

Virginia and United States History

November 2011

Norton / Baldwin / Pettit

| Time Frame | SOL Objective/ Competency | Essential Understandings / Questions | Essential Knowledge / Skills |
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| <p>First Quarter (1st 4 ½ Weeks)</p> | <p>VUS 2: The student will describe how early European exploration and colonization resulted in cultural interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American Indians.</p> | <p>Why did Europeans settle in the English colonies?</p> <p>How did their motivations influence their settlement patterns and colony structures?</p> <p>In what ways did the cultures of Europe, Africa, and the Americas interact?</p> <p>What were the consequences of the interactions of European, African, and American cultures?</p> | <p>Characteristics of early exploration and settlements in the New World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New England was settled by Puritans seeking freedom from religious persecution in Europe. They formed a “covenant community” based on the principles of the Mayflower Compact and Puritan religious beliefs and were often intolerant of those not sharing their religion. They also sought economic opportunity and practiced a form of direct democracy through town meetings. • The Middle Atlantic region was settled chiefly by English, Dutch, and German-speaking immigrants seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity. • Virginia and the other Southern colonies were settled by people seeking economic opportunities. Some of the early Virginia settlers were “cavaliers,” i.e., English nobility who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England. Poor English immigrants also came seeking better lives as small farmers or artisans and settled in the Shenandoah Valley or western Virginia, or as indentured servants who agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a period of time to pay for passage to the New World. • Jamestown, established in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London as a business venture, was the first permanent English settlement in North America. The Virginia House of Burgesses, established by the 1640s, was the first elected assembly in the New World. It has operated continuously and is known today as the General Assembly of Virginia. |

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| | <p>VUS 3: The student will describe how the values and institutions of European economic and political life took root in the colonies and how slavery reshaped European and African life in the Americas.</p> | <p>How did the economic activity and political institutions of the three colonial regions reflect the resources and/or the European origins of their settlers?</p> <p>Why was slavery introduced into the colonies?</p> <p>How did the institution of slavery influence European and African life in the colonies?</p> | <p>Interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The explorations and settlements of the English in the American colonies and Spanish in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, often led to violent conflicts with the American Indians. The Indians lost their traditional territories and fell victim to diseases carried from Europe. By contrast, French exploration of Canada did not lead to large-scale immigration from France, and relations with native peoples were generally more cooperative. • The growth of an agricultural economy based on large landholdings in the Southern colonies and in the Caribbean led to the introduction of slavery in the New World. The first Africans were brought against their will to Jamestown in 1619 to work on tobacco plantations. <p>Economic characteristics of the Colonial Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New England colonies developed an economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming, and eventually, manufacturing. The colonies prospered, reflecting the Puritans’ strong belief in the values of hard work and thrift. • The middle colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware developed economies based on shipbuilding, small-scale farming, and trading. Cities such as New York and Philadelphia began to grow as seaports and/or commercial centers. • Southern colonies developed economies in the eastern coastal lowlands based on large plantations that grew “cash crops” such as tobacco, rice, and indigo for export to Europe. Farther inland, however, in the mountains and valleys of the Appalachian foothills, the |
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| | | | <p>economy was based on small-scale subsistence farming, hunting, and trading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A strong belief in private ownership of property and free enterprise characterized colonial life everywhere. <p>Social characteristics of the colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New England's colonial society was based on religious standing. The Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters who challenged the Puritans' belief in the connection between religion and government. Rhode Island was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.• The middle colonies were home to multiple religious groups who generally believed in religious tolerance, including Quakers in Pennsylvania, Huguenots and Jews in New York, and Presbyterians in New Jersey. These colonies had more flexible social structures and began to develop a middle class of skilled artisans, entrepreneurs (business owners), and small farmers.• Virginia and the other Southern colonies had a social structure based on family status and the ownership of land. Large landowners in the eastern lowlands dominated colonial government and society and maintained an allegiance to the Church of England and closer social ties to Britain than did those in the other colonies. In the mountains and valleys further inland, however, society was characterized by small subsistence farmers, hunters, and traders of Scots-Irish and English descent.• The "Great Awakening" was a religious movement that swept both Europe and the colonies during the mid-1700s. It led to the rapid growth of evangelical religions, such as Methodist and |
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| | | | <p>Baptist, and challenged the established religious and governmental orders. It laid one of the social foundations for the American Revolution.</p> <p>Political life in the colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New England colonies used town meetings (an “Athenian” direct democracy model) in the operation of government.• Middle colonies incorporated a number of democratic principles that reflected the basic rights of Englishmen.• Southern colonies maintained stronger ties with Britain, with planters playing leading roles in representative colonial legislatures. <p>The development of indentured servitude and slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The growth of a plantation-based agricultural economy in the hot, humid coastal lowlands of the Southern colonies required cheap labor on a large scale. Some of the labor needs, especially in Virginia, were met by indentured servants, who were often poor persons from England, Scotland, or Ireland who agreed to work on plantations for a period of time in return for their passage from Europe or relief from debts.• Most plantation labor needs eventually came to be satisfied by the forcible importation of Africans. Although some Africans worked as indentured servants, earned their freedom, and lived as free citizens during the Colonial Era, over time larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies (the “Middle Passage”).• The development of a slavery-based agricultural economy in the Southern colonies eventually led to conflict between the North and South and the American Civil War. |
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| | <p>VUS 4: The student will demonstrate knowledge of events and issues of the Revolutionary Period.</p> | <p>How did the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine influence Jefferson's writings in the Declaration of Independence?</p> <p>How did the Declaration of Independence become a road map for the new republic as it extended the franchise, provided for equality of opportunity, and guaranteed "unalienable rights"?</p> <p>What differences existed among Americans concerning separation from Great Britain?</p> <p>What factors contributed to the victory of the American rebels?</p> | <p>The ideas of John Locke</p> <p>The period known as the "Enlightenment" in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the development of new ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers. John Locke was an Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas, more than any others, influenced the American belief in self-government. Locke wrote the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people are free, equal, and have "natural rights" of life, liberty, and property that rulers cannot take away. • All original power resides in the people, and they consent to enter into a "social contract" among themselves to form a government to protect their rights. In return, the people promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of "ordered liberty." • Government's powers are limited to those the people have consented to give to it. Whenever government becomes a threat to the people's natural rights, it breaks the social contract, and the people have the right to alter or overthrow it. • Locke's ideas about the sovereignty and rights of the people were radical and challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains. <p>Thomas Paine and <i>Common Sense</i></p> <p>Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America who produced a pamphlet known as <i>Common Sense</i> that challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England. <i>Common Sense</i> was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence from Great Britain.</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence</p> <p>The eventual draft of the Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia,</p> |
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| | | | <p>reflected the ideas of Locke and Paine. Jefferson wrote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.• “That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.• “That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government....” <p>Jefferson then went on to detail many of the grievances against the King of England that Paine had earlier described in <i>Common Sense</i>. The key principles of the Declaration of Independence increased political, social, and economic participation in the American experience over a period of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political participation (equality)<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Extending the franchise— Upholding due process of law— Providing free public education• Social participation (liberty)<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Abolishing slavery— Extending civil rights to women and other groups• Economic participation (pursuit of happiness)<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Regulating the free enterprise system— Promoting economic opportunity— Protecting property rights <p>Anglo-French rivalry leading to conflict with the colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rivalry in North America between Britain and France led to the French and Indian War, in which the French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian Mts. |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a result of the war, Britain took several actions that angered the American colonies and led to the American Revolution. These included<ul style="list-style-type: none">— the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect.— new taxes on legal documents (the “Stamp Act”), tea, and sugar, to pay costs incurred during the French and Indian War and for British troops to protect colonists. <p>The beginning of the American Revolution</p> <p>Resistance to British rule in the colonies mounted, leading to war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Boston Tea Party occurred.• The First Continental Congress was called, to which all of the colonies except Georgia sent representatives—the first time most of the colonies had acted together.• The Boston Massacre took place when British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators.• War began when the “Minutemen” in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops at Lexington and Concord. <p>Differences among the colonists</p> <p>The colonists were divided into three main groups during the Revolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patriots<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Believed in complete independence from Britain— Inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine and the words of Virginian Patrick Henry (“Give me liberty, or give me death!”)— Provided the troops for the American Army, led by Virginian George Washington• Loyalists (Tories)<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Remained loyal to Britain |
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| | | | <p>because of cultural and economic ties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attacks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neutrals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The many colonists who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible <p>Factors leading to colonial victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diplomatic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France. – The war did not have popular support in Great Britain. • Military <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – George Washington, general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable. – Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended the war with an American victory. |
| <p>Second Quarter (2nd 4 ½ Weeks)</p> | <p>VUS 5: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the issues involved in the creation and ratification of the Constitution of the United States and how the principles of limited government, consent of the governed, and the social contract are embodied in it.</p> | <p>How did America’s pre-Revolutionary relationship with Britain influence the structure of the first national government?</p> <p>What weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to the effort to draft a new constitution?</p> <p>How did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention balance competing interests?</p> <p>What compromises were reached at the Constitutional Convention?</p> <p>How was the Bill of Rights influenced by the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?</p> | <p>American political leaders fearful of a powerful central government like Britain’s, created the Articles of Confederation, adopted at the end of the war.</p> <p>The Articles of Confederation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for a weak national government • Gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states • Provided for no common currency • Gave each state one vote regardless of size • Provided for no executive or judicial branch <p>Key issues and their resolutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made federal law the supreme law of the land when constitutional, but otherwise gave |

What were the major arguments for and against the Constitution of 1787 in the leading Federalist and Anti-Federalist writings and in the ratification debates?

Who were the leading Federalists and Anti-Federalists in the pivotal ratification debate in Virginia?

How did Chief Justice John Marshall, a Virginian, contribute to the growth of the United States Supreme Court's importance in relation to the other branches of the national government?

the states considerable leeway to govern themselves

- Balanced power between large and small states by creating a Senate, where each state has two senators, and a House of Representatives, where membership is based on population
- Placated the Southern states by counting slaves as three-fifths of the population when determining representation in the United States House of Representatives
- Avoided a too-powerful central government by establishing three co-equal branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—with numerous checks and balances among them
- Limited the powers of the federal government to those identified in the Constitution

Key leaders

- George Washington, president of the Convention
 - Washington presided at the Convention and, although seldom participating in the debates, lent his enormous prestige to the proceedings.
- James Madison, “Father of the Constitution”
 - Madison, a Virginian and a brilliant political philosopher, often led the debate and kept copious notes of the proceedings—the best record historians have of what transpired at the Constitutional Convention.
 - At the Convention, he authored the “Virginia Plan,” which proposed a federal government of three separate branches (legislative, executive, judicial) and became the foundation for the structure of the new government.
 - He later authored much of the Bill of Rights.

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| | | | <p>Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reiterated the notion that basic human rights should not be violated by governments <p>Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outlawed the established church—that is, the practice of government support for one favored church <p>Bill of Rights</p> <p>James Madison consulted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom when drafting the amendments that eventually became the United States Bill of Rights.</p> <p>Federalists advocated the importance of a strong central government, especially to promote economic development and public improvements. Today, those who see a primary role for the federal government in solving national problems are heirs to this tradition.</p> <p>Anti-Federalists feared an overly powerful central government destructive of the rights of individuals and the prerogatives of the states. Today, the more conservative thinkers echo these concerns and champion liberty, individual initiative, and free markets</p> <p>The leading Virginia opponent of ratification were Patrick Henry and George Mason; the leading Virginia proponents of ratification were George Washington and James Madison.</p> <p>The doctrine of judicial review set forth in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, the doctrine of implied powers set forth in <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>, and a broadly national view of economic affairs set forth in <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> are the foundation blocks of the Supreme Court's authority to mediate disagreements between branches</p> |
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| | <p>VUS 6: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the major events from the last decade of the eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century.</p> | <p>Why did competing political parties develop during the 1790s?</p> <p>What factors influenced American westward movement?</p> <p>What were the causes of the War of 1812?</p> <p>In what ways did political democracy change in the years following the War of 1812?</p> <p>What issues divided America in the first half of the nineteenth century?</p> | <p>of governments, levels of government, and competing business interests.</p> <p>Controversy over the Federalists' support for the Bank of the United States, the Jay Treaty, and the undeclared war on France contributed to the emergence of an organized opposition party, the Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.</p> <p>The presidential election of 1800, won by Thomas Jefferson, was the first American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one political party to another.</p> <p>The Federalists, led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, typically believed in a strong national government and commercial economy. They were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.</p> <p>The Democratic-Republicans believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.</p> <p>Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge Louisiana Territory from France, which doubled the size of the United States overnight. He authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River. Sacajawea, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and translator. • The American victory over the British in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the Oregon Territory and increased migration of American settlers into Florida, which was later acquired by treaty from Spain. |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Monroe Doctrine (1823) stated the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.— Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe—i.e., they were republics by nature rather than monarchies.— The United States would regard as a threat to her own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.— The United States would not interfere in European affairs. <p>The westward movement and economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• American settlers streamed westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm.• The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.• Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the slavery-based “cotton kingdom” in the Deep South.• American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. The Texans’ eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the United States.• The American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico. |
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| | | | <p>Impact on the American Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The belief that it was America’s “Manifest Destiny” to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific provided political support for territorial expansion.• During this period of westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the “Trail of Tears,” when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to Oklahoma) or confined to reservations. <p>British interference with American shipping and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of war.</p> <p>Federalists opposed Madison’s war resolution, talked of secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.</p> <p>The changing character of American politics in “the age of the common man” was characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males• the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues• a changing style of campaigning• increased voter participation. <p>Andrew Jackson personified the “democratic spirit” of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (Spoils System).</p> <p>The Federalist Party disappeared, and new political parties, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party</p> |
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| | | | <p>Sectional tensions caused by competing economic interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The industrial North favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.• The agricultural South opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive. <p>Sectional tensions caused by westward expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As new states entered the Union, compromises were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between “free” and “slave” states.<ul style="list-style-type: none">– The Missouri Compromise (1820) drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.– In the Compromise of 1850, California entered as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own.– The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line, giving people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states or not (“popular sovereignty”). This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the birth of the Republican Party that same year to oppose the spread of slavery. <p>Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• South Carolinians argued that sovereign states could nullify the Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed state governments to invalidate |
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| | <p>VUS 7: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Civil War and Reconstruction Era and their importance as major turning points in American history.</p> | <p>What were the causes of the Civil War?</p> <p>What were the major military and political events of the Civil War?</p> | <p>acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (Nullification Crisis).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Jackson threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues. <p>Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave revolts in Virginia, led by Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser, fed white Southerners' fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence. • Northerners, led by William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of <i>The Liberator</i>, increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition. Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists. • Fugitive slave events pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage. <p>The women's suffrage movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women. • Seneca Falls Declaration • Roles of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who became involved in the women's suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war <p>Causes of the Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectional disagreements and debates over tariffs, extension of slavery into the territories, and the nature of the Union (states' rights) |
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| | | <p>Who were the key leaders of the Civil War?</p> <p>Why did Southern states secede?</p> <p>Did any state have a right to leave the Union?</p> <p>Was Lincoln right to use military force to keep the Union intact?</p> <p>How did the ideas expressed in the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address support the North's war aims?</p> <p>What was Lincoln's vision of the American nation as professed in the Gettysburg Address?</p> <p>What were the consequences of the war and Reconstruction?</p> <p>How did the Civil War affect African Americans and the common soldier?</p> <p>What was the war's impact on the home front?</p> <p>What were the postwar contributions of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern abolitionists versus Southern defenders of slavery • United States Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case • Publication of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> by Harriet Beecher Stowe • Ineffective presidential leadership in the 1850s • A series of failed compromises over the expansion of slavery in the territories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — President Lincoln's call for federal troops in 1861 <p>Major events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of Lincoln (1860), followed by the secession of several Southern states that feared Lincoln would try to abolish slavery • Fort Sumter: Opening confrontation of the Civil War • Emancipation Proclamation issued after Battle of Antietam • Gettysburg: Turning point of the Civil War • Appomattox: Site of Lee's surrender to Grant <p>Key leaders and their roles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States during the Civil War, who insisted that the Union be held together, by force if necessary • Jefferson Davis: U.S. senator who became president of the Confederate States of America • Ulysses S. Grant: Union military commander, who won victories over the South after several other Union commanders had failed • Robert E. Lee: Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox • Frederick Douglass: Former enslaved African American who |
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| | | | <p>became a prominent abolitionist and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army</p> <p>Emancipation Proclamation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freed those slaves located in the “rebellious” states (Southern states that had seceded)• Made the abolition of slavery a Northern war aim• Discouraged any interference of foreign governments• Allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in the Union Army <p>Gettysburg Address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that “all men are created equal” and that was ruled by a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”• Lincoln believed America was “one nation,” not a collection of sovereign states. Southerners believed that states had freely joined the Union and could freely leave. <p>Political effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lincoln’s view that the United States was one indivisible nation had prevailed.• Lincoln believed that since secession was illegal, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really left the Union. He believed that Reconstruction was a matter of quickly restoring legitimate Southern state governments that were loyal to the Union.• Lincoln also believed that to reunify the nation, the federal government should not punish the South, but act “with malice towards none, with charity for all... to bind up the nation’s wounds...”• The assassination of Lincoln just a few days after Lee’s surrender at |
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| | | | <p>Appomattox enabled Radical Republicans to influence the process of Reconstruction in a manner much more punitive towards the former Confederate states. The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put under military occupation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Radical Republicans also believed in aggressively guaranteeing voting and other civil rights to African Americans. They clashed repeatedly with Lincoln's successor as president, Andrew Johnson, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, eventually impeaching him, but failing to remove him from office.• The three "Civil War Amendments" to the Constitution were added:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– 13th Amendment: Slavery was abolished permanently in the United States.– 14th Amendment: States were prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American.– 15th Amendment: Voting rights were guaranteed regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" (former slaves). <p>The Reconstruction period ended following the extremely close presidential election of 1876. In return for support from Southern Democrats in the electoral college vote, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the South. Known as the Compromise of 1877, this enabled former Confederates who controlled the Democratic Party to regain power. It opened the door to the "Jim Crow Era" and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American citizenship.</p> |
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| | | | <p>Economic impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories had been destroyed throughout the South. Confederate money was worthless. Many towns and cities such as Richmond and Atlanta lay in ruins, and the source of labor was greatly changed due to the loss of life during the war and the end of slavery. The South would remain an agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward.• The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century and the emergence of the United States as a global economic power by the beginning of the twentieth century.• The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad soon after the war ended intensified the westward movement of settlers into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. <p>African Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Emancipation Proclamation allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers. <p>Common soldiers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warfare often involved hand-to-hand combat.• Wartime diaries and letters home record this harsh reality.• After the war, especially in the South, soldiers returned home to find destroyed homes and poverty. Soldiers on both sides lived with permanent disabilities. <p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managed homes and families with scarce resources• Often faced poverty and hunger |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Assumed new roles in agriculture, nursing, and war industries <p>Ulysses S. Grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urged radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates • Was elected president and served during most of Reconstruction • Advocated rights for the freedman • Opposed retribution directed at the defeated South <p>Robert E. Lee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the United States • Served as president of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today) • Emphasized the importance of education to the nation's future <p>Frederick Douglass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported full equality for African Americans • Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments • Encouraged federal government actions to protect the rights of freedmen in the South • Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service |
| <p>Third Quarter (3rd 4 ½ Weeks)</p> | <p>VUS 8: The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century.</p> | <p>What factors influenced American growth and expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century?</p> <p>What fueled the modern industrial economy?</p> <p>How did race relations in the South change after Reconstruction, and what was the African American response?</p> <p>How did the excesses of the Gilded Age contribute to the development of the Progressive Movement?</p> <p>What were the goals of Progressives, and what were their accomplishments?</p> | <p>Westward movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the Civil War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. • The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the American cowboy, marked by long cattle drives for hundreds of miles over unfenced open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to market. • Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of free public land and moved west to take advantage of the Homestead Act of 1862, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who |

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| | | | <p>would live on and farm the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Southerners, including African Americans in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.• New technologies (for example, railroads and the mechanical reaper), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made farming profitable by increasing the efficiency of production and linking resources and markets. By the turn of the century, the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming regions of farms, ranches, and towns.• The forcible removal of the American Indians from their lands continued throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century as settlers continued to move west following the Civil War. <p>Immigration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior to 1871, most immigrants to America came from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden). During the half-century from 1871 until 1921, most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as Asia (China and Japan).• Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking freedom and better lives for their families.• Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America during this period. Chinese workers helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Immigrants worked in textile and steel mills in the Northeast and the clothing industry in New York City. Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the coal mines of the East. They often worked for very |
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| | | | <p>low pay and endured dangerous working conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through Ellis Island in New York harbor. Their first view of America was often the Statue of Liberty, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.• Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American "melting pot." While often settling in ethnic neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens. The public schools served an essential role in the process of assimilating immigrants into American society.• Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced hardship and hostility. There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take jobs for lower pay than American workers would accept, and there was prejudice based on religious and cultural differences.• Mounting resentment led Congress to limit immigration through the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Immigration Restriction Act of 1921. These laws effectively cut off most immigration to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society. <p>Growth of cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As the nation's industrial growth continued, cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as manufacturing and transportation centers. Factories in the large cities provided jobs, but workers' families often lived in harsh |
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| | | | <p>conditions, crowded into tenements and slums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and the need for new public services, such as sewage and water systems and public transportation. New York City was the first city to begin construction of a subway system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built trolley or streetcar lines. <p>Admission of new states</p> <p>As the population moved westward, many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions were added to the United States. By the early twentieth century, all the states that make up the continental United States today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted. Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.</p> <p>Inventions/Innovations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Corporation (limited liability)• Bessemer steel process• Light bulb (Thomas Edison) and electricity as a source of power and light• Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)• Airplane (Wright brothers)• Assembly-line manufacturing (Henry Ford) <p>Industrial leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Andrew Carnegie (steel)• J. P. Morgan (finance)• John D. Rockefeller (oil)• Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads) <p>Reasons for economic transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laissez-faire capitalism and special considerations (e.g., land grants to railroad builders)• The increasing labor supply (from immigration and migration from farms)• America's possession of a wealth of natural resources and navigable rivers |
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| | | | <p>Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws limited freedoms for African Americans. • After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed “Jim Crow” laws forcing separation of the races in public places. • Intimidation and crimes were directed against African Americans (lynchings). • African Americans looked to the courts to safeguard their rights. • In <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, the Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” did not violate the 14th Amendment, upholding the “Jim Crow” laws of the era. • During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the “Great Migration” to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape poverty and discrimination in the South. <p>Responses of African Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ida B. Wells led an anti-lynching crusade and called on the federal government to take action. • Booker T. Washington believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success; he accepted social separation. • W.E.B. DuBois believed that education was meaningless without equality. He supported political equality for African Americans by helping to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). <p>The Progressive Movement used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples of reform include Theodore Roosevelt’s “Square Deal” and Woodrow Wilson’s “New Freedom.”</p> <p>Causes of the Progressive Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excesses of the Gilded Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Income disparity, lavish lifestyles |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Practices of robber barons• Working conditions for labor<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Dangerous working conditions— Child labor— Long hours, low wages, no job security, no benefits— Company towns— Employment of women <p>Goals of Progressive Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government controlled by the people• Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulation• Elimination of social injustices <p>Progressive accomplishments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In local governments<ul style="list-style-type: none">— New forms of government (commissioner-style and city-manager-style) to meet needs of increasing urbanization• In state governments<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Referendum— Initiative— Recall• In elections<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Primary elections— Direct election of U.S. senators (17th Amendment)— Secret ballot• In child labor<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Muckraking literature describing abuses of child labor— Child labor laws• Impact of labor unions<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Organizations<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Knights of Labor◦ American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers)◦ American Railway Union (Eugene V. Debs)◦ International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union— Strikes<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Haymarket Square Riot◦ Homestead Strike◦ Pullman Strike |
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| | <p>VUS 9: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the emerging role of the United States in world affairs.</p> | <p>Why did the United States abandon her traditional isolationist foreign policy?</p> <p>How did the United States expand her influence in the world?</p> <p>Why did the United States become involved in World War I?</p> <p>How did visions of the postwar world differ?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Gains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Limited work hours ◦ Regulated working conditions • Antitrust laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sherman Anti-Trust Act: Prevents any business structure that “restrains trade” (monopolies) — Clayton Anti-Trust Act: Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act • Women’s suffrage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Was a forerunner of modern protest movement — Benefited from strong leadership (e.g., Susan B. Anthony) — Encouraged women to enter the labor force during World War I — Resulted in the 19th Amendment to the Constitution <p>Creation of international markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Door Policy: Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China. • Dollar diplomacy: President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments. • Growth in international trade occurred from the late 1800s to World War I—the first era of a true “global economy.” <p>Latin America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish American War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Puerto Rico was annexed by the United States. — The United States asserted her right to intervene in Cuban affairs. • Panama Canal and the role of Theodore Roosevelt |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">— The United States encouraged Panama's independence from Colombia.— The parties negotiated a treaty to build the canal. <p>Asia and the Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hawaii: U.S. efforts to depose Hawaii's monarchy; U.S. annexation of Hawaii• Philippines: Annexed after the Spanish American War• Open Door Policy: Urged all foreigners in China to obey Chinese law, observe fair competition <p>United States involvement in World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The war began in Europe in 1914 when Germany and Austria-Hungary went to war with Britain, France, and Russia.• For three years, America remained neutral, and there was strong sentiment not to get involved in a European war.• The decision to enter the war was the result of continuing German submarine warfare (violating freedom of the seas) and American ties to Great Britain.• Americans wanted to "make the world safe for democracy." (Woodrow Wilson)• America's military resources of soldiers and war materials tipped the balance of the war and led to Germany's defeat. <p>Fourteen Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wilson's plan to eliminate the causes of war• Key points<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Self-determination— Freedom of the seas— League of Nations— Mandate system <p>Treaty of Versailles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The French and English insisted on punishment of Germany.• A League of Nations was created. |
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| | <p>VUS 10: The student will demonstrate knowledge of key domestic events of the 1920s and 1930s.</p> | <p>How did radio, movies, newspapers, and magazines promote challenges to traditional values?</p> <p>What caused the stock market crash of 1929?</p> <p>What were consequences of the stock market crash of 1929?</p> <p>What were the causes of the Great Depression?</p> <p>How did the depression affect the lives of Americans?</p> <p>How did the New Deal attempt to address the causes and effects of the Great Depression?</p> <p>What impact did the New Deal have on the role of the federal government?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National boundaries were redrawn, creating many new nations. <p>League of Nations debate in United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objections to United States foreign policy decisions being made by an international organization, not by U.S. leaders The Senate's failure to approve the Treaty of Versailles <p>Mass media and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio: Broadcast jazz and Fireside Chats Movies: Provided escape from Depression-era realities Newspapers and magazines: Shaped cultural norms and sparked fads <p>Challenges to traditional values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional religion: Darwin's Theory, the Scopes Trial Traditional role of women: Flappers, 19th Amendment Open immigration: Rise of new Ku Klux Klan (KKK) Prohibition: Smuggling alcohol and speakeasies <p>Causes of the stock market crash of 1929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business was booming, but investments were made with borrowed money (overspeculation). There was excessive expansion of credit. Business failures led to bankruptcies. Bank deposits were invested in the market. When the market collapsed, the banks ran out of money. <p>Consequences of the stock market crash of 1929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clients panicked, attempting to withdraw their money from the banks, but there was nothing to give them. There were no new investments. |
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| | | <p>Causes of the Great Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The stock market crash of 1929 and collapse of stock prices• Federal Reserve’s failure to prevent widespread collapse of the nation’s banking system in the late 1920s and early 1930s, leading to severe contraction in the nation’s supply of money in circulation• High protective tariffs that produced retaliatory tariffs in other countries, strangling world trade (Tariff Act of 1930, popularly called the Hawley-Smoot Act) <p>Impact of the Great Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unemployment and homelessness• Collapse of the financial system (bank closings)• Decline in demand for goods• Political unrest (growing militancy of labor unions)• Farm foreclosures and migration <p>New Deal (Franklin Roosevelt)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This program changed the role of the government to a more active participant in solving problems.• Roosevelt rallied a frightened nation in which one in four workers was unemployed. (“We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.”)• Relief measures provided direct payment to people for immediate help (Works Progress Administration—WPA).• Recovery programs were designed to bring the nation out of the depression over time (Agricultural Adjustment Administration—AAA).• Reform measures corrected unsound banking and investment practices (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—FDIC).• Social Security Act offered safeguards for workers. <p>The legacy of the New Deal influenced the public’s belief in the responsibility of government to deliver public services, to intervene in the economy,</p> |
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| | <p>VUS 11: The student will demonstrate knowledge of World War II.</p> | <p>How did the United States respond to increasing totalitarian aggression in Europe and Asia?</p> <p>What caused America's gradual abandonment of her policy of neutrality?</p> <p>What was the overall strategy of America and her allies in World War II?</p> <p>How did America's strategy during World War II reflect available resources and the geographical scope of the conflict?</p> <p>Why were some battles of World War II considered turning points of the war?</p> <p>How did minority participation in World War II reflect social conditions in the United States?</p> <p>How did minorities contribute to Allied victory?</p> <p>What was the purpose of the Geneva Convention? How did the treatment of prisoners of war differ during the war?</p> <p>What was the Holocaust and who were its victims?</p> <p>What was the short-term and long-term significance of the Holocaust?</p> | <p>and to act in ways that promote the general welfare.</p> <p>The war in Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World War II began with Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939, followed shortly thereafter by the Soviet Union's invasion of Poland and the Baltic countries from the east. During the first two years of the war, the United States stayed officially neutral while Germany overran France and most of Europe and pounded Britain from the air (the Battle of Britain). In mid-1941, Hitler turned on his former partner and invaded the Soviet Union. Despite strong isolationist sentiment at home, the United States increasingly helped Britain. It gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. Soon after, the Lend-Lease Act gave the president authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against the Axis powers. Franklin Roosevelt compared it to "lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire." <p>The war in Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 1930s, a militaristic Japan invaded and brutalized Manchuria and China as it sought military and economic domination over Asia. The United States refused to recognize Japanese conquests in Asia and imposed an embargo on exports of oil and steel to Japan. Tensions rose, but both countries negotiated to avoid war. While negotiating with the United States and without any warning, Japan carried out an air attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. The attack destroyed much of the American Pacific fleet and killed several thousand |
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| | | | <p>Americans. Roosevelt called it “a date that will live in infamy” as he asked Congress to declare war on Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After Pearl Harbor, Hitler honored a pact with Japan and declared war on the United States. The debates over isolationism in the United States were over. World War II was now a true world war, and the United States was fully involved. <p>Allied strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• America and her allies (Britain, and the Soviet Union after being invaded by Germany) followed a “Defeat Hitler First” strategy. Most American military resources were targeted for Europe.• In the Pacific, American military strategy called for an “island hopping” campaign, seizing islands closer and closer to Japan and using them as bases for air attacks on Japan, and for cutting off Japanese supplies through submarine warfare against Japanese shipping. <p>Axis strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Germany hoped to defeat the Soviet Union quickly, gain control of Soviet oil fields, and force Britain out of the war through a bombing campaign and submarine warfare before America’s industrial and military strength could turn the tide.• Following Pearl Harbor, Japan invaded the Philippines and Indonesia and planned to invade both Australia and Hawaii. Her leaders hoped that America would then accept Japanese predominance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, rather than conduct a bloody and costly war to reverse Japanese gains. <p>Major battles and military turning points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">— El Alamein: German forces threatening to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal were defeated by the British. This defeat prevented Hitler from gaining |
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| | | | <p>access to Middle Eastern oil supplies and attacking the Soviet Union from the south.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Stalingrad: Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers were killed or captured in a months-long siege of the Russian city of Stalingrad. This defeat prevented Germany from seizing the Soviet oil fields and turned the tide against Germany in the east.— Normandy landings (D-Day): American and Allied troops under Eisenhower landed in German-occupied France on June 6, 1944. Despite intense German opposition and heavy American casualties, the landings succeeded, and the liberation of western Europe from Hitler began.• Pacific<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Midway: In the Battle of Midway (termed the “Miracle at Midway”), American naval forces defeated a much larger Japanese force as it prepared to seize Midway Island. Coming only a few months after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese victory at Midway would have enabled Japan to invade Hawaii. The American victory ended the Japanese threat to Hawaii and began a series of American victories in the “island hopping” campaign, carrying the war closer and closer to Japan.— Iwo Jima and Okinawa: The American invasions of the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa brought American forces closer than ever to Japan, but both invasions cost thousands of American lives and even more Japanese lives, as Japanese soldiers fought fiercely over every square inch of the islands and Japanese soldiers and civilians committed suicide rather than |
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| | | | <p>surrender.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Use of the atomic bomb: Facing the prospect of horrendous American and Japanese casualties if American forces were to invade Japan itself, President Harry Truman ordered the use of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to force the Japanese to surrender. Tens of thousands of people were killed in both cities. Shortly after the bombs were used, the Japanese leaders surrendered, avoiding the need for American forces to invade Japan. <p>Minority participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• African Americans generally served in segregated military units and were assigned to noncombat roles but demanded the right to serve in combat rather than support roles. <p>All-minority military units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tuskegee Airmen (African American) served in Europe with distinction.• Nisei regiments (Asian American) earned a high number of decorations. <p>Additional contributions of minorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication codes of the Navajo were used (oral, not written language; impossible for the Japanese to break).• Mexican Americans also fought, but in nonsegregated units.• Minority units suffered high casualties and won numerous unit citations and individual medals for bravery in action. <p>The Geneva Convention attempted to ensure the humane treatment of prisoners of war by establishing rules to be followed by all nations.</p> <p>The treatment of prisoners of war in the Pacific Theater often reflected the savagery of the fighting there.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the Bataan Death March, |
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| | <p>VUS 12: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the effects of World War II on the home front.</p> | <p>How did the United States organize and distribute its resources to achieve victory during World War II?</p> <p>How did women and minorities contribute to America's efforts during World War II?</p> <p>How were Americans of Japanese descent treated after United States entry into World War II, and why?</p> <p>How did media and communications assist the Allied efforts during World War II?</p> | <p>American POWs suffered brutal treatment by the Japanese after surrender of the Philippines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese soldiers often committed suicide rather than surrender. • The treatment of prisoners of war in Europe more closely followed the ideas of the Geneva Convention. <p>Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group • final solution: Germany's decision to exterminate all Jews <p>Affected groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews • Poles • Slavs • Gypsies • "Undesirables" (homosexuals, the mentally ill, political dissidents) <p>Significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Nuremberg trials, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes. • The Nuremberg trials emphasized individual responsibility for actions during a war, regardless of orders received. • The trials led to increased demand for a Jewish homeland. <p>Economic resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States government and industry forged a close working relationship to allocate resources effectively. • Rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products to the war effort. • War bonds and income tax were used for financing the war. • Businesses retooled from peacetime to wartime production (e.g., car manufacturing to tank manufacturing). <p>Human resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More women and minorities entered the labor force. |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizens volunteered in support of the war effort. <p>Military resources The draft (selective service) was used to provide personnel for the military.</p> <p>Women on the home front during World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasingly participated in the workforce to replace men serving in the military (e.g., Rosie the Riveter)• Typically participated in noncombat military roles <p>African Americans on the home front during World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Migrated to cities in search of jobs in war plants• Campaigned for victory in war and equality at home <p>Reasons for internment of Japanese Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast• False belief that Japanese Americans were aiding the enemy <p>Internment of Japanese Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps.• Internment affected Japanese American populations along the West Coast. The Supreme Court upheld the government's right to act against Japanese Americans living on the West Coast of the United States. A public apology was eventually issued by the United States government, and financial payment was made to survivors. <p>Media and communications assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The United States government maintained strict censorship of reporting of the war.• Public morale and ad campaigns kept Americans focused on the war effort.• The entertainment industry produced movies, plays, and shows that boosted morale and patriotic support for the war effort as well as portrayed the enemy in stereotypical ways |
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| <p>Fourth Quarter (4th 4 ½ Weeks)</p> | <p>VUS 13: The student will demonstrate knowledge of United States foreign policy since World War II.</p> | <p>What were the political, economic, and social consequences of World War II?</p> <p>How did the United States respond to the threat of communist expansion?</p> <p>What are the origins of the Cold War?</p> <p>What were the early significant events of the Cold War?</p> <p>What was the impact of the Cold War on Americans at home?</p> <p>What was the impact of the Vietnam War on Americans at home?</p> <p>How did America’s military forces defend freedom during the Cold War?</p> <p>How did internal problems affect the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union?</p> <p>What was President Ronald Reagan’s role in the collapse of the Soviet Union?</p> <p>How did the United States redirect her goals and policies in the post-Cold War era?</p> <p>How have presidents shaped American policy since 1988?</p> | <p>Postwar outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The end of World War II found Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany. • Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany. West Germany became democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation. East Germany remained under the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions. • Following her defeat, Japan was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States. • Europe lay in ruins, and the United States launched the Marshall Plan, which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and prevent the spread of communism. • The United Nations was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars. <p>Origins of the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cold War lasted from the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union. • The United States and the Soviet Union represented starkly different fundamental values. The United States represented democratic political institutions and a generally free market economic system. The Soviet Union was a totalitarian government with a communist (socialist) economic system. • The Truman Doctrine of “containment of communism” was a guiding principle of American foreign policy throughout the Cold War, not to roll it back, but to keep it from spreading and to resist |
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| | | | <p>communist aggression into other countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed as a defensive alliance among the United States and western European countries to prevent a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Soviet allies in Eastern Europe formed the Warsaw Pact, and for nearly 50 years, both sides maintained large military forces facing each other in Europe.• The communist takeover in China shortly after World War II increased American fears of communist domination of most of the world. Rather than becoming strong allies, however, the communist nations of China and the Soviet Union eventually became rivals for territory and diplomatic influence, a split that American foreign policy under President Nixon in the 1970s exploited.• After the Soviet Union matched the United States in nuclear weaponry in the 1950s, the threat of a nuclear war that would destroy both countries was ever-present throughout the Cold War. America, under President Eisenhower, adopted a policy of “massive retaliation” to deter any nuclear strike by the Soviets. <p>The Korean War</p> <p>American involvement in the Korean War in the early 1950s reflected the American policy of containment of communism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After communist North Korea invaded South Korea, American military forces led a United Nations counterattack that drove deep into North Korea itself. Communist Chinese forces came into the war on the side of North Korea, and although the war threatened to widen, it eventually ended in a stalemate with South Korea free of communist occupation. |
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| | | | <p>The Vietnam War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• American involvement in Vietnam also reflected the Cold War policy of containment of communism.• Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the early 1960s, the communist government of North Vietnam attempted to install through force a communist government in South Vietnam. The United States helped South Vietnam resist.• The American military buildup in Vietnam began under President John Kennedy. After Kennedy's assassination in 1963, the buildup was intensified under President Lyndon Johnson.• The scale of combat in Vietnam grew larger during the 1960s. American military forces repeatedly defeated the North Vietnamese forces in the field, but by fighting a limited war, could not force an end to the war on favorable terms.• America became bitterly divided over the issue. While there was support for the American military and conduct of the war among many Americans, others opposed the war, and active opposition to the war mounted, especially on college campuses.• After Johnson declined to seek re-election, President Nixon was elected on a pledge to bring the war to an honorable end. He instituted a policy of "Vietnamization," withdrawing American troops and replacing them with South Vietnamese forces while maintaining military aid to the South Vietnamese.• Ultimately "Vietnamization" failed when South Vietnamese troops proved unable to resist invasion by the Soviet-supplied North Vietnamese Army. President Nixon was forced out of office by the Watergate scandal. In 1975, North and South Vietnam were merged under communist control. |
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| | | | <p>Confrontation between the United States and Cuba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cuba was also a site of Cold War confrontations.• Fidel Castro led a communist revolution that took over Cuba in the late 1950s. Many Cubans fled to Florida and later attempted to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. This “Bay of Pigs” invasion failed.• In 1962, the Soviet Union stationed missiles in Cuba, instigating the Cuban Missile Crisis. President Kennedy ordered the Soviets to remove their missiles, and for several days the world was on the brink of nuclear war. Eventually, the Soviet leadership “blinked” and removed their missiles. <p>Impact of the Cold War at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The fear of communism and the threat of nuclear war affected American life throughout the Cold War.• During the 1950s and 1960s, American schools regularly held drills to train children what to do in case of a nuclear attack, and American citizens were urged by the government to build bomb shelters in their own basements.• The convictions of Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for spying for the Soviet Union and the construction of nuclear weapons by the Soviets, using technical secrets obtained through spying, increased domestic fears of communism.• Senator Joseph McCarthy played on American fears of communism by recklessly accusing many American governmental officials and other citizens of being communists, based on flimsy or no evidence. This led to the coining of the term <i>McCarthyism</i>—the making of false accusations based on rumor or guilt by association.• The Cold War made foreign policy |
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| | | | <p>a major issue in every presidential election during the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The heavy military expenditures throughout the Cold War benefited Virginia's economy proportionately more than any other state, especially in Hampton Roads, home to several large naval and air bases, and in Northern Virginia, home to the Pentagon and numerous private companies that contract with the military. <p>American military forces during the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Kennedy pledged in his inaugural address that the United States would "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty." In the same address, he also said, "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."• During the Cold War era, millions of Americans served in the military, defending freedom in wars and conflicts that were not always popular. Many were killed or wounded. As a result of their service, the United States and American ideals of democracy and freedom ultimately prevailed in the Cold War struggle with Soviet communism.• President Kennedy, a World War II veteran, was assassinated in 1963 in Dallas, Texas, in an event that shook the nation's confidence and began a period of internal strife and divisiveness, especially spurred by divisions over United States involvement in Vietnam.• Unlike veterans of World War II, who returned to a grateful and supportive nation, Vietnam veterans returned often to face indifference or outright hostility from some who opposed the war.• It was not until several years after the end of the Vietnam war that the wounds of the war began to heal in America, and Vietnam |
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| | | | <p>veterans were recognized and honored for their service and sacrifices.</p> <p>Internal problems of the Soviet Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing Soviet military expenses to compete with the United States• Rising nationalism in Soviet republics• Fast-paced reforms—market economy• Economic inefficiency• Gorbachev's <i>glasnost</i> and <i>perestroika</i> (openness and economic restructuring) <p>Role of President Ronald Reagan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union, for example, in a speech at the Berlin Wall (“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”)• Increased United States military and economic pressure on the Soviet Union <p>Selected post Cold War era goals and policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign aid• Humanitarian aid• Support for human rights <p>President George H. W. Bush, 1989–1993</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fall of communism in Eastern Europe• Reunification of Germany• Collapse of Yugoslavia• Breakup of the Soviet state• Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991• First war in which American women served in a combat role• Operation Desert Storm <p>President William J. Clinton, 1993–2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)• Full diplomatic relations with Vietnam• Lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa when her government ended the policy of apartheid• NATO action in former Yugoslavia |
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| | <p>VUS 14: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s.</p> | <p>What was the significance of <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>?</p> <p>What roles did Thurgood Marshall and Oliver Hill play in the demise of segregated schools?</p> <p>How did Virginia respond to the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> decision?</p> <p>How did the 1963 March on Washington influence public opinion about civil rights?</p> <p>How did the legislative process advance the cause of civil rights for African Americans?</p> <p>How did the NAACP advance civil rights for African Americans?</p> | <p>President George W. Bush, 2001–2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorists attacks on United States soil on 9/11/2001 • War in Afghanistan • War in Iraq <p><i>Brown v. Board of Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unequal and must desegregate • Included Virginia case <p>Key people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thurgood Marshall: NAACP Legal Defense Team • Oliver Hill: NAACP Legal Defense Team in Virginia <p>Virginia’s response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive Resistance: Closing some schools • Establishment of private academies • White flight from urban school systems <p>National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenged segregation in the courts. <p>1963 March on Washington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants were inspired by the “I Have a Dream” speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. • The march helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation. • The march demonstrated the power of nonviolent, mass protest. <p>Civil Rights Act of 1964</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin. • The act desegregated public accommodations. • President Lyndon B. Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act. <p>Voting Rights Act of 1965</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act outlawed literacy tests. • Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters. • The act resulted in an increase in African American voters. |
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| | <p>VUS 15: The student will demonstrate knowledge of economic, social, cultural, and political developments in recent decades and today.</p> | <p>How has the membership of the United States Supreme Court changed to become more diverse over time?</p> <p>How have the decisions of the United States Supreme Court promoted equality and extended civil liberties?</p> <p>What factors have drawn immigrants to the United States?</p> <p>What immigrant groups account for the bulk of immigration?</p> <p>What issues are currently being debated related to immigration to the United States?</p> <p>What are some contributions made by immigrants?</p> <p>How has the accessibility to improved technology and communications affected American culture?</p> <p>What was the impact of the “Reagan Revolution” on federalism, the role of government, and state and national elections since 1988?</p> <p>What are the roles that government plays in the United States economy?</p> <p>What role has the United States played in a world confronted by international terrorism?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act. <p>The membership of the United States Supreme Court has included women and minorities, such as Sandra Day O’Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Clarence Thomas.</p> <p>The civil rights movement of the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s provided a model that other groups have used to extend civil rights and promote equal justice.</p> <p>The United States Supreme Court protects the individual rights enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.</p> <p>The United States Supreme Court identifies a constitutional basis for a right to privacy that is protected from government interference.</p> <p>The United States Supreme Court invalidates legislative acts and executive actions that the justices agree exceed the authority granted to government officials by the Constitution of the United States.</p> <p>Immigration to the United States has increased from many diverse countries, especially Asian and Latin American countries.</p> <p>Reasons for immigration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political freedom • Economic opportunity <p>Issues related to immigration policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strain on government services • Filling low-paying jobs in the United States • Border issues • Pathway to citizenship • Bilingual education • Increasing cultural diversity <p>Contributions of immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity in music, the visual arts, and literature • Roles in the labor force • Achievements in science, engineering, and other field <p>In the early 1960s, President Kennedy pledged increased support for the American space program. The race to</p> |
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| | | | <p>the moon continued through the 1960s. U.S. astronaut John Glenn was the first American to orbit the Earth. In 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first person to step onto the moon's surface. He proclaimed, "That's one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind."</p> <p>Sally Ride was the first female American astronaut.</p> <p>Over the past three decades, improved technology and media have brought about better access to communication and information for businesses and individuals in both urban and rural areas. As a result, many more Americans have access to global information and viewpoints.</p> <p>Examples of technological advances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Space exploration<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Space shuttle— Mars rover— Voyager missions— Hubble telescope• Communications<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Satellites— Global positioning system (GPS)— Personal communications devices• Robotics <p>Changes in work, school, and health care in recent decades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Telecommuting• Online course work• Growth of service industries• Breakthroughs in medical research, including improved medical diagnostic and imaging technologies• Outsourcing and offshoring <p>President Reagan and conservative Republicans advocated for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• tax cuts• transfer of responsibilities to state governments• appointment of judges/justices who exercised "judicial restraint"• reduction in the number and |
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| | | | <p>scope of government programs and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• strengthening of the American military. <p>The “Reagan Revolution” extended beyond his tenure in office with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the election of his vice president, George H. W. Bush• the election of a centrist Democrat, William J. Clinton• the Republican sweep of congressional elections and statehouses in the 1990s• the election of George W. Bush as president. <p>Government promotes a healthy economy characterized by full employment and low inflation through the actions of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Federal Reserve: Monetary policy decisions control the supply of money and credit to expand or contract economic growth.• the president and Congress: Fiscal policy decisions determine levels of government taxation and spending; government regulates the economy. <p>United States responses to terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heightened security at home (Patriot Act)• Diplomatic and military initiatives |
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