

SOCIAL STUDIES— Secondary



COVID-19 SPECIAL EDITION

The purpose of these essential standards is to provide educators with a prioritized list of standards to focus on during COVID-19.

While all standards have value, COVID-19 may limit instructional hours. The essential standards are intended to help teachers identify which standards to focus on. While these are the essential standards, if there is more instructional time, the recommendation is to extend the instructional focus to all standards.

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Essential Secondary Social Studies Standards

The purpose of this document is to distill the [current social studies standards](#) into a prioritized version for clarity and focus during COVID-19. Essential standards are **in bold**, and supporting standards are listed for your consideration, as instructional time permits. The decisions for what are considered essential for your class and students are your own, however, and the standards selected are merely an example of how to prioritize during this difficult time.

The pandemic is serving as a tragic, long-term social studies object lesson. All times are historic, but these times seem especially destined for the history books.

In addition, tracking the spread of COVID-19 is a daily lesson in geography. The economic ramifications are going to be astronomical. The political fallout and fault lines are increasingly evident. The psychological toll is immense. Sociologists and anthropologists will be studying this pandemic for decades to come

COVID-19 will limit instructional hours, yet social studies conceptual understandings and disciplinary skills are essential. When there is more instructional time, instruction can return to all [standards](#).

Utah Studies

Civic Preparation

Civic engagement is one of the fundamental purposes of education. The preparation of young people for participation in America's democratic republic is vital. The progress of our communities, state, nation, and world rests upon the preparation of young people to collaboratively and deliberatively address problems, to defend their own rights and the rights of others, and to balance personal interests with the common good. Social studies classrooms are the ideal locations to foster civic virtue, consider current issues, learn how to act civilly toward others, and build a civic identity and an awareness of global issues. These skills, habits, and qualities of character will prepare students to accept responsibility for preserving and defending their liberties.

To reach these ends, student should have ample opportunities to:

- **Engage in deliberative, collaborative, and civil dialogue regarding historical and current issues.**
- **Identify local, state, national, or international problems; engage with solutions to these problems; and share their ideas with appropriate public and/or private stakeholders.**
- **Apply knowledge of governmental structure, historical concepts, geographic interrelationships, and economic principles to analyze and explain current events.**
- **Develop and demonstrate values that sustain America's democratic republic, such as open-mindedness, engagement, honesty, problem-solving, responsibility, diligence, resilience, empathy, self-control, and cooperation.**

A Note on the Organization of the Utah Standards in All Core Areas

Utah standards are organized into strands, which represent significant areas of learning within content areas. Depending on the core area, these strands may be designated by time periods, thematic principles, modes of practice, or other organizing principles.

Within each strand are **standards**. A standard is an articulation of the demonstrated proficiency to be obtained. A standard represents an essential element of the learning that is expected. While some standards within a strand may be more comprehensive than others, all standards are essential for mastery.

Core Standards of the Course

UT Strand 1: NATIVE INNOVATIONS AND ADAPTATIONS

(Prehistory–Ca. 1847)

The recorded history of Utah spans just a few centuries, yet humans have lived in the land now called Utah for thousands of years. Complex native cultures have developed and flourished in Utah’s distinctive geographic regions. Prehistoric artifacts tell us much about their lives and cultures. For centuries the historic tribes of Utah—the Goshute, Navajo, Paiute, Shoshone, and Ute—adapted to their ever-changing environment, especially after they came into contact with European explorers in 1776. Nearly a century of trade relations transpired while Utah was part of the Spanish Empire, and later Mexico. These tribal nations remain essential and active members of the Utah community.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How do cultures meet their economic and social needs?
- What can the study of archaeology tell us about the economies, communities, and other aspects of the cultures of these early peoples?
- Why is it vital to protect archaeological sites in Utah?] What role did geography play in the innovations created by Utah’s Fremont and Ancestral Puebloan peoples?
- More at the full [standards site](#).

UT Standard 1.1:

Students will make evidence-based inferences about the complex ancient cultures in Utah after studying artifacts from the prehistoric era. (history)

UT Standard 1.2:

Students will analyze and explain the interactions and interconnections between the physical

characteristics of Utah and American Indian cultures using a range of texts, oral histories, and geographic inquiry. (geography)

UT Standard 1.3:

Students will explain the economic activity of a prehistoric and/or historic American Indian tribal community by using basic economic concepts, including supply, demand, trade, and scarcity. (economics)

UT Standard 1.4:

Students will analyze primary and secondary sources to explain causes and effects of European-American exploration, including the response and involvement of Utah’s American Indian tribes. (history)

UT Standard 1.5:

Students will describe the cultural change and continuity of at least one of Utah’s current sovereign nations as it has responded to changing political, social, and economic forces. Students will use a variety of resources that may include written primary and secondary sources, oral histories, photographs, artifacts, and art. (economics, civics)

UT Strand 2: UTAH’S DIVERSE PEOPLES

(Ca. 1847–1896)

The arrival of European immigrants in Utah launched a period of immigration, dramatic cultural change, and conflict among Utah’s many diverse peoples. This period begins with the Mormon migration, expansion of settlement in the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau, and accompanying political conflict, wars, and violence. After 1860 the development of mining and other industries created a complex economy and drew new immigrants to the state, increasing Utah’s religious and cultural diversity. Railroads became an important engine of social, cultural, political, and economic change. Utah’s transition from territory to state was long and difficult. By 1896 Utah had become deeply and increasingly interconnected with the nation and the world.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What factors led various peoples to settle in Utah?
- What geographic factors positioned Utah to become “the crossroads of the West”?
- What was the role of Brigham Young and other pioneer leaders in the settlement of Utah?
- [More on the standards site](#)

UT Standard 2.1:

Students will explain the causes and lasting effects of the Mormon migration to Utah. (history)

UT Standard 2.2:

Students will compare the causes and lasting effects of various non-Mormon groups' migrations to Utah. (history)

UT Standard 2.3:

Students will use geographic inquiry to explain patterns in the settlement of Utah and the subsequent trends in urbanization, referring to a range of communities as case studies. (geography)

UT Standard 2.4:

Students will research multiple perspectives to explain one or more of the political, social, cultural, religious conflicts of this period, including the U.S. Civil War and more localized conflicts such as the Utah War, the Mountain Meadows Massacre, the Bear River Massacre, the Black Hawk War, or other Federal-Mormon conflicts. (history)

UT Standard 2.5:

Students will construct an evidence-based argument to explain how the development of transportation and communication networks across the state changed Utah's economy and human geography. (economics, geography)

UT Standard 2.6:

Students will explain how agriculture, railroads, mining, and industrialization created new communities and new economies throughout the state. (economics, geography,)

UT Standard 2.7:

Students will identify the political challenges that delayed Utah's statehood and explain how these challenges were overcome. (civics)

UT Standard 2.8:

Students will explain how their own connection to Utah is a reflection of the complex history of the state. (history)

UT Strand 3: UTAH IN THE UNION

(Ca. 1896–1945)

In 1896, Utah became the forty-fifth state, with a newly ratified constitution and a mandate to create a state government. During the next half century, the interplay of national and global forces on Utah increased, from economic crises and industrialization to progressive reforms and

two global wars. Utah's human and physical geography influenced everything from the mining industry and labor movements to the placement of wartime infrastructure, including military bases and internment camps for Japanese Americans.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What are historic and contemporary examples of Utah's economic interdependence?
- How can global events occurring in distant parts of the world sometimes affect daily life in Utah?
- What is the function of a state constitution?
- More on the [standards](#) site.

UT Standard 3.1:

Students will identify the civic virtues and principles codified by the Utah Constitution. (civics)

UT Standard 3.2:

Students will use primary sources and/or oral histories to analyze the impact of a national/global event such as World War I, the Spanish flu epidemic, the Great Depression, World War II, and Japanese American internment on an individual or community in Utah. (history)

UT Standard 3.3:

Students will describe the effects of events, movements, and innovations on Utah's economic development, such as the organized labor movement, farming and industrial improvements, the World Wars, and the Great Depression. (economics)

UT Standard 3.4:

Students will identify the causes and effects of the Progressive movement using examples from community or state history, such as the organized labor movement, tax reform, the Scofield mine disaster, and education and child labor reforms. (civics)

UT Strand 4: UTAH IN THE WORLD

(Ca. 1945–2002)

The post-war era saw massive cultural and economic changes. By the time Utah hosted the 2002 Olympics, the state was globally interconnected as never before. Utah's economy and world-famous geography became inextricably linked with one another as the snow-sport and tourism industries developed. Industries including mining, agriculture, and technology continued to evolve and expand. Conversations and controversies continued regarding the best

ways forward for economic growth, community development, and natural resource management. Additionally, Utah's cultural landscape continued to evolve and diversify.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How did the Cold War affect life in Utah?
- What unique attributes of Utah's physical and human geography have had an impact on the growth and development of the state?
- What is the best way to balance federal and state power?
- How do various ethnic and religious communities in Utah maintain and celebrate their unique cultures?
- Who are some of the most influential leaders in Utah, at a variety of scales? What have been their most significant contributions to the betterment of life in Utah?

UT Standard 4.1:

Students will evaluate the impact of the Cold War on Utah, such as the uranium boom, nuclear testing, nuclear waste storage and disposal, and the MX missile controversy. (history)

UT Standard 4.2:

Students will make an evidence-based argument regarding the appropriate roles of local, state, and federal governments in resolving a current and/or historical issue. (civics)

UT Standard 4.3:

Students will describe the economic ties between Utah communities, the nation, and the world. (economic)

UT Standard 4.4:

Students will use data and other evidence related to a cultural, ethnic, or religious group in Utah to interpret the group's historic/current conditions and experiences. (history, geography)

UT Standard 4.5:

Students will describe the historic and present management of natural resources and make recommendations for natural resource management in the future. (geography)

UT Standard 4.6:

Students will evaluate the impact of tourism on Utah's economy and geography, such as the development of tourism industries, state and national parks, and events including the 2002 Olympics. (economics)

UT Strand 5: LOOKING TOWARDS UTAH’S FUTURE

(Ca. 2003–Present) In the 21st century, central themes endure: the diffusion of cultures, global interconnectedness, the importance of creating and sustaining community, and the need for a strong economy. Most current events—whether they involve interactions between sovereign American Indian tribal communities and state and federal governments; concerns about water; tensions and questions about the proper role and jurisdiction of local, state, and federal governments; or ideas about how best to grow Utah’s economy—have their roots deeply embedded in the rich history of Utah. Students will now have an opportunity to synthesize their study of Utah with capstone academic work.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How should issues be resolved that involve state, federal, and American Indian lands?
- What would be the costs and benefits of Utah hosting another Winter Olympics?
- What are the best ways to ensure our growing water needs will be met?
- In what ways should Utah grow its economy?
- What are solutions to Utah’s air quality concerns?
- How do we create and sustain safe and healthy communities?
- How can Utah best meet transportation and other infrastructure needs?

UT Standard 5.1:

Students will select a recent event they think will be worthy of remembering, recording, or interpreting, and make an argument for its potential historical significance. (history)

UT Standard 5.2:

Students will use geographic tools and resources to investigate a current issue, challenge, or problem facing Utah or their community, and propose a viable solution. (geography)

UT Standard 5.3:

Students will use data regarding the key components of Utah’s economy to make recommendations for sustainable development. (economics)

UT Standard 5.4:

Students will use recent population growth and other demographic trends to make predictions about Utah’s growth, and create and defend a public policy in response to those trends. (economics)

UT Standard 5.5:

Students will research issues of civic importance in which city, county, tribal, or state governments have a role. Students will use their research to develop and write a policy proposal to the appropriate governmental entity, such as a board, commission, council, legislator, or agency. (civics)

Core Standards of the Course: U.S. History 1

U.S. I Strand 1: THREE WORLDS MEET

(Prehistory–Ca. 1650)

Europe's exploration of America had a profound impact on the world. For thousands of years, complex and sophisticated American Indian civilizations had flourished in the Americas, separated from other parts of the world by vast bodies of water. After Columbus' arrival, the lands of the Western Hemisphere were forever connected to the rest of the world. The international slave trade forced millions of Africans to the Americas, bringing these "three worlds" together in unprecedented ways. Patterns of trade, exploration, conquest, and settlement have ramifications that continue to the present day.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How do historians and archeologists construct interpretations from artifacts, oral histories, legends, primary sources, and other evidence?
- What were the motives that led to European exploration?
- What were the effects of European exploration, especially on the indigenous populations encountered?
- How has physical geography affected cultures historically? How does it affect cultures today?
- How is your own cultural history woven into the history of America?

U.S. I Standard 1.1:

Students will analyze evidence, including artifacts and other primary sources to make evidence-based inferences about life among several American Indian nations prior to European exploration of the Americas.

U.S. I Standard 1.2:

Students will compare and evaluate historians' interpretations of the motivations and conditions that led to European exploration.

U.S. I Standard 1.3:

Students will draw from multiple perspectives and cite evidence to explain the effects of European exploration, specifically on Africa, the Caribbean, and North and South America.

U.S. I Standard 1.4:

Students will identify how the period of exploration has affected the current human geography of the Americas, and in particular the role their own cultural background has played.

U.S. I Strand 2: COLONIZATION

(Ca. 1565–1776)

Driven by economic, religious, and political opportunities, colonial powers from Europe established footholds, then empires in North America. Many colonists fled poverty or persecution to start new lives in an unfamiliar land. Africans were enslaved and brought to the Americas against their will. Interactions between colonists and the indigenous peoples living in North America added complexity to the colonies. Geographic and cultural factors influenced where colonists settled and how they lived. Sectional and regional differences emerged that would affect American history. Patterns established within the English colonies on the Eastern seaboard would shape many of the dominant political, economic, linguistic, and religious traditions of the United States.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What is a colony?
- What role did the concepts of self-government and religious freedom play in the colonial era?
- How did economic philosophies such as mercantilism promote colonization?
- How were English colonization patterns on the Atlantic coast different from those of the French colonies in the interior and Spanish colonization in what is now the southwestern United States?
- How are colonization patterns of the French, Spanish, and English colonies evident in human geography patterns today?

U.S. I Standard 2.1:

Students will identify the economic, social, and geographic factors that influenced the colonization efforts of the Dutch, English, French, and Spanish.

U.S. I Standard 2.2:

Students will compare and contrast the economic, political, and social patterns evident in the development of the 13 English colonies.

U.S. I Standard 2.3:

Students will use primary sources as evidence to contrast the daily life and contexts of individuals of various classes and conditions in and near the English colonies, such as gentry, planters, women, indentured servants, African slaves, landowners, and American Indians.

U.S. I Standard 2.4:

Students will explain historic and modern regional differences that had their origins in the colonial period, such as the institution of slavery; patterns of life in urban and rural areas; differences between the French continental interior, Spanish southwest, and English northeast; and the location of manufacturing centers.

U.S. I Strand 3: THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Ca. 1754–1787)

Enlightened ideas from both sides of the Atlantic, coupled with world events and British policies, led many to question the common sense of the relationship between the American colonies and Britain. Over time, many colonists who had viewed themselves as loyal subjects of the king began to support an independence movement that would result in war, the formation of the United States of America, and the ratification of a unique Constitution. The contributions of Adams, Jefferson, Washington, Hamilton, Madison, and other Founding Fathers, as well as those of men and women of all social classes and conditions, were vital in achieving independence and creating a new nation.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What defines a political movement as a revolution?
- Are there specific conditions that are necessary in order for political revolutions to occur?
- What were the important political philosophies used to justify the American Revolution and advance the cause of liberty?
- How does the Declaration of Independence make a case for a new nation?
- What role did propaganda play in promoting the patriot cause?
- How do some events, like the winter at Valley Forge and Washington crossing the Delaware, become major parts of the narrative of history when other events, like Morristown and Washington crossing the East River, do not?
- What led some colonists to become patriots, others to become loyalists, and some to remain neutral?

- What is American exceptionalism, and in what ways has it shaped how Americans see themselves?

U.S. I Standard 3.1:

Students will use primary sources to identify the significant events, ideas, people, and methods used to justify or resist the Revolutionary movement.

U.S. I Standard 3.2:

Students will compare and evaluate historians' interpretations of the significant historical events and factors affecting the course of the war and contributing to American victory.

U.S. I Standard 3.3:

Students will use primary sources to compare the contributions of key people and groups to the Revolution, such as Paul Revere, Thomas Paine, Abigail Adams, the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, and Thomas Jefferson.

U.S. I Standard 3.4:

Students will explain how the ideas and events of the American Revolution continue to shape American identity.

U.S. I Strand 4: THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

(Ca. 1781–1789)

American independence brought with it the need for self-government. Dissatisfaction with inadequate early political structures led to the creation of the Constitution. The Constitutional Convention brought together the greatest political minds of the fledgling nation. Through debate and compromise, the Founding Fathers brought together in a unique way the principles and philosophies that had been theorized and tested for centuries. The Bill of Rights was then added, enumerating the rights of American citizens. In the end, the Constitution and Bill of Rights created the structure of a government that has functioned, survived crises, and evolved for over two centuries, affecting the life of every citizen today.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What were the problems that led to the calling of a Constitutional Convention?
- What is the evidence that Enlightenment philosophies, the Articles of Confederation, Shays' rebellion, the Constitutional Convention, the Great Compromise, and the ratification debate all influenced the creation of the Constitution?
- What vision of civic virtue is evident in the Constitution?

- How does a compound constitutional republic balance state and federal powers?
- Why is James Madison sometimes referred to as “the Father of the Constitution”?
- What is the role of compromise in political processes?
- How has the U.S. Constitution influenced political structures around the world?
- In what ways can the U.S. Constitution be considered an exceptional document?

U.S. I Standard 4.1:

Students will explain how the ideas, events, and compromises which led to the development and ratification of the Constitution are reflected in the document itself.

U.S. I Standard 4.2:

Students will describe the structure and function of the government that the Constitution creates.

U.S. I Standard 4.3:

Students will use historic case studies and current events to trace how and explain why the rights, liberties, and responsibilities of citizens have changed over time.

U.S. I Standard 4.4:

Students will use evidence to explain how the Constitution is a transformative document that contributed to American exceptionalism.

U.S. I Strand 5: THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES

(Ca. 1783–1861)

The United States’ constitutional republic and the political systems that Americans are familiar with took shape as the Constitution was interpreted and applied. Reformers have worked to ensure that increasing numbers and classes of people enjoy the rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Opposing political parties have worked to mold the leadership, laws, and policies of the new nation in order to fit their vision of America. The first half of the nineteenth century was rich with examples of these organizing efforts that have set precedents still followed in the 21st century.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What are the primary functions of political parties?
- Why are there only two dominant political parties at the national level?
- Is the two-party political system good for American democracy?
- Are there conditions that are necessary in order for a reform movement to gain momentum or critical mass?
- What are the most effective ways to promote reform?
- How have Supreme Court decisions shaped the government?

U.S. I Standard 5.1:

Students will use evidence to document the development and evolution of the American political party system and explain the historic and current roles of political parties.

U.S. I Standard 5.2:

Students will identify the conditions that gave rise to, and evaluate the impact of, social and political reform movements such as Jacksonian Democracy, the women’s rights movement, the Abolitionist movement, and anti-immigration reform.

U.S. I Standard 5.3:

Students will use case studies to document the expansion of democratic principles and rights over time.

U.S. I Strand 6: EXPANSION

(Ca. 1783–1890)

The territorial expansion of the United States created challenges and opportunities for the young nation. Significant advances in industrial technology, discoveries of vast natural resources, a series of gold rushes, visions of the destiny of the nation, continuing conflicts between American Indians and settlers, disagreements between slave states and free states, and a number of push and pull factors influenced territorial expansion. The physical, political, and human geography of the United States today reflects, in part, the 19th century expansion of the nation.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What motivated settlers to move west?

- How do 19th century events such as the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican- American War continue to affect the United States today?
- What is the relationship between land and power?
- How did the continent’s physical geography affect the expansion of the United States?
- What were the costs and benefits of the Industrial Revolution?
- How did industrial leaders use markets and capital to grow their businesses?

U.S. I Standard 6.1:

Students will compare and contrast historians’ interpretations of the ideas, resources, and events that motivated the territorial expansion of the United States.

U.S. I Standard 6.2:

Students will use primary sources representing multiple perspectives to interpret conflicts that arose during American expansion, especially as American Indians were forced from their traditional lands and as tensions grew over free and slave holding territory.

U.S. I Standard 6.3:

Students will identify the economic and geographic impact of the early Industrial Revolution’s new inventions and transportation methods, such as the Erie Canal, the transcontinental railroad, steam engines, the telegraph, the cotton gin, and interchangeable parts.

U.S. I Standard 6.4:

Students will make a case for the most significant cultural, political, and economic impacts of territorial and/or industrial expansion.

U.S. I Strand 7: THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Ca. 1820–1877)

Trends that started with the earliest colonization of America grew into sectional conflicts, and by the election of Lincoln in 1860 the nation was on the brink of civil war. The war had a profound impact on American society and American identity. Events leading to the war and the heavy toll of the war created a severely fractured America. The period of Reconstruction started the process of mending, but created new controversies as concepts of equality, democracy, and citizenship were redefined. The Civil War era and Reconstruction are important aspects of U.S. history, essential to understanding modern America, including race relations and inequality.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- Why were efforts at compromise unsuccessful immediately prior to the Civil War?
- What caused a growing number of people in the North to be opposed to slavery?
- Was it necessary and worthwhile to wage a war to preserve the Union?
- What does it take for a brother to take up arms against a brother?
- What forces made Reconstruction so difficult?
- Why does the Civil War remain such a defining event for American identity?
- Why does Lincoln reference ideas in the Declaration of Independence when referring to the Civil War?
- What is the proper way to memorialize controversial events and people?

U.S. I Standard 7.1:

Students will explain how slavery and other geographic, social, economic, and political differences between the North, South, and West led to the Civil War.

U.S. I Standard 7.2:

Students will use evidence to interpret the factors that were most significant in shaping the course of the war and the Union victory, such as the leadership of Lincoln, Grant, and Lee; the role of industry; demographics; and military strategies.

U.S. I Standard 7.3:

Students will compare historians' interpretations of the competing goals of Reconstruction and why many of those goals were left unrealized.

U.S. I Standard 7.4:

Students will use current events to evaluate the implications of the Civil War and Reconstruction for contemporary American life.

Core Standards of the Course

WG Strand 1: HUMANS AND THEIR PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The earth's physical environment varies greatly from place to place. The interactions between physical systems and human systems create opportunities and challenges for people and places. The implications of these interactions affect both physical systems and human systems.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How does the physical geography of a place influence the lives of the people in that place?
- What are the most significant consequences of human interactions with their environment?
- How do physical and human characteristics help geographers define a region?
- How are places and regions connected? How are they similar? How are they different?
- How does the environment influence which agricultural methods are used in various places?
- What are the intended and unintended effects of altering our physical landscape?
- How do geographers use geospatial data to help make informed decisions?

WG Standard 1.1:

Students will describe the significant forces that influence the physical environment, such as plate tectonics, erosion, climate, and natural disasters, and explain how the effects of physical processes vary across regions of the world.

WG Standard 1.2:

Students will identify patterns evident in the geographic distribution of ecosystems and biomes and explain how humans interact with them.

WG Standard 1.3:

Students will cite evidence of how the distribution of natural resources affects physical and human systems.

WG Standard 1.4:

Students will use geographic reasoning to propose actions that mitigate or solve issues, such as natural disasters, pollution, climate change, and habitat loss.

WG Strand 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND MIGRATION

The movement and distribution of people is influenced by many factors, including environmental, cultural, economic, and geopolitical forces. These migration trends alter geographic conditions. Geographers use data to understand population distribution and migration by looking at population characteristics, push and pull factors, and numerous other variables. Analyzing this data offers an opportunity to examine complex and challenging real-world issues.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- Why do people live where they live?
- Why do people move, sometimes at great risk to themselves?
- How might population trends influence aspects of daily life at local, regional, or global scales?
- Why do urbanization patterns differ around the world?
- How can governmental policies have both intended and unintended consequences for population and migration?
- What are the costs and benefits of mass urbanization?
- How do geographers use demographic data to make informed decisions?

WG Standard 2.1:

Students will evaluate the impact of population distribution patterns at various scales by analyzing and comparing demographic characteristics such as gender, age, ethnicity, and population density using maps, population pyramids, and other geographic data.

WG Standard 2.2:

Students will explain push and pull factors causing voluntary and involuntary migration and the consequences created by the movement of people.

WG Standard 2.3:

Students will investigate the effects of significant patterns of human movement that shape urban and rural environments over time, such as mass urbanization, immigration, and the movement of refugees.

WG Strand 3: CULTURE

Culture is the total sum of human expression. A culture's purpose, as well as how and where cultures originate, diffuse, and change, are all topics worth studying. Students will explore religion, language, ethnicity and other cultural characteristics by looking at patterns and processes. As students explore what people care about and care for, they can learn not only about other cultures but also about the unique attributes of their own culture.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How does culture manifest itself on the landscape of the earth?
- How does culture influence social structures and gender roles?
- What effect does globalization and emerging technologies have on the divergence and convergence of culture?
- How do cultures maintain their identities and traditions?
- How are humans shaped and influenced by their own cultures?
- How can learning about other cultures teach us about our own?

WG Standard 3.1:

Students will identify and describe the essential defining characteristics and functions of culture.

WG Standard 3.2:

Students will explain how the physical environment influences and is influenced by culture.

WG Standard 3.3:

Students will identify how culture influences sense of place, point of view and perspective, and the relative value placed upon people and places.

WG Standard 3.4:

Students will identify the causes, methods, and effects for the diffusion and distribution of cultural characteristics among different places and regions.

WG Standard 3.5:

Students will explain how the basic tenets of world religions affect the daily lives of people.

WG Standard 3.6:

Students will cite examples of how globalization creates challenges and opportunities for different cultures.

WG Standard 3.7:

Students will demonstrate an understanding of their own culture's connection to geography.

WG Strand 4: POLITICAL SYSTEMS

People organize themselves into distinctive groups. Geographers examine how the interactions between these groups influence the division and control of the earth's surface. Political systems have profound influences on the lives of people, including their access to resources, economic opportunities, and basic rights.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How and why do people organize themselves into political entities?
- How do people distribute power and define roles?
- How do political structures interact on a global scale?
- Who holds the power at a variety of scales and how are decisions made?
- Why is power concentrated in certain parts of the globe?
- How do political systems protect or deny the rights of marginalized peoples?

WG Standard 4.1:

Students will explain why and how people organize into a range of political structures at different scales.

WG Standard 4.2:

Students will describe and explain the role physical and human characteristics play in establishing political boundaries.

WG Standard 4.3:

Students will explain how cooperation and conflict have many causes, such as differing ideas regarding boundaries, resource control, and land use, as well as ethnic, tribal, and national identities.

WG Strand 5: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Humans have created complex and varied economic systems. These systems, whether based on free markets or other structures, have various levels of development, infrastructure, and divisions of labor. Economic systems are influenced by their unique landscapes and resources, and their locations influence patterns of interconnections with other economic systems. Geographers can use the insights they learn about economic development to identify patterns or propose solutions to complex issues.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What and who defines a state as developed?
- How does culture manifest itself in the development of economic systems?
- How does geography influence the ways in which people make a living?
- Why have some regions developed more rapidly than others?

- What are some of the economic patterns evident in more-developed and less-developed countries?
- Why are economic activities sometimes located in unexpected or unconventional places?
- What are the challenges of sustainable development?

WG Standard 5.1:

Students will explain the essential attributes of a developed economy and the patterns of development that differentiate less-developed from more-developed places.

WG Standard 5.2:

Students will describe and compare the function and distribution of economic activities in primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

WG Standard 5.3:

Students will explain key economic concepts and their implications for the production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

WG Standard 5.4:

Students will cite examples of various levels of economic interdependence between nations and peoples.

WG Standard 5.5:

Students will describe the costs, benefits, and sustainability of development in terms of poverty rates, standards of living, the impact on indigenous people, environmental changes, gender equality, and access to education.

Core Standards of the Course: World History

WH Strand 1: PREHISTORY TO THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION

(Ca. 150,000 B.C.E.–1,000 B.C.E.)

The advent of farming, sometimes referred to as the Neolithic Revolution, changed the world in profound ways. The transition from procuring to producing food altered the genetic structure of plants and animals. Some societies became sedentary. Inequalities between individuals and societies grew. Land ownership became more important. Specialization and trade became possible. Large-scale warfare became more common. Written records were needed. The changes that resulted from farming created a substantially different world, leading to the formation of the first civilizations and shaping world history.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- According to historians and archaeologists, what were the advantages and disadvantages of living as hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, and farmers?
- What is a civilization and how does one form?
- In what ways do civilizations influence one another?
- What was the status of women in nomadic societies and how did their status change with the advent of farming?
- What common geographic factors led to the development of farming in diverse locations around the world?
- Should the Neolithic Revolution really be considered a revolution? Why or why not?
- What are the similarities and differences among diverse writing and recordkeeping systems that have developed around the world?
- Why did civilizations develop in diverse places in roughly the same period?

WH Standard 1.1:

Students will analyze the differences and interactions between sedentary farmers, pastoralists, and hunter-gatherers.

WH Standard 1.2:

Students will use geographic concepts to explain the factors that led to the development of civilization, and compare and contrast the environmental impact of civilizations, pastoralists, and hunter-gatherers.

WH Standard 1.3:

Students will use artifacts and early written records to make inferences about the significance of technological development and diffusion, including writing, in Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus River civilization, and the Huang He (Yellow) River civilization.

WH Standard 1.4:

Students will compare life before and after the Neolithic Revolution and cite the most significant effects of that revolution on the development of civilization(s).

WH Strand 2: THE RISE OF CLASSICAL SOCIETIES

(Ca. 1000 B.C.E.–900 C.E.)

The classical civilizations of the Mediterranean (Egypt, ancient Israel, Greece, and Rome), Persia, China, India, and other regions have had a significant impact on global belief systems, legal systems, governments, culture, and social systems. Some developed vast empires, consolidating government power in revolutionary and influential structures. Emerging contacts between civilization centers began the diffusion of ideas and technologies. Classical civilizations rose and fell under remarkably similar circumstances, exhibiting global patterns.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How can new ideas lead to political and social change?
- How are the ideas of a culture reflected in art, sculpture, and architecture?
- How do new ways of thinking affect the ways people respond to their surroundings?
- Why did many of the great world religions and philosophies develop at roughly the same time period?
- How did these great world religions and philosophies influence their regions through cultural diffusion?
- How did each civilization find diverse solutions to similar problems such as recordkeeping, government structure, and nomadic threats?
- What are the features of a civilization that lead historians to label it “classical”?
- What patterns existed in the treatment of women across classical civilizations?
- How did diverse civilizations justify and perpetuate social class and gender inequalities?
- Which classical civilizations had contact with other civilizations and how did contact or isolation shape each civilization?
- What patterns existed in the spread of world religions?
- What is the evidence today of the impact of classical civilizations?
- What can the study of archaeology, ancient texts, and art tell us about the economies, governments, religions, communities, and other aspects of the cultures of these early peoples?

WH Standard 2.1:

Students will identify and explain patterns in the development and diffusion and syncretism of world religions and philosophies, including Judaism, Hinduism, Greek philosophy, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam.

WH Standard 2.2:

Students will use primary sources to identify patterns in the stratification of social and gender structures across classical civilizations.

WH Standard 2.3:

Students will make evidence-based inferences about the cultural values of classical civilizations, using artistic expressions of various genres as primary sources.

WH Standard 2.4:

Students will explain the impact of early trans-regional trade on the diffusion of religion, ideas, technology, and other aspects of culture.

WH Standard 2.5:

Students will construct an argument for the significant and enduring political, economic, technological, social, or other cultural contributions of classical civilizations.

WH Strand 3: AN AGE OF EXPANDING CONNECTIONS

(Ca. 500 C.E.–1450 C.E.)

The collapse of classical civilizations ushered in an era of unprecedented connection, sometimes referred to as the post-classical period. The fall of some civilizations opened opportunities for the growth of others, most notably the Islamic world. This era brought increasing oceanic and land trade in trans-regional networks. Civilization spread from its traditional centers as powerful states emerged in Japan, the Asian steppes, Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia, and other locations. In spite of their relative isolations, civilizations flourished in the Americas. Mongol conquerors linked many centers of civilization in unprecedented ways.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How did the development of civilizations in the Americas compare with the development of civilizations in other locations?
- How were civilizations in the Americas able to become advanced in spite of their relative isolation from other civilizations?
- How did geographic features such as the monsoon winds on the Indian Ocean, the Sahara Desert, and the Strait of Malacca promote or inhibit trade?
- How did merchant activity and the practice of pilgrimage enrich the Islamic world's knowledge of geography?
- Why do many modern historians place greater historical significance on the Mongol Empire than they do on classical Greece or Rome?
- Why do historians now question the notion of the "Dark Ages" in Europe?

WH Standard 3.1:

Students will use patterns in trade and settlement to explain how geographic features such as the Indian Ocean, the Saharan Desert, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Strait of Malacca, and the Mediterranean Sea supported or impeded trade.

WH Standard 3.2:

Students will evaluate historians' interpretations regarding the patterns in the development of civilizations in the Americas compared to other places in the world.

WH Standard 3.3:

Students will evaluate the long-term effects of the Mongol conquest, such as the diffusion of ideas, technologies, and diseases.

WH Standard 3.4:

Students will explain the social, political, religious, technological, and economic changes in medieval Europe that created a context for later European colonization.

WH Standard 3.5:

Students will identify patterns in the diffusion of technology, writing, religion, political systems, and other elements of civilization, using case studies such as the Chinese impact on Japan, the Arab impact on Mali, the Byzantine impact on Russia, the Roman impact on Europe, and the Olmec impact on later American civilizations.

WH Strand 4: GLOBAL INTERACTIONS

(Ca. 1400 C.E.–1750 C.E.)

During what is sometimes referred to as the early modern period, the balance of global power shifted toward Europe. Europeans gained increasing control of international trade routes. European exploration led to the inclusion of the formerly isolated Americas and Oceanic regions in global systems. Global connections brought drastic environmental and social changes. Maritime and land empires were formed not just by Europeans, but by Turkish, American, and Chinese states, creating enduring patterns of colonization. Societies that previously had little contact with civilization centers were no longer isolated. The world seemed to become smaller as global integration, diplomacy, and world trade became more complex. In response, new ways of understanding the world emerged.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How and why do historians create terms such as “Columbian Exchange”?

- How did the Columbian Exchange and Renaissance change life on almost every continent?
- What impact did colonization have on the development of the concept of race and the growth of racism?
- What factors led to Europe's rise from a relative backwater region to a global power?
- Why did some societies continue to live as hunter-gatherers or Stone Age farmers when most societies around the world adopted metallurgy, intensive agriculture, complex trade networks, and intricate bureaucratic governments?

WH Standard 4.1:

Students will compare the development of Europe's maritime empires with land-based empires such as those of the Ottoman Turks, Chinese, and Russians.

WH Standard 4.2:

Students will develop an interpretation of whether the ideas embodied in movements such as the Renaissance, the Reformation, scientific revolution, and Enlightenment led to a changing balance of world power.

WH Standard 4.3:

Students will describe the complex cultures of indigenous societies, such as those in Polynesia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia, and the Americas.

WH Standard 4.4:

Students will analyze the long-term effects of the Columbian Exchange.

WH Standard 4.5:

Students will compile and corroborate primary sources as evidence to explain the impact of global exchange and colonization.

WH Strand 5: REVOLUTIONS, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AND EMPIRES

(Ca. 1750 C.E.–1914 C.E.)

The era between 1750 and 1914 was filled with scientific, industrial, intellectual, cultural, technological, and political revolutions. The Industrial Revolution raised the standard of living for many, but also expanded inequalities between and within nations. New ideas about the role of government and national identities led to political innovation, with revolutions and independence movements occurring in North America, Latin America, and France. Elsewhere, earlier trends in colonization continued and intensified, with colonial empires integrating nearly

all societies. Human migration occurred on a massive scale as demographic trends shifted, slavery declined, and industrialized centers demanded workers.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How did political events and philosophies in Great Britain influence later revolutions around the world?
- How did independence movements in Latin America compare with that of the United States?
- How did the independence movements and/or revolutions in the United States, Haiti, and France influence subsequent revolutions?
- What is the difference between a political revolution, a social revolution, and an independence movement?
- What are the global costs and benefits of the Industrial Revolution?
- Were there cause-and-effect relationships between industrialization and imperialism?
- What were the major “push” and “pull” factors that created global patterns in emigration and immigration?
- What arguments were used to justify imperialism?

WH Standard 5.1:

Students will identify the cause-and-effect relationships between absolutism, nationalism, and the political and social revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries.

WH Standard 5.2:

Students will analyze the underlying and immediate causes and the immediate and long-term effects of the Industrial Revolution on nations that industrialized versus those that did not.

WH Standard 5.3:

Students will use a variety of data to identify push and pull factors affecting migration during the Industrial Revolution.

WH Standard 5.4:

Students will use primary sources and evidence to evaluate the influence of leading intellectual movements such as realism, romanticism, capitalism, nationalism, and Marxism.

WH Standard 5.5:

Students will compare and contrast the long-term effects of imperialism on a global scale.

WH Standard 5.6:

Students will identify the key ideas and characteristics of current political, economic, and intellectual revolutions such as a contemporary revolution, a social movement, or an independence movement.

WH Strand 6: GLOBAL CONFLICTS

(Ca. 1914 C.E.–1989 C.E.)

Conditions introduced in earlier centuries led to total and industrialized war on a global scale in the 20th century. A global economic depression demonstrated the interconnectedness of nations and their colonies. Extremism led to genocides on an unprecedented scale. Intellectuals and artists attempted to make sense of the changing world. European colonies in Africa and Many African and Latin American nations struggled to free themselves from the legacies of imperialism within the context of the Cold War. The postwar era saw early shifts in power to two superpowers.

(Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What economic forces contributed to 20th century global conflicts?
- How were independence movements of different eras similar or different?
- How can case studies or microhistories of specific genocides, epidemics, technological developments, population movements, or reform efforts help us understand global patterns?
- How are genocides justified and carried out?
- How did art and literary movements reflect reactions to global events and ideas?
- What struggles were experienced by nations that were late to industrialize?
- What factors determined how nations aligned themselves during the Cold War?

WH Standard 6.1:

Students will identify cause and effect relationships between World War I, the global Great Depression, and World War II.

WH Standard 6.2:

Students will identify and compare patterns and tactics of othering and demonization that are evident in selected genocides in the 20th century.

WH Standard 6.3:

Students will explain the political ideas at the heart of decolonization, independence movements, and the formation of new political systems, such as liberation theology, civil disobedience, autonomy, separatist movements, and pan-Africanism.

WH Standard 6.4:

Students will use primary and other sources to contextualize and explain the intellectual and artistic responses to global conflict and economic instability, such as conservatism, cubism, fascism, liberalism, self-determination, socialism, surrealism, and new forms of music.

WH Standard 6.5:

Students will use case studies to identify the reach and implications of the Cold War for daily life, such as the Vietnam War, the Great Leap Forward, the Berlin Wall, East and West Germany, NATO, the Warsaw Pact, proxy wars, music, culture, and the Olympics.

WH Standard 6.6:

Students will make a case for the most significant social, political, and economic consequences of 20th century global conflicts and crises, such as human migration, genocide, poverty, epidemics, the creation of social welfare systems, the rise of dictators, the nuclear arms race, and human rights violations.

WH Strand 7: THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

(Ca. 1990 C.E.–Present)

The proximity of the recent past can make it difficult to see patterns or to identify the most significant events; however, many of the trends evident throughout history continue in the contemporary world. Recent history has seen greater globalization with the formation of worldwide organizations, multinational corporations and a global culture. New threats such as terrorism, compounded by the struggles of unstable governments, demographic trends, and environmental catastrophes create humanitarian crises. Technological development, industrialization in new areas, and new farming technologies (i.e., the Green Revolution) provide hope for solutions to pressing global problems.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What predictions for the future can be made based on current demographic and urbanization trends?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of participation in alliances such as the European Union or NATO?

- What are the best ways to combat terrorism?
- Why does human trafficking appear to be on the rise, and what can be done to reduce it?
- Should nations admit refugees who flee poverty, war, or political unrest?
- What is the role of developed nations in promoting the economic growth of underdeveloped nations?
- What are the most urgent international problems? What are the most promising ways to resolve those problems?

WH Standard 7.1:

Students will evaluate the role of global organizations, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multi-national corporations, military alliances, and other international civic and political institutions within the increasingly global culture of the world.

WH Standard 7.2:

Students will use a variety of evidence, including quantitative data, to evaluate the social and environmental impacts of modern demographic trends, particularly population changes, urbanization, and migration.

WH Standard 7.3:

Students will identify international human rights issues, seek and evaluate solutions, and share their ideas with appropriate public and/or private stakeholders.

WH Standard 7.4:

Students will identify a pressing global problem and select the most promising political, technological, medical, or scientific advances being created to address those problems.

Core Standards of the Course: U.S. History 2

U.S. II Strand 1: INDUSTRIALIZATION

(Ca. 1880–1920)

The Industrial Revolution radically changed the daily lives of Americans. The immense industrial growth in the 19th century was fueled by technological innovations, abundant natural resources, and a large unskilled labor force. Migration, urbanization, and immigration are trends that continue into contemporary times.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How did daily life change for many Americans as industrialization developed?
- What role does industrialization play in the United States today?

- What key events laid the framework for the growth of industry, mining, agriculture, and human movement?
- How did employment opportunities influence immigration and internal migration patterns?
- What were the major "push" and "pull" factors influencing migration to and within the United States, and how did immigrants change culture and politics?
- What challenges in employment did immigrants face?
- What is the relationship between industrialism and the rise of consumerism in the U.S.?
- Why is the Industrial Revolution sometimes considered to be two events? What was distinct about the "Second Industrial Revolution"?
- How could industrial leaders be considered both "captains of industry" and "robber barons"?

U.S. II Standard 1.1:

Students will assess how innovations in transportation, science, agriculture, manufacturing, technology, communication, and marketing transformed America in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

U.S. II Standard 1.2:

Students will explain the connections between the growth of industry, mining, and agriculture and the movement of people into and within the United States.

U.S. II Standard 1.3:

Students will analyze the causal relationships between industrialization and the challenges faced by the growing working classes in urban settings.

U.S. II Standard 1.4:

Students will use historical evidence to compare how industrial capitalist leaders used entrepreneurship, free markets, and strategies to build their businesses.

U.S. II Strand 2: REFORM MOVEMENTS

(Ca. 1880–1920)

Industrialization and urbanization changed American society in fundamental ways. Reform movements grew in response to these new realities. Urban settings made it easier for people to

organize reform movements and recruit new members. The women's suffrage movement, the Progressive movement, the rise of the temperance movement, and the growth of a number of additional labor, health, and educational reform movements developed as individuals and groups worked to solve society's new challenges.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- Why do people turn to reform movements?
- What conditions must exist for a reform movement to begin?
- Why were some methods used to bring about change more successful than others?
- How have today's social and political reforms been affected by those that took place from the 1880s to the 1920s?
- How is daily life today influenced by earlier social and political reform movements?
- What process is required to amend the U.S. Constitution? What inferences can we make about U.S. history by studying amendments to the Constitution?

U.S. II Standard 2.1:

Students will use primary and secondary sources to identify and explain the conditions that led to the rise of reform movements, such as organized labor, suffrage, and temperance.

U.S. II Standard 2.2:

Students will explain how social reform movements influenced Constitutional amendments and changes to laws and democratic processes.

U.S. II Standard 2.3:

Students will evaluate the methods reformers used to bring about change, such as imagery, unions, associations, writings, ballot initiatives, recalls, and referendums.

U.S. II Standard 2.4:

Students will evaluate the short- and long-term accomplishments and effectiveness of social, economic, and political reform movements.

U.S. II Strand 3: AMERICA ON THE GLOBAL STAGE

(Ca. 1890–1920)

By the end of the 19th century, global and domestic events led the U.S. to reconsider the advantages of isolation versus intervention in world affairs. The U.S. increased its role in the world and became enmeshed in global conflicts. Decisions related to isolationism and interventionism continue to be made today.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How does the U.S. decide when and why to intervene in world affairs?
- What were the arguments made for the United States' expansion into territories?
- What cases can be made for isolationism and interventionism?
- What are some examples of unintended consequences that result from each?
- How did the cultural diversity of the U.S. change during this era?
- How did America's involvement in World War I change American history?

U.S. II Standard 3.1:

Students will describe how the role of the U.S. in world affairs changed at the turn of the 20th century, and evaluate the arguments used to promote or discourage involvement in world affairs, such as those of the "big stick," Mahan, the Roosevelt Corollary, and the Antiimperialist League.

U.S. II Standard 3.2:

Students will examine and evaluate the role of the media and propaganda in promoting involvement in foreign affairs, using events such as the Spanish American War and World War I.

U.S. II Standard 3.3:

Students will evaluate the positive and negative impacts of imperialism on the U.S. and the U.S. territorial interests, such as the Philippines, Cuba, Guam, Hawaii, Panama, and Puerto Rico.

U.S. II Standard 3.4:

Students will explain the causes for U.S. involvement in World War I and the effects of the war on the home front, such as migration, trade, sedition act, shortages, voluntary rationing, and the Spanish flu.

U.S. II Strand 4: TRADITIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

(Ca. 1920–1970)

Traditions and cultural norms help bind people and nations together; sometimes, those holding fast to traditions find themselves in tension with others who push for reform. The 20th century was a time when these tensions were evident in many aspects of American culture, including the changes in social mores in the “roaring ‘20s” and the subsequent emergence and ascendancy of social change and civil rights movements. Various counter-cultural movements have similarly questioned traditional values and governmental policies. Balancing tradition and reform continues to challenge Americans into the 21st century.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How have opportunities and personal freedoms changed over time for different groups of Americans?
- How do historians determine causal factors that lead to social changes?
- What functions do traditions serve in communities and cultures?
- Why do historians refer to the 1920s as “roaring”?
- To what degree have the main objectives of the various civil rights movements from this period been attained?
- Why did the Vietnam War inspire counter-cultural movements?

U.S. II Standard 4.1:

Students will develop and defend an interpretation of why cultural clashes occurred in the 1920s, citing examples such as science vs. religion, rural vs. urban, Prohibition proponents vs. opponents, and nativism vs. immigration.

U.S. II Standard 4.2:

Students will use case studies involving African-American civil rights leaders and events to compare, contrast, and evaluate the effectiveness of various methods used to achieve reform, such as civil disobedience, legal strategies, and political organizing.

U.S. II Standard 4.3:

Students will identify the civil rights objectives held by various groups, assess the strategies used, and evaluate the success of the various civil rights movements in reaching their objectives, paying specific attention to American Indian, women, and other racial and ethnic minorities.

U.S. II Standard 4.4:

Students will identify significant counter-cultural movements of the 20th century as well as the

reactions and counter-arguments to those movements, using examples such as the Beatniks, hippies, and the anti-Vietnam War movement.

U.S. II Strand 5: ECONOMIC BOOM, BUST, AND THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

(Ca. 1920–1940)

Economic cycles of expansion and contraction have had a profound impact on the lives of Americans. There have been a number of economic crises throughout U.S. history, but the Great Depression and the New Deal have had the most significant impact on redefining the role of the government in economic and social policy. The arguments for and against intervention continue to reverberate to the current day.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What were the post World War I economic conditions and policies that led to the economic boom of the 1920s?
- What are the pros and cons of government involvement during economic crises?
- How and why are segments of a population affected differently by periods of economic boom and bust?
- What was the impact of New Deal policies on the Great Depression?
- What is the relationship between economic factors and international conflicts?
- How did the Great Depression affect families?
- What role did the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl play in the extensive internal migration of this era?

U.S. II Standard 5.1:

Students will investigate how individual and institutional decisions made during the 1920s, such as over-production, buying on credit, poor banking policies, and stock market speculation helped lead to the boom of the 1920s and then the Great Depression.

U.S. II Standard 5.2:

Students will use evidence to investigate the effectiveness of the New Deal as a response to economic crises.

U.S. II Standard 5.3:

Students will explain how economic and environmental conditions, including the Dust Bowl, affected daily life and demographic trends during the Great Depression.

U.S. II Standard 5.4:

Students will craft an argument regarding the role of government in responding to economic conditions after learning about capitalism and other economic systems, historic cycles of boom and bust, and the New Deal.

U.S. II Strand 6: ANOTHER GLOBAL CONFLICT AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COLD WAR

(Ca. 1930–1950)

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How did decisions that leaders made during World War II change the rules of warfare?
- What arguments were made for employing the tactics of “total war”?
- How do local conflicts escalate to become global conflicts?
- What were the interests and primary objectives of the U.S. in entering into World War II?
- How was the impact of World War II reflected in the culture of the United States home front?
- How did the events of World War II set the stage for the Cold War?
- How did the United States seek to halt the spread of communism in Europe?

U.S. II Standard 6.1:

Students will assess the causes and consequences of America’s shift from isolationism to interventionism in the years leading up to World War II.

U.S. II Standard 6.2:

Students will use primary sources to describe the impact of World War II on the home front and the long-term social changes that resulted from the war, such as the baby boom, women in the workplace, and teenage culture.

U.S. II Standard 6.3:

Students will cite and compare historical arguments from multiple perspectives regarding the

use of “total war” in World War II, focusing on the changing objectives, weapons, tactics, and rules of war, such as carpet bombing, civilian targets, the Holocaust, and the development and use of the atom bomb.

U.S. II Standard 6.4:

Students will research and prioritize the most significant events in the United States and the USSR’s transition from World War II allies to Cold War enemies and superpowers.

U.S. II Standard 6.5:

Students will evaluate the impact of using international economic aid and diplomacy to secure national interests, specifically citing case studies of America’s investment in war-torn nations following the war, such as the Marshall Plan and the Berlin Airlift.

U.S. II Strand 7: THE COLD WAR ERA AND A CHANGING AMERICA

(Ca. 1950–2000)

Cold War ideologies have shaped American life and influenced foreign policy since the middle of the 20th century. Cold War rivalries escalated into hot wars in Korea and Vietnam. Alliances led to proxy wars in a number of contested areas. An arms race escalated fears. Eventually, American and Soviet leaders eased Cold War tensions, and the Soviet Union dissolved, ushering in a period of uncertainty in global affairs. American interests in the Middle East have complicated international policies. Differing political philosophies spurred debates over the size and role of government. Throughout the era, American society, education, culture, and politics were shaped by Cold War tensions, technological developments, and changing demographics.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How did the Cold War shape domestic policies, foreign policies, and popular culture?
- What lessons can be learned from the Vietnam and Korean Wars?
- How was McCarthyism a reflection of Cold War tensions?
- How did wartime technologies lead to peacetime innovations, such as nuclear weapons/ power, space exploration, computers, and communication?
- What were the main goals of President Johnson’s Great Society?
- What philosophy regarding the role of government influenced President Reagan’s New Federalism?
- How did America’s relationship with Israel affect its relationship with other Middle Eastern nations?

- How has American culture been influenced by technological developments?
- How did the Watergate crisis demonstrate the strengths and weaknesses of modern U.S. politics?

U.S. II Standard 7.1:

Students will compare the causes, major events, military tactics, and outcomes of the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

U.S. II Standard 7.2:

Students will use government documents and other primary sources to investigate the motives behind a Cold War policy, event, or foreign operation, such as Truman Doctrine, containment, the domino theory, the Korean conflict, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and Olympic boycotts.

U.S. II Standard 7.3:

Students will develop interpretations of the impact of the Cold War on American society and culture using evidence such as cultural artifacts from the Cold War era, oral histories, and primary sources.

U.S. II Standard 7.4:

Students will explain how Reagan’s neo-conservatism differed from the policies of previous presidential administrations of this era, most notably Johnson’s Great Society.

U.S. II Standard 7.5:

Students will use evidence to demonstrate how technological developments (such as television and social media), government policies (such as Supreme Court decisions), trends (such as rock ‘n’ roll or environmental conservation), and/or demographic changes (such as the growth of suburbs and modern immigration) have influenced American culture.

U.S. II Standard 7.6:

Students will use historical events and trends associated with American policies toward Israel and Middle Eastern nations and groups to make suggestions for current policies.

U.S. II Strand 8: THE 21ST CENTURY UNITED STATES

(Ca. 2000–Present)

The United States continues to confront social, political, and economic changes. The “War on Terror,” new threats from old rivals, and international humanitarian needs dominate foreign

affairs. Continuing political themes surface in current events. Economic inequalities, racial tensions, environmental issues, and immigration and social reforms dominate domestic concerns. In addition, emerging technologies and innovations hold great promise, and the creativity and civic engagement of Americans continues to thrive. The next chapter in the story of the United States awaits.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How are newspapers, magazines, blogs, and other contemporary expressions the “rough drafts” of history?
- How do we know what events or trends are of historical significance when we are living in the middle of them?
- How has U.S. foreign policy had an effect on the War on Terror?
- What is the most appropriate role for America to play in foreign affairs after the fall of the Soviet Union?
- How does the U.S. dependency on oil shape foreign policy decision making?
- In what ways has social media affected the continuity and change of reform movements?
- How has global trade transformed local communities (e.g., “mom and pop” stores, jobs, manufacturing)?
- How do people work and organize to respond to systemic domestic problems such as economic inequality, racism, or environmental degradation?

U.S. II Standard 8.1:

Students will select the most historically significant events of the 21st century and defend their selection.

U.S. II Standard 8.2:

Students will apply historical perspective and historical thinking skills to propose a viable solution to a pressing economic, environmental, or social issue, such as failing social security, economic inequalities, the national debt, oil dependence, water shortages, global climate change, pandemics, pollution, global terrorism, poverty, and immigration.

U.S. II Standard 8.3:

Students will use evidence from recent events and historical precedents to make a case for the most significant opportunities the country will have in the future.

Core Standards of the Course

U.S. GOV Strand 1: FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

The framework of the United States Constitution and the functions of government are guided by principles essential for our way of life. An understanding of how these principles are applied in the rule of law, government, and politics is vital in order to be a responsible and effective citizen. Students need to be able to see how the ideals found in the Constitution are present in many of the issues of the day.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How are the principles of government embedded in the Constitution?
- How did the shortcomings in the Articles of Confederation lead to the development of the Constitution?
- How is e pluribus unum related to the concept of federalism?
- Why is an independent judiciary so essential to our democracy? What are some of the fundamental purposes of judicial review?
- How is judicial review a reflection of, and a response to, changes in our history?
- What are the exceptional characteristics of the United States' form of government?

U.S. GOV Standard 1.1:

Students will explain how documents, challenges, events, and ideas such as the rule of law, the social contract, compromise, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, Shays' Rebellion, and the Federalist Papers significantly influenced the United States Constitution.

U.S. GOV Standard 1.2:

Students will describe the structure of the United States' form of government as a compound constitutional republic, including the ideas of federalism; checks and balances; separation of powers; commerce, elastic, and supremacy clauses; popular sovereignty; and limited government.

U.S. GOV Standard 1.3

Students will explain the organization, functions, and processes of the United States government, such as the purpose of the President's cabinet, the function of judicial review, and how a bill becomes a law, and apply that understanding to current issues.

U.S. GOV Strand 2: CIVIL LIBERTIES, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

American citizenship brings with it civil liberties, civil rights, and responsibilities. Students must know their rights and responsibilities and understand the extent of those rights. Students should be able to defend their own rights and the rights of others, understanding that the Constitution and its amendments extend protections to individuals who may not share their views. Our nation's future rests on the ability and willingness of every generation to fulfill their civic responsibilities.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What are the civil rights and liberties codified in the Constitution?
- What is the relationship between a successful, functioning republic and a civically responsible population?
- How have the rights and liberties in the Constitution been interpreted and applied over time?
- How has the definition of citizen changed over time?

U.S. GOV Standard 2.1:

Students will use historic and modern case studies, including Supreme Court cases, amendment initiatives, and legislation to trace the application of civil liberties, civil rights, and responsibilities spelled out in the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and other amendments.

U.S. GOV Standard 2.2:

Students will examine various perspectives on a current rights-related issue; take a position; defend that position using the Constitution and Bill of Rights, historical precedents, Supreme Court decisions, and other relevant resources; and share that position, when possible, with relevant stakeholders.

U.S. GOV Standard 2.3:

Students will explain the purpose and importance of fulfilling civic responsibilities, including serving on juries; voting; serving on boards, councils, and commissions; remaining well-informed; contacting elected officials; and other duties associated with active citizenship.

U.S. GOV Strand 3: DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

The Constitution distributes authority between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Additionally, power embedded in the federalist system, or compound constitutional republic, is distributed between the federal, state, and local governments. American Indian tribal governments maintain a unique relationship with other levels and branches of government, adding yet another dimension for consideration. Finally, individuals and groups use a range of strategies and methods for wielding their own political power.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How is political power distributed? How can it be attained?
- What political power do individuals possess?
- What are issues that cause friction between local, state, sovereign tribal, and/or the federal government, and how can these tensions be resolved?
- What functions do political parties serve?
- How do people determine their affiliations with political parties, special interest groups, or other causes or movements?
- What role do lobbyists and special interest groups play in political processes?

U.S. GOV Standard 3.1:

Students will explain the distribution of power among national, state, tribal, and local governments in order to identify how needs are met by governance systems.

U.S. GOV Standard 3.2:

Students will explain the role that local elected officers fulfill, such as mayors, council members, auditors, treasurers, surveyors, assessors, recorders, clerks, sheriffs, county commissioners, and district or county attorneys and how local government roles differ from state and federal roles.

U.S. GOV Standard 3.3:

Students will explain the processes and motivations for how and why people organize to participate in civic society, such as developing political affiliations, joining political parties, and supporting special interest groups and other non-governmental or non-partisan civic organizations, and evaluate the political impact of those affiliations.

U.S. GOV Standard 3.4:

Students will use data to evaluate election results and explain election processes and strategies.

U.S. GOV Standard 3.5:

Students will explain how the individual roles of the members of the President's cabinet are designed to meet various purposes in government.

U.S. GOV Standard 3.6:

Students will explain how the administrative rule making process functions within the federal system and the extent and impact of these rules.

U.S. GOV Strand 4: FISCAL POLICIES AND DECISIONS

Fiscal policies can have profound implications in the daily lives of citizens. An essential component of understanding government and civics rests in deliberating government's role in the economy. Informed citizens understand taxation, budgets, and debt as these concepts relate to the government. Students use this understanding of basic economic principles to make informed decisions, knowing that economic policies are a reflection of economic philosophies and values.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- What role should the government play in domestic economic policy?
- What are the best uses of taxes and fees?
- How should a local government decide budget priorities, such as a skate park or a new fire station?
- How do we come to a consensus on the best use of resources for the good of the community?

U.S. GOV Standard 4.1:

Students will examine the fiscal decisions governmental agencies must make and the economic philosophies that guide those decisions.

U.S. GOV Standard 4.2:

Students will explain how government services and other budget priorities are funded through various forms of revenue streams, such as fees, bonding, and regressive and progressive taxes, including property taxes, income taxes, and sales taxes.

U.S. GOV Standard 4.3:

Students will propose and defend budget priorities at either the local,

state, tribal, or federal level; and share their findings with appropriate stakeholders.

U.S. GOV Strand 5: THE U.S. AND OUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD

As a global superpower with an enormous influence on other nations, it is vital to understand the ways in which the U.S. interacts with the world. Whether through negotiating trade agreements, protecting the security of this nation and its allies, cooperating in humanitarian campaigns, creating infrastructure to handle immigration and refugee demands, or any number of other initiatives, this nation has significant interrelationships with other countries and international bodies. These complex relationships deserve study if students are to understand the global implications of decisions made by leaders and policymakers.

Possible Guiding Questions to Consider:

- How do we determine what is in our national interest, and how should that determination guide our foreign policy?
- What are the best ways to ensure the future economic health of the United States?
- What role should the United States play in addressing global economic, environmental, or social issues?

U.S. GOV Standard 5.1:

Students will analyze the constitutional process of creating foreign policy and the structures through which the federal government interacts with foreign governments, such as the Department of State, treaties, agreements, and alliances.

U.S. GOV Standard 5.2:

Students will analyze the justification for, and effectiveness of, specific foreign policy positions, such as military intervention, isolationism, alliance formation, economic sanctions, or other security measures.

U.S. GOV Standard 5.3:

Students will evaluate how global economic interdependence and international trade policies affect the economy of the United States.

U.S. GOV Standard 5.4:

Students will craft an argument for an appropriate role for the United States to take in addressing a global economic, environmental, or social issue such as humanitarian aid, migration, pandemics, or the loss of wildlife habitat.