.a: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Assessing multiple perspectives on Manifest Destiny and its impacts on territorial possession.
- 5.4.1.b: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Analyzing the consequences of the rapid settlement of California, Oregon, and Texas.
- 7.2.1.a: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geography and technology on the settlement of the west.
- 7.2.1.b: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Evaluating the American Indian responses to western migration.
- 5.1.1.a: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Assessing the impact of technological developments in communication and

transportation.

- **CONFLICTS WITH AMERICAN INDIANS**

- 5.2.1.a: Students will evaluate the political, economic, and social impact of Jacksonian Democracy by: Explaining the impact of President Andrew Jackson's presidency on sectional politics, democracy, electoral processes, and the economy.
- 7.2.1.b: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Evaluating the American Indian responses to western migration.
- 5.2.1.b: Students will evaluate the political, economic, and social impact of Jacksonian Democracy by: Contrasting the Native and American arguments surrounding the issue of American Indian rights and land ownership.

Unit 10: Population and Industrial Growth

- **IMMIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN AMERICA**

- 5.1.1.d: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Identifying the push and pull factors driving antebellum immigration.
- 7.1.1.d: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Identifying responses to post-Civil War immigration.
- 7.2.1.d: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geographic expansion on rights for African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and the political and legal rights to women.
- 7.2.1.c: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Evaluating the impact of government actions on patterns of immigration.

- **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

- 5.1.1.b: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Evaluating the growth of the factory system and its impacts on labor, women, and migration.
- 7.1.1.b: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Describing the impact of business leaders, laissez-faire capitalism, and the use of trusts/monopolies on the American economy.
- 7.1.1.c: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Evaluating the impact of industrialization and laissez-faire policies on labor.
- 5.1.1.a: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Assessing the impact of technological developments in communication and transportation.
- 5.1.2.a: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Evaluating the impact of technology on the geographic expansion of the institution of slavery.

- 7.2.1.a: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geography and technology on the settlement of the west.
- 7.1.1.a: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of Industrialization in the late 19th century United States by: Evaluating how improved use of resources, new technology and inventions, and transportation networks influenced the growth of industrialization and urbanization.

Unit 11: African American Life and the Fight Against Slavery

• AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFE THROUGH THE EARLY 1800S

- 5.1.2.b: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Analyzing the conditions that defined life for the enslaved.
- 5.1.2.c: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Contrasting the various ways in which enslaved African Americans and free blacks resisted enslavement, oppression, and institutionalized racism.
- 5.3.1.c: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Identifying the methods, arguments, and impacts of the abolitionist movement.
- 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
- 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.

• THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT

- 5.1.2.c: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Contrasting the various ways in which enslaved African Americans and free blacks resisted enslavement, oppression, and institutionalized racism.
- 5.3.1.c: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Identifying the methods, arguments, and impacts of the abolitionist movement.
- 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
- 5.3.1.a: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Evaluating the impact of social reform movements on temperance, prison, and educational reform.
- 5.4.1.d: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Assessing the impacts of the Compromise of 1850.

Unit 12: Regional Conflicts

• REGIONAL ECONOMIES OF THE UNITED STATES

- 5.1.2.a: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Evaluating the impact of technology on the geographic expansion of the institution of slavery.

- 5.1.2.b: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Analyzing the conditions that defined life for the enslaved.
- 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.
- 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
- **COMPROMISES FOR FREE AND SLAVE STATES**
 - 5.1.2.d: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Evaluating the effectiveness of the Missouri Compromise in resolving the influence of slavery on politics and sectionalism.
 - 5.1.2.b: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Analyzing the conditions that defined life for the enslaved.
 - 5.1.2.c: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Contrasting the various ways in which enslaved African Americans and free blacks resisted enslavement, oppression, and institutionalized racism.
 - 5.3.1.c: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Identifying the methods, arguments, and impacts of the abolitionist movement.
 - 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
 - 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.
 - 5.4.1.d: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Assessing the impacts of the Compromise of 1850.
- **CONFLICTS WITH MEXICO**
 - 5.1.2.b: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Analyzing the conditions that defined life for the enslaved.
 - 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
 - 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.
 - 5.4.1.a: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Assessing multiple perspectives on Manifest Destiny and its impacts on territorial possession.

- 5.4.1.c: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Explaining the causes, course, and consequences of the Mexican-American War.
- 5.4.1.d: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Assessing the impacts of the Compromise of 1850.
- 5.4.1.b: Students will evaluate the political, social, and economic impact of westward expansion on individuals and groups by: Analyzing the consequences of the rapid settlement of California, Oregon, and Texas.

Unit 13: Major Cultural Developments in the Mid-1800s

- **CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MID-1800S**

- 5.3.1.a: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Evaluating the impact of social reform movements on temperance, prison, and educational reform.
- 5.3.1.c: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Identifying the methods, arguments, and impacts of the abolitionist movement.
- 5.1.2.c: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Contrasting the various ways in which enslaved African Americans and free blacks resisted enslavement, oppression, and institutionalized racism.

- **THE FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- 5.1.1.b: Students will analyze the influence of industrialization, technological, and demographic changes on society by: Evaluating the growth of the factory system and its impacts on labor, women, and migration.
- 5.1.2.c: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Contrasting the various ways in which enslaved African Americans and free blacks resisted enslavement, oppression, and institutionalized racism.
- 5.3.1.b: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Tracing the evolution, arguments, and impacts of the antebellum womens movement.
- 5.3.1.a: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Evaluating the impact of social reform movements on temperance, prison, and educational reform.
- 5.3.1.b: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Tracing the evolution, arguments, and impacts of the antebellum womens movement.
- 5.3.1.b: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Tracing the evolution, arguments, and impacts of the antebellum womens movement.
- 5.3.1.c: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Identifying the methods, arguments, and impacts of the abolitionist movement.

- 7.2.1.d: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geographic expansion on rights for African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and the political and legal rights to women.

Unit 14: The Civil War

• THE PATH TO CIVIL WAR

- 5.5.1.a: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Evaluating the impact of territorial expansion, the Supreme Court, and individual action on sectional polarization.
- 5.3.1.c: Students will analyze the impact of antebellum reform movements on American politics and society by: Identifying the methods, arguments, and impacts of the abolitionist movement.
- 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.
- 5.1.2.b: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Analyzing the conditions that defined life for the enslaved.
- 5.1.2.c: Students will examine the institution, conditions, and expansion of slavery while analyzing methods of social and political resistance by: Contrasting the various ways in which enslaved African Americans and free blacks resisted enslavement, oppression, and institutionalized racism.
- 5.5.1.b: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Assessing the impact of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party and the election of 1860 on the secession of the southern states.
- 6.1.2.b: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Evaluating the efficacy and constitutionality of President Abraham Lincoln's suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

• THE DIVIDED NATION AT WAR

- 5.5.1.b: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Assessing the impact of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party and the election of 1860 on the secession of the southern states.
- 6.1.1.a: Students will analyze factors affecting the outcome of the Civil War by: Contrasting the goals, resources, military technology, and strategies of the Union and Confederacy.
- 6.1.1.b: Students will analyze factors affecting the outcome of the Civil War by: Evaluating how Union and Confederate political, military, and diplomatic leadership affected the outcome of the conflict.
- 6.1.2.b: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Evaluating the efficacy and constitutionality of President Abraham Lincoln's suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.
- 6.1.2.a: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Evaluating the military and historic significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

- 6.1.2.c: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Describing economic opportunities and obstacles faced by soldiers, civilians, free and enslaved populations during the Civil War.
- **THE UNION VICTORY**
 - 5.5.1.c: Students will evaluate the causes of the Civil War by: Explaining the causes of the Civil War and evaluate the importance of slavery as a central cause of the conflict.
 - 6.1.1.a: Students will analyze factors affecting the outcome of the Civil War by: Contrasting the goals, resources, military technology, and strategies of the Union and Confederacy.
 - 6.1.2.b: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Evaluating the efficacy and constitutionality of President Abraham Lincoln's suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
 - 6.1.1.b: Students will analyze factors affecting the outcome of the Civil War by: Evaluating how Union and Confederate political, military, and diplomatic leadership affected the outcome of the conflict.
 - 6.1.2.a: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Evaluating the military and historic significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - 6.1.2.c: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Describing economic opportunities and obstacles faced by soldiers, civilians, free and enslaved populations during the Civil War.

Unit 15: Reconstruction

- **RECONSTRUCTING THE SOUTH**
 - 6.2.1.a: Students will analyze the political, economic, and social goals of Reconstruction by: Contrasting the goals and policies of the Congressional and Presidential Reconstruction plans.
 - 6.1.2.b: Students will evaluate the effectiveness of the United States Government in protecting the rights of individuals and groups during the Civil War by: Evaluating the efficacy and constitutionality of President Abraham Lincoln's suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
 - 6.2.1.b: Students will analyze the political, economic, and social goals of Reconstruction by: Identifying the legal and illegal actions used to deny political, social, and economic freedoms to African Americans.
 - 6.2.2.a: Students will explain how the United States government protected or failed to protect the rights of individuals and groups by: Assessing the factors that influenced the end of Reconstruction.
 - 6.2.1.c: Students will analyze the political, economic, and social goals of Reconstruction by: Examining the ways in which African American communities fought to protect and expand their rights.
 - 6.2.2.b: Students will explain how the United States government protected or failed to protect the rights of individuals and groups by: Evaluating the impact of the Supreme Court, debt peonage, Jim Crow Laws and disenfranchisement on the enforceability of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.

- 7.2.1.d: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geographic expansion on rights for African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and the political and legal rights to women.
- **THE EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION**
 - 6.2.1.b: Students will analyze the political, economic, and social goals of Reconstruction by: Identifying the legal and illegal actions used to deny political, social, and economic freedoms to African Americans.
 - 7.2.1.d: Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion by: Describing the impact of geographic expansion on rights for African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and the political and legal rights to women.
 - 6.2.2.a: Students will explain how the United States government protected or failed to protect the rights of individuals and groups by: Assessing the factors that influenced the end of Reconstruction.
 - 6.2.1.c: Students will analyze the political, economic, and social goals of Reconstruction by: Examining the ways in which African American communities fought to protect and expand their rights.
 - 6.2.2.b: Students will explain how the United States government protected or failed to protect the rights of individuals and groups by: Evaluating the impact of the Supreme Court, debt peonage, Jim Crow Laws and disenfranchisement on the enforceability of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
 - 6.2.1.a: Students will analyze the political, economic, and social goals of Reconstruction by: Contrasting the goals and policies of the Congressional and Presidential Reconstruction plans.