

11 Grade Eleven: United States History and Government

1 UNIT 1: Forming a Union: Colonial and Constitutional Foundations (1607 – ca. 1800)	2 UNIT 2: Expansion, Nationalism, and Sectionalism (1800 – 1865)	3 UNIT 3: Post-Civil War America Industrialization, Urbanization and the Progressive Movement (1865 – ca. 1900)	4 UNIT 4: Prosperity and Depression: At Home and Abroad (ca. 1890 – 1941)	5 UNIT 5: World War II and the Cold War (1935 – 1990)	6 UNIT 6: Social and Economic Change: Domestic Issues (1945 – present)	7 UNIT 7: The United States and Globalization (1990 – present)
SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER – JANUARY	FEBRUARY – MID-MARCH	MID-MARCH – APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Essential Question: What are American foundations for liberty and freedom?	Essential Question: Was the Civil War inevitable?	Essential Question: How was America’s response to the challenges of growth & progress aligned to its ideals of democracy?	Essential Question: How does a nation balance its own needs and interests with that of other nations?	Essential Question: To what extent have America’s responses to foreign policy challenges been successful?	Essential Question: Is there one America or many?	Essential Question: Is the United States moving toward or away from its foundational ideals?
Inquiries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How did Native Americans of the Atlantic coast resist European settlement? How did the geographic location of colonial cities influence their development? What demographic forces contributed to the emergence of slavery? What factors led English men and women to move to the 13 colonies? What factors led the Irish to move (or be deported) to the 13 colonies? What factors led the Dutch to immigrate to Colonial NY, NJ, and DE? Was the Declaration of Independence a revolutionary document? What role did compromise play in creating the U.S. Constitution? <i>cont.</i> 	Inquiries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Would the Civil War have occurred without the invention of the Cotton Gin? Why or Why not? Why did legislative compromises dealing with slavery and expansion fail to avoid a constitutional crisis? Was the treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government inconsistent with fundamental American values? In what ways was the United States becoming a nation of two economic systems during 1800-1861? <i>cont.</i> 	Inquiries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How did Reconstruction affect the lives of all southerners? Should Reconstruction be considered a success or failure? Did Westward Expansion nurture or restrict democracy? For Native Americans? For slaves? For the environment? How did the Industrial Revolution transform American society? What were the greatest challenges that immigrants faced in the United States? What political, social, and economic problems led to the demand for reforms? <i>cont.</i> 	Inquiries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What were the economic, political and social causes of American imperialism? Did the United States become an empire in the years 1890-1940? Why or Why not? How did WWI and WWII benefit the U.S. economy? What important social changes took place in America during and after WWI? Why was the KKK able to become a national organization during the 1920s? Which groups suffered the most from the Stock Market Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression? Why? Did the New Deal alleviate their suffering? <i>cont.</i> 	Inquiries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are some wars more just than others? How and Why? What was the rationale for wartime internment of Americans? Could another wartime internment occur today? Why or Why not? What factors led to the Cold War? Was it inevitable? Was the threat of global communism genuine? Why or Why not? Following WWII, was the U.S. an effective mediator in the conflicts in the Middle East? Why or Why not? Did President Reagan “win the Cold War”? Why or Why not? <i>cont.</i> 	Inquiries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How did the H-bomb and threat of nuclear annihilation affect American society? How did the Interstate Highway Act transform American society? Why weren’t Jim Crow laws affected after the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> decision? Has America lived up to the vision of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.? What were the actions and values of the American counterculture and New Left in the 1960s? How do Federal, state and local legislation affect de jure and de facto discrimination? <i>cont.</i> 	Inquiries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is globalization and why does it matter? How did the strengths and weakness of the U.S. economy shape foreign and domestic policy? How did Clinton’s foreign policy differ from the policies of Reagan/Bush? What led to the invasion of Afghanistan and the 2nd Iraq War? What were the consequences? How does the War on Terror compare to earlier U.S. military operations in Panama, Vietnam, and/or Korea? Are we a nation of haves and have-nots? Why is it so difficult to discuss class in the U.S.? <i>cont.</i>

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<p>7. To what extent was the U.S. Constitution an imperfect document? Do the Bill of Rights and other amendments address those imperfections?</p>	<p>5. Should Lincoln be known as the Great Emancipator? 6. What were the short term and long term effects of the Civil War?</p>	<p>7. Why did labor organize?</p>	<p>7. Was the New Deal a success?</p>		<p>7. Why is it often difficult for elected leaders to campaign for stronger environmental protection policies?</p>	<p>6. In the early 21st century, has the U.S. lived up to the ideals set forth in the preamble to the U.S. Constitution?</p>
<p>11.1 COLONIAL FOUNDATIONS (1607– 1763): European colonization in North America prompted cultural contact and exchange among diverse peoples; cultural differences and misunderstandings at times led to conflict. A variety of factors contributed to the development of regional differences, including social and racial hierarchies, in colonial America. (Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p>Native American Groups and European Arrival 11.1a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European (Dutch, English, French, Spanish) contact with Samoset, Algonquian, Haudenosaunee) <i>cont.</i> 	<p>11.3 EXPANSION, NATIONALISM, AND SECTIONALISM (1800 – 1865): As the nation expanded, growing sectional tensions, especially over slavery, resulted in political and constitutional crises that culminated in the Civil War. (Standards 1, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p>American Nationalism, Expansion, and Economic Growth 11.3a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Louisiana Purchase Exploring and settling the West Expanding the American frontier <i>cont.</i> 	<p>11.4 POST-CIVIL WAR ERA (1865 – 1900): Reconstruction resulted in political reunion and expanded constitutional rights. However, those rights were undermined and issues of inequality continued for African Americans, women, Native Americans, Mexican Americans, and Chinese immigrants. (Standards 1, 4, 5)</p> <p>The Civil War Amendments and the Southern Response 11.4a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln’s Plan Johnson’s Plan Congressional Reconstruction <i>cont.</i> 	<p>11.6 THE RISE OF AMERICAN POWER (1890 – 1920): Numerous factors contributed to the rise of the United States as a world power. Debates over the United States’ role in world affairs increased in response to overseas expansion and involvement in World War I. United States participation in the war had important effects on American society. (Standards 1, 2, 3, 4)</p> <p>The United States Emerges as a Global Power 11.6a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From old diplomacy to new (1865-1900) <i>cont.</i> 	<p>11.8 WORLD WAR II (1935 – 1945): The participation of the United States in World War II was a transformative event for the nation and its role in the world. (Standards 1, 2)</p> <p>The U.S. Returns to War 11.8a <i>U.S. rivalry with Japan (1931-1945)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolation and neutrality Debate over U.S. entrance into war (FDR, Churchill vs. Lindbergh) Anti-intervention (pacifism, America First) Neutrality Acts Spanish Civil War Aggressions of Japan, Germany, Italy <i>cont.</i> 	<p>11.10 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE/ DOMESTIC ISSUES (1945 – present): Racial, gender, and socioeconomic inequalities were addressed by individuals, groups, and organizations. Varying political philosophies prompted debates over the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and providing a social safety net. (Standards 1, 4, 5)</p> <p><i>1950s Age of Consensus and Affluence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Returning the U.S. to a peacetime economy Interstate Highway Act Suburbanization (Levittowns) <i>cont.</i> 	<p>11.11 THE UNITED STATES IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD (1990 – present): The United States’ political and economic status in the world has faced external and internal challenges related to international conflicts, economic competition, and globalization. Throughout this time period, the nation has continued to debate and define its role in the world. (Standards 1, 2, 4, 5)</p> <p>The United States: Political and Economic Status 11.11a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy sources, nuclear power Materials (plastics, light metals) Technology (computers) <i>cont.</i>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European diseases decimate Native Americans Native Americans’ relationships with colonists Trading commodities Forced labor (Post-Bacon’s Rebellion; enslavement in Bermuda following Pequot War) Resistance/warfare (Powhatan rebellions, Pequot War, Mystic Massacre, King Philip’s War, French and Indian War) Native American government <p>Colonial Economic Development, Social Structures, and Labor Systems 11.1b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography and the development of the American Colonies Effects of geography on historical/cultural development, Native Americans Influence on colonial settlement and economic systems <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lewis and Clark, interaction with Blackfeet, Mandan, Nez Perce, Lakota North border set at 49th Parallel, Missouri Compromise, Florida Expansion The Mormon Church (Joseph Smith, Brigham Young) <p><i>The Virginia Presidential Dynasty: Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embargo Act 1807 Failure of Republican diplomacy Factors leading to War of 1812 (British Impressment of Americans, British alliance with Native Americans, British refusal to give up forts, competition over North American fur trade) Monroe Doctrine European reaction and British enforcement <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Rights Act (1866) Freedmen’s Bureau <p><i>Reconstruction and resistance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th Amendment 14th Amendment 15th Amendment Black Codes, vary from state to state Restrictions on voting rights (poll taxes, grandfather clauses, literacy tests) Rise of the Ku Klux Klan Radical Republicans vs. Johnson The North develops as an industrial power <p><i>The New South</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The struggle for political control in the post-war South Carpetbaggers Piedmont communities Agriculture Status of freedmen <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of increased American power Communications technology American attitudes toward international role Growth of naval power Commodore Perry and the opening of Japan Naval bases – Samoa and Midway <p><i>The Spanish-American War (1898)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of the war (humanitarian reasons, economic interests, De Lome Letter, Sinking of the USS Maine) Yellow Journalism Treaty of Paris (1898), Splendid Little War U.S. annexes Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Cuba <p><i>U.S. Imperialism/Expansion debate</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Platt Amendment <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Munich Conference Start of World War II in Europe Gradual U.S. involvement in WWII Lend-Lease Act The Atlantic Charter, August 1941 Japanese invasion of Manchuria Japan joins Axis Alliance Pearl Harbor A day that will live in infamy The human dimensions of WWII Allied strategy and leadership Assistance to Soviet Union FDR’s efforts to maintain Grand Alliance Marshall and MacArthur Battles (Invasion of Sicily and Italy, D-Day invasion, Battle of the Bulge, Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Midway, Guadalcanal, Manila, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, A-bombs, occupation of Japan) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duck and cover drills, bomb shelters Earl Warren appointment by Eisenhower Prosperity and conservatism Postwar consumerism (homes, autos, and television) New educational opportunities (G.I. Bill) The baby boom and its effects Migration and immigration Puerto Rican diaspora <p>Civil Rights Movement 11.10a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jackie Robinson <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> (1954) Murder of Emmett Till Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott, role of MLK, Jr. Little Rock <i>Browder v. Gayle</i> (1956) Nonviolent tactics <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate structures (multinational corporations) Nature of employment (agriculture to industry to service) Problems (waste disposal, air/water pollution, growing energy usage, depleting resources) Central America and the Caribbean (debt and stability) Sandinistas, Contras Middle East (war and hostages) <p><i>Persian Gulf crisis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> George H.W. Bush Saddam Hussein, Dick Cheney, Colin Powell Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, United Nations Technology, media coverage International Coalition Results of the War <p><i>The Clinton presidency</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government shut down, Newt Gingrich, Republican takeover of Congress in 1994 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major zones/ areas (climate, vegetation, agriculture, natural resources) Geographic factors that shaped the identity of America <p><i>Slavery in the colonies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variations in colonial social structures and labor systems Role of slavery in the colonial economic system and social structure Indentured servitude vs. slavery Development of slavery as a racial institution Slave trade, triangular slave trade, internal slave trade Colonial political & economic experiences Contradiction between slavery & emerging ideals of freedom/liberty <p><i>Immigration to the colonies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Push/pull factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flight from religious persecution <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><i>Growing economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market revolution, market economy and interstate commerce Rise of Northern industry Rent wars in NYS Samuel Slater, textile industry Eli Whitney, cotton gin Patterns of southern development Oliver Evans, steam engine Samuel Colt, gun manufacturing Developing sectional differences and philosophies of government, states’ rights Middle-class and working-class life in the pre-Civil War North Immigration and nativist reactions (Jews, Irish mass starvation, Germans refugees, Know Nothings) Working conditions (industrial North and slave South) Urbanization <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic, political, social, and educational experiences of formerly enslaved African-Americans Supreme Court interpretations of the 13th and 14th amendments (Civil Rights cases, <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, 1896) <p><i>End of Reconstruction</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Panic of 1873, Depression of the 1870’s Disputed election of 1876, Hayes vs. Tilden End of military occupation in the South Compromise of 1877 Restoration of white control in the South (1870s and 1880s) Abridgment of rights of freed African-Americans <p>Women and Equality 11.4b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seneca Falls Convention (1848) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of the Philippines (Great Debate) Imperialism debate Disposition of territories, Filipino War, Hawaii, McKinley Tariff Acquisition of Alaska Annexation of Hawaii Constitutional issues U.S. citizenship for foreign peoples <p><i>U.S. and China relations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American interests Spheres of influences in China The Open-Door Policy Boxer Rebellion <p><i>Latin America</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin American affairs Monroe Doctrine update/ Roosevelt Corollary Caribbean protectorates and Big Stick Diplomacy Panama Canal Acquisition and construction <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan Hiroshima and Nagasaki War crimes trials of Japanese <p>The U.S. in World War II 11.8b</p> <p><i>The American home front</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on the economy Wartime production of goods Financing the war Rationing Propaganda Mobilization African Americans (Tuskegee Airmen, defense workers, soldiers in segregated units) Native Americans (Code Talkers, Ira Hayes) Japanese-American 442nd Infantry Division Mexican Americans and the war effort <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Rights Act of 1957 Affirmative Action James Meredith at the University of Mississippi (1962) Public career of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Assassination of Medgar Evers March on Washington 16th Street Baptist Church Bombing Mississippi Civil Rights activists Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner murdered NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) Freedom Riders <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care Education Welfare reform Stability of the Social Security system Gun control Impeachment trial and acquittal, checks and balances, perjury Columbine Massacre <p><i>Economic issues of the 1990s</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of technologies Impact of the aging baby boom generation Balanced budget amendment debate Market trends (the bull market of the 1990s, computer boom) <p><i>Political concerns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate Whitewater investigations Campaign finance reform debate <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aspirations of political freedom – Freedom of speech – Freedom to own land – Economic reasons <p>Political Developments (British Political Traditions, Enlightenment Ideas, and the Colonial Experience) 11.1c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Key events (Magna Carta, habeas corpus, English Bill of Rights, Glorious Revolution) ■ Enlightenment thought and ideas (Beccaria, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, social contract, natural rights, freedom of religion, separation of powers) ■ Colonial charters and self-government <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>Transportation and transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Growth of urban and industrial patterns of life in the North (more railroads and labor needed in the North) ■ Transportation revolution (Erie Canal, rise of the Port of New York) ■ New York City becomes a trade and manufacturing center ■ Movement into the antebellum Southwest, women on plantations, expansion of slavery into the West ■ Growth of domestic industries ■ Increased demands for free and enslaved labor ■ Changing roles of women <p>The birth of the American reform and the Second Great Awakening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Religious and secular roots, religious revival <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exclusion of women from the 14th and 15th amendments ■ Struggle for voting and increased property rights ■ The suffrage movement (Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe) ■ Beginnings of fight for birth control (Margaret Sanger) ■ Women’s Peace movement <p>The New American Frontier (1850-1890) 11.4c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic and technological impacts of the Civil War ■ Expanding world markets ■ Land west of the Mississippi ■ Rolling plains and the Great American Desert ■ California Gold Rush, Sutter’s Mill in California <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Panama Canal retrocession treaty (1999) ■ Dollar Diplomacy <p>American Neutrality Turns to Involvement in WWI (1914-1918) 11.6b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Efforts at neutrality ■ Causes of U.S. entry into WWI (unrestricted submarine warfare, sinking of the Lusitania, Black Tom explosion, Zimmerman Telegram) ■ U.S. role in WWI ■ Key leaders (Herbert Hoover, Douglas MacArthur, Franklin Roosevelt) ■ U.S. reaction to Russian Revolution ■ War opposition and patriotism – the draft issue ■ Espionage Act and Sedition Act ■ <i>Schenck v. United States</i> (1919) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mexican workers (Bracero Program, agricultural jobs, migrated to U.S. to work in defense industries) ■ Women (WACs, Rosie the Riveter) ■ Discrimination towards minority groups in the military and workforce, Zoot-Suit Riots ■ Internment of West Coast Japanese-Americans (Executive Order 9066) ■ <i>Korematsu v. United States</i> (1944) <p>The United States’ Role in Preventing Human Suffering in the Future 11.8c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Demobilization ■ The Nazi Holocaust – United States and world reactions ■ The Nuremberg war crimes trials ■ International peace efforts ■ Formation of the United Nations <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>Black Power movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Black Muslims, Elijah Mohammed, Malcolm X ■ March Against Fear ■ Stokely Carmichael ■ Black Panthers ■ Civil unrest, Watts riots ■ Kerner Commission ■ Assassination of Malcolm X ■ Assassination of MLK, Jr. <p>Decade of change: the 1960s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The election of 1960, JFK vs. Nixon ■ JFK’s New Frontier ■ Minimum wage ■ Increase Social Security benefits ■ Peace Corps ■ Volunteer work on the home front ■ Emergence of Conservative Movement, Barry Goldwater <p>LBJ and the Great Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ War on poverty <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>Foreign policy issues of the 1990s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ United States—Middle East relations: Israeli—PLO agreement (Rabin and Arafat) ■ Globalization ■ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) ■ The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ■ United States trade with China, Japan, and Latin America ■ Human Rights violations in China ■ The break-up of Yugoslavia ■ Intervention in Somalia ■ Haiti, Aristede elected President in Haiti’s first democratic election, coup d’etat and exile of Aristede, earthquake ■ United States—Russian relations ■ United States—European relations ■ Vietnam syndrome <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<p>11.2 CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS (1763 – 1824): Growing political and economic tensions led the American colonists to declare their independence from Great Britain. Once independent, the new nation confronted the challenge of creating a stable federal republic. (Standards 1, 5)</p> <p>Britain and the Colonies Following the French and Indian War 11.2a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salutary neglect Mercantilism, limits on trade Rights of British citizens in America The Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Townsend Acts, Boston Massacre, Tea Act, Boston Tea Party, Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts Colonial reactions to British actions <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public schools, Horace Mann, Walt Whitman, Charles Reason Care for the physically disabled and the mentally ill, Dorothea Dix Poverty and crime Temperance movement, religious leaders, women Equal rights and justice (expansion of franchise, search for minority rights) Abolition and resistance (Nat Turner’s Rebellion, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Albro Lyons, Henry Ward Beecher) Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman, life under slavery Emergence of women’s rights movement, connections to abolitionist movement <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing labor needs (railroads, canals, urban growth such as Chicago and San Francisco) American prosperity on the frontier harms Native Americans in the West Native American resistance The settlement of the West –Homestead Act (1862) Pacific Railway Act The Indian wars (Sand Creek Massacre, Black Hawk War, Great Sioux War of 1876-77, Battle of the Little Bighorn, Wounded Knee Massacre) Indian life (reservations, Dawes Act, Carlisle Indian School, legal status) <p>Factors driving westward expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved transportation facilitated shipping and migration of population Western migration of immigrants <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Scare (1918-1921), Palmer Raids Xenophobia Fear of radicals, loyalty oaths for NY teachers <p>Impact of world war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> War’s effect on gender roles Conservation efforts on the home front Liberty Bonds American economy benefits from devastated European nations African-Americans and other minority groups Great Migration Return to normalcy U.S. involvement overseas <p>War and Prosperity: 1917 – 1929 11.6c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Declaration of Human Rights <p>Truman’s Fair Deal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflation and strikes Servicemen’s Readjustment Act Partisan problems with Congress Minorities face challenges Truman and civil rights Truman vs. Dewey, election of 1948 Eleanor Roosevelt’s role <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers In Service to America (VISTA) Project Head Start Job Corps Medicare, Medicaid National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Upward Bound Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 24th Amendment Civil Rights Act <i>Heart of Atlanta Motel Inc. v. United States</i> (1964) Immigration Act of 1965 The Elementary and Secondary Education Act Voting Rights Act Wilderness Protection Act Fair Housing Act <p>Years of polarization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political Radicals Anti-War Activists (Anti-War art, music, and theater) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>George W. Bush presidency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. in the 21st Century Neo-conservatism The 2000 Election – <i>Bush v. Gore</i> (2000) No Child Left Behind (2001) Energy Policy Act (2005) Hurricane Katrina (2005) President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS relief <p>The War on Terror 11.11b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9/11 attack, Osama Bin Laden, Al Qaeda Authorization of the War on Terror Invasion of Afghanistan USA PATRIOT Act Iraqi War Guantanamo Bay American public reacts to terrorism, Americans of Middle East descent George W. Bush’s decline in popularity No Child Left Behind Hurricane Katrina <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<p>The Declaration of Independence 11.2b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Purpose of the Declaration of Independence ■ Grievances against the King ■ Absence of African Americans, women, and Native Americans ■ Long term impact ■ Slavery ■ African-Americans’ role and growth of free black population ■ Impact on foreign nations <p>Revolution in America, 1775-1783</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Revolutionary beliefs (republican principles, natural rights) ■ Revolutionary figures/rebels (Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, Abigail Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Betsy Ross, Molly Pitcher, Martha Washington) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Role of Grimké sisters, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony <p>Jacksonian era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Political democratization ■ The rise of mass politics (John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Election of 1824) ■ Reduction in land requirements to vote ■ The spoils system ■ Nullification crisis (1832) ■ <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> (1832) ■ The Bank War <p>Broken treaties and Indian removal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Native American cultural survival strategies ■ Denial of Native American treaty and land ownership rights ■ Jackson and Native Americans ■ Seminole Wars <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for investment (development of key urban centers) ■ Pressures of advancing white settlement (differing views of land use and ownership) ■ Treaties and legal status <p>Hostility Towards Immigrants 11.4d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ■ Treatment of Mexicans and Mexican Americans in the Southwest ■ Role of Chinese immigrants in national economy (railroads, working conditions, treatment) ■ Nativist opposition to continued immigration (Yellow Peril, West Coast restrictions, Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, stereotyping of and prejudice against Mexicans and Chinese) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ War aims (Wilson’s 14 Points, Freedom of the Seas, arms reduction, self-determination, giving up colonies) ■ Treaty of Versailles ■ Woodrow Wilson ■ League of Nations ■ Henry Cabot Lodge ■ Washington Naval Disarmament Conference ■ Reparations and war debts ■ Kellogg-Briand Pact ■ Establishment of World Court ■ Post-WWI recession ■ Teapot Dome ■ Coolidge prosperity ■ Problems on the farm ■ Speculative boom <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>11.9 COLD WAR (1945 – 1990): In the period following World War II, the United States entered into an extended era of international conflict called the Cold War which influenced foreign and domestic policy for more than 40 years. (Standards 1, 2, 3)</p> <p>Ideological Differences Between the United States and the Soviet Union 11.9a</p> <p>Expansion and containment: Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Summits: Yalta (April 1945), Potsdam (August 1945) ■ The Iron Curtain, Winston Churchill ■ Postwar uses for U.S. power ■ The Truman Doctrine ■ The Marshall Plan ■ Berlin blockade and Berlin airlift ■ Formation of NATO alliance ■ Russian response, Warsaw Pact <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Counter-culture ■ The New Left (SDS, Weather Underground, Yippie draft protesters) ■ Kent State and Jackson State shootings ■ Woodstock <p>1968: A year of turmoil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection ■ Assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (April 1968) and Robert Kennedy (June 1968) ■ The Democratic Convention ■ Impact of the Vietnam War on society ■ Election of 1968, Hawks vs. Doves <p>The Nixon years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Peace with honor, Nixon’s Secret Plan to end war in Vietnam ■ The Moon Landing <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>Financial crisis emerges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Causes of the financial panic of 2008 ■ Federal government’s response to the Great Recession <p>The 2008 election - Barack Obama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Campaign financing, Citizens United ■ Super PACs, lobbying ■ Wall Street collapse ■ Government bailout ■ Mortgage crisis ■ Economic recession ■ Occupy Wall Street ■ Obama re-election ■ Obamacare ■ Foreign policy ■ Domestic policy ■ NASA loses funding ■ Race to the Top ■ Newtown Shooting, Second Amendment debate ■ Partisanship in politics deepens <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loyalists vs. Tories ■ Revolutionary war battles (Lexington and Concord, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Brooklyn, Battle of Saratoga, Battle of Trenton, Battle of Yorktown) ■ First Continental Congress ■ Response to Intolerable Acts, boycott British goods ■ Second Continental Congress ■ Unpaid veterans, Shay’s Rebellion ■ Women struggle to maintain soldier’s home and family ■ Native Americans form alliances with both sides ■ Native American land seized at war’s end ■ Treaty of Paris (1783) ■ Evacuation Day, NYC <p>The Constitutional Convention (1787-1788) 11.2c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengths and weaknesses of The Articles of Confederation ■ Framers of the Constitution <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Indian Removal Act ■ Trail(s) of Tears <p><i>Manifest Destiny</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ John L. O’Sullivan ■ Divine Providence and expansion from Atlantic to Pacific ■ President Polk’s administration ■ Expansions into Oregon Territory, “54°40’ or fight” ■ Mexican War ■ Dissent (Abraham Lincoln, Spot Resolutions, Thoreau, Ulysses S. Grant) ■ Mexican Cession, Gadsden Purchase and fulfillment of Manifest Destiny <p>Sectionalism: The Constitution in Jeopardy 11.3b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ United States society divided ■ The great constitutional debates – states’ rights vs. federal supremacy (nullification) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impact on African-Americans and other established minorities ■ Literacy testing ■ Nativist reactions, stereotyping and prejudice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Urban poverty, worked for low wages – Faced harassment over religious beliefs <p>11.5 INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION (1870 – 1920): The United States was transformed from an agrarian to an increasingly industrial and urbanized society. Although this transformation created new economic opportunities, it also created societal problems that were addressed by a variety of reform efforts. (Standards 1, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p>New Technologies Transform the United States 11.5a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business response to change <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>11.7 PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION (1920 – 1939): The 1920s and 1930s were a time of cultural and economic changes in the nation. During this period the nation faced significant domestic challenges including the Great Depression. (Standards 1, 4)</p> <p>The 1920s and Cultural Changes 11.7a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mass consumption ■ The automobile ■ Installment buying (consumer durable goods, appliances) ■ Real estate boom and suburban development ■ Improvement of roads ■ Entertainment (radio, motion pictures, advertising, and cultural homogenization) ■ Impact of WWI on American culture ■ Increased leisure time for people <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><i>Containment in Asia, Africa, and Latin America</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The United States and Japan ■ Japanese Instrument of Surrender ■ Reconstruction of Japan ■ The United States and China ■ Rise to power of Mao Zedong and the People’s Republic of China ■ Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan ■ U.S.S.R. tests atomic bomb <p><i>Korean War</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Yalu River ■ United Nations efforts ■ Use of napalm, new technology ■ Stalemate and truce ■ Point Four program <p><i>The Cold War at home</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Truman and government loyalty checks ■ The Smith Act and the House Un-American <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pentagon Papers, <i>New York Times v. United States</i> (1971) ■ Vietnamization Plan ■ The War Powers Act ■ Resignation of Spiro T. Agnew ■ Watergate affair and its constitutional implications ■ <i>United States v. Nixon</i> (1974) ■ The impeachment process and resignation of Richard Nixon <p>Individuals, Diverse Groups, and Organizations That Have Changed America 11.10b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ralph Nader, <i>Unsafe at Any Speed</i> ■ National Organization for Women (NOW) ■ Shifting roles and images of women ■ Equal Rights Amendment ■ Title IX ■ <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Uprisings in Egypt, Iran ■ Government shutdown ■ Benghazi ■ Veterans scandal ■ Immigration debate deepens ■ National debt ■ Problems in Syria, Iraq <p>Globalization and Advances in Technology 11.11c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Globalization’s impact on the U.S. economy ■ Multinational corporations and their influence ■ Economic relationship between the U.S. and China ■ Arab Spring, technology impacts revolutions

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plans of government (Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Connecticut Plan) ■ Election of the President ■ Great Compromise ■ Protection from abuses of power (popular sovereignty, limited government) ■ Power separated and balanced ■ Slavery and the Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3/5th Compromise – Commerce Compromise (abolition of slave importation in 1808) – Fugitive Slave Law – Reasons for omitting slavery from the Constitution <p><i>Debate over the ratification of the Constitution</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Federalists (Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, John Adams, John Marshall) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Efforts to address slavery (Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Law, preservation of the Union) ■ “Do Nothing” Presidents-Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan ■ Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas-Pottawatomie Massacre ■ Disintegration of the Whig Party and rise of the Republican Party ■ <i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i> (1857) ■ Lincoln-Douglas Debates ■ John Brown’s Raid ■ Abraham Lincoln (Election of 1860, secession, compromise plans) <p>The American Civil War (1861-1865) 11.3c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengths of the Union and the Confederacy ■ Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address ■ Attack on Fort Sumter <i>cont.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The rise of monopolies ■ Incorporation ■ Vertical integration, horizontal consolidation ■ Expanding national and international markets ■ Transportation (railroads and automobiles, urban transportation) ■ Building materials (steel) ■ Energy sources (coal, oil, electricity) ■ Communications (telegraph, telephone) ■ Merchandising changes, department stores, mail order catalogs, Sears & Roebuck, Macys, Gimbels ■ Alexander Graham Bell, telephone ■ Thomas Edison, motion picture ■ Louis Pasteur vaccines ■ Nikola Tesla, AC Motor ■ George Goodyear, vulcanized rubber, tires <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The literary scene (The Lost Generation, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway, Edith Wharton, Willa Cather, F. Scott Fitzgerald) <p><i>Women in the 1920s</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shifting cultural values ■ Women’s changing roles ■ Involvement in the political process (19th amendment) ■ Women in the workforce ■ Women of the Temperance Movement, Women Christian Temperance Movement (Annie Whittenmyer, Frances Willard) <p><i>Prohibition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act ■ Stimulus to crime, bootlegging, Al Capone ■ Public attitudes, lack of enforcement ■ Repeal (21st amendment) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Activities Committee (<i>Watkins v. United States</i>, 1957) ■ HUAC, Investigative Committee of the House of Representatives ■ The Alger Hiss case (1950) ■ The Rosenberg trial (1950) ■ Loyalty and dissent (Robert Oppenheimer) ■ Blacklisting, Pete Seeger, Paul Robeson ■ McCarthyism ■ Edward R. Murrow, Margaret Chase Smith <p><i>Politics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loss of China ■ Stalemate in Korea ■ Truman’s falling popularity ■ Cuban Revolution, Bay of Pigs, U.S. Embargo <p><i>Eisenhower’s foreign policies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The end of the Korean War ■ John Foster Dulles ■ The domino theory ■ Massive retaliation <i>cont.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equality in the workplace ■ Increased focus on domestic abuse ■ Brown power movement ■ Organizing farm labor (Cesar Chavez), United Farm Workers ■ Cuban and Haitian immigration ■ Increasing Hispanic presence in American politics ■ Young Lords <p><i>Demands for equality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ American Indian Movement (AIM) and protests ■ Russell Means, native identity, land claims ■ Occupation of Alcatraz ■ The long march ■ Self-determination for American-Indians ■ Siege at Wounded Knee, 1973 ■ Gay Rights and the LGBT movement (Stonewall rebellion) <i>cont.</i> 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Anti-Federalists (Democratic-Republicans - Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Sam Adams, George Mason) ■ The Federalist Papers and Anti-Federalist Papers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strong centralized government vs. states’ rights – National Bank – Wealthy class vs. working class – Use of force during Whiskey Rebellion ■ Economic pressures as a tool of diplomacy ■ Hamilton’s economic plan, The National Bank ■ Development of political parties ■ Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Philosophies of Hamilton and Jefferson – Suppressing dissent (Whiskey Rebellion, Alien and Sedition Acts) <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Military strategy (Union and Confederacy) ■ Major battles (First Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Fall of Atlanta, Sherman’s March) ■ Human toll, death toll and casualties due to combat and disease ■ Home front <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expansion of executive and federal power – Suspension of habeas corpus – Women of the Civil War (Clara Barton, Lucretia Mott, Rose O’Neal Greenhow, Mary Chestnut) – Government policy (wartime finances, creating a national currency, Transcontinental Railroad, Homestead Act) ■ Emancipation Proclamation (military strategy and moral reasons) <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><i>Urban growth and industrialization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Living conditions ■ Attractions (jobs, education, culture, public education system) ■ Problems (slums, increased crime, inadequate water and sanitation services) ■ Innovation (skyscrapers, escalators, elevators, tenements) ■ Factories and people, immigrant patterns of settlement ■ Working conditions, wages ■ The Great Migration ■ Women, families, and work ■ Social Darwinism, increased class division ■ Traditional roles, Victorian ideal and reality ■ Emerging family patterns (two wage earners, broken homes) ■ Problems of child labor, elderly, disabled, and African-American women <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><i>Intolerance of the 1920s</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Science, education, and religion (Scopes Trial) ■ Nativism ■ Sacco and Vanzetti Trial ■ Restrictions on immigration – closing the golden door ■ Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) ■ Gentlemen’s Agreement ■ Emergency Quota Act ■ Reed-Johnson Immigration Act, literacy tests ■ Immigration Act of 1924 ■ The reemergence of the KKK, Nativists, Fundamentalists, Anti-Catholics, Anti-Jewish Anti-Communists, Anti-African Americans <p>African American Struggles and Thriving Culture 11.7b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Great Migration ■ Lack of education opportunities and jobs, lynching, Jim Crow laws <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The H-bomb ■ Los Alamos ■ Summits and U-2s ■ Establishment of SEATO ■ Controversy (Aswan Dam, Suez Canal, overthrow of Mohammad Mosaddegh) ■ Polish and Hungarian Uprisings ■ Eisenhower Doctrine ■ Sputnik and space race <p>Nuclear Arms Race 11.9b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nuclear arms ■ Space race, NASA ■ Vienna Summit/Berlin Wall ■ Cuban Missile Crisis ■ Launching the race to the moon ■ Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963 and 1967) <p><i>Vietnam: turmoil at home and abroad (1965–1972)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The French-Indochinese War ■ Kennedy, foreign policy and Cold War crises, Laos and Vietnam <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>The Supreme Court and the Warren Court Era (1953 – 1969)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> (1961) ■ <i>Baker v. Carr</i> (1962) ■ <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963) ■ <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966) ■ <i>Escebedo v. Illinois</i> (1964) ■ <i>Terry v. Ohio</i> (1968) <p><i>The Supreme Court and the schools</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> (1962) ■ <i>Tinker v. Des Moines School District</i> (1969) ■ <i>Bethel v. Fraser</i> (1985) ■ <i>New Jersey v. TLO</i> (1985) ■ <i>Vernonia School District v. Acton</i> (1995) ■ <i>Morse v. Frederick</i> (2007) <p><i>Movement for rights of disabled citizens</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Historic attitudes about disabled persons ■ Special Olympics ■ Litigation and legislation <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Bill of Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protections provided and to whom they initially applied – Reasoning behind the creation <p>The United States Constitution (1788) 11.2d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Three branches (Congress, President, Judicial) ■ Separation of powers ■ Creation of a system of checks and balances ■ Limits of Federalism – balance between nation and state ■ Civil liberties ■ Criminal procedures ■ Constitutional change and flexibility (Elastic Clause, Necessary and Proper Clause) ■ Washington’s administration, domestic politics ■ Development of unwritten constitutional government under Washington, Adams, Jefferson <i>cont.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gettysburg Address ■ African-American participation in the war (Massachusetts 54th, Battle of Fort Wagner, Fort Pillow Massacre) ■ NY City Draft Riots ■ General Lee surrenders to General Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865 ■ Reasons why the North prevailed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Art and literature (Horatio Alger, penny dailies) <p><i>Captains of industry or robber barons</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Ford, Cornelius Vanderbilt – Work ethic (Cotton Mather to Horatio Alger) – Conflict between the public good and private gain (use of resources) – Philanthropy (Carnegie, Rockefeller) – The Gilded Age <p><i>New business and government practices</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Laissez-faire and government support for business ■ Interpretation of 14th amendment by Supreme Court (railroad pooling, rate inequalities, <i>Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway v. Illinois</i> (1886), railroad regulation, state and national ICC) <i>cont.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Race riots, 1919 ■ <i>The Chicago Defender</i> (1919 – 1922) ■ Emergence of jazz and blues music ■ The Harlem Renaissance (Cotton Club, Savoy Ballroom, Apollo Theatre) ■ Key cultural figures (Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Bessie Smith, Louis Armstrong, Countee Cullen, Zora Neal Hurston, Billie Holiday, Bessie Smith, Ella Fitzgerald, Josephine Baker, Lena Horne) ■ Black Nationalism, Black Separatists, Pan African Movement ■ Marcus Garvey (Black Moses, Black Star Line) <p>Economic Prosperity to Economic Depression 11.7c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Republican Presidents of the 1920’s: Harding, Coolidge, Hoover ■ Laissez-fare capitalism <i>cont.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ U.S. and the spread of communism ■ Civil war in South Vietnam ■ Ho Chi Minh, Viet Cong ■ Gulf of Tonkin Incident, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution ■ LBJ and the Americanization of the war ■ Fear of losing Vietnam ■ Escalation and U.S. assumptions, Tet Offensive <p><i>Nixon’s internationalism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Henry Kissinger and realpolitik ■ Military coup in Chile ■ Expansion of Vietnam War into Cambodia ■ Withdrawal from Vietnam and Cambodia, peace talks and signing of Paris Peace Accords. ■ Nixon Doctrine ■ Détente ■ Opening to China ■ Opening Door to Russia <i>cont.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Education of the Handicapped Act ■ Education for All Handicapped Children Act ■ Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 ■ Americans with Disabilities Act ■ Activism by disabled veterans ■ Deinstitutionalization, mainstreaming <p><i>1968 election</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ George Wallace, pro-segregation policies, split from Southern Democrats in 1968 election ■ Nixon and Silent Majority <p><i>Domestic policies and problems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ford and Rockefeller ■ Pardon for Nixon ■ Carter and amnesty for draft evaders ■ Decline in popularity for Ford <i>cont.</i> 	

1 UNIT 1: Forming a Union: Colonial and Constitutional Foundations (1607 – ca. 1800)		3 UNIT 3: Post-Civil War America Industrialization, Urbanization and the Progressive Movement (1865 – ca. 1900)	4 UNIT 4: Prosperity and Depression: At Home and Abroad (ca. 1890 – 1941)	5 UNIT 5: World War II and the Cold War (1935 – 1990)	6 UNIT 6: Social and Economic Change: Domestic Issues (1945 – present)	
SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER		DECEMBER – JANUARY	FEBRUARY – MID-MARCH	MID-MARCH – APRIL	MAY	
Essential Question: What are American foundations for liberty and freedom?		Essential Question: How was America’s response to the challenges of growth & progress aligned to its ideals of democracy?	Essential Question: How does a nation balance its own needs and interests with that of other nations?	Essential Question: To what extent have America’s responses to foreign policy challenges been successful?	Essential Question: Is there one America or many?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Executive Cabinet ■ Washington’s advice to avoid political parties ■ Neutrality, Election of 1800 ■ Thomas Jefferson’s election <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tradition of peaceful transfer of power – Presidential election of 2000 <p><i>The Marshall Court (1801 – 1835)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ John Marshall, Federalist, strengthening of the Federal government and the Judicial Branch ■ <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803) ■ <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819) ■ <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> (1824) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mergers and trusts – <i>United States v. E.C. Knight</i> (1895) ■ Strengthening railroad regulation and consumer protection (Commerce Act, Sherman Antitrust Act) ■ Trust-busting (<i>Northern Securities Co. v. United States</i> (1904), Standard Oil) <p>Rapid Industrialization and Urbanization Leads to New Reforms 11.5b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New sources of labor/immigrants (eastern/southern Europe and Asia) ■ Demographic trends 1840 – 1920 (Irish, Italian, Russian, Jewish, Polish immigration) ■ Push factors leading to immigration (political unrest, famine, unemployment, war, religious persecution) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><i>Onset of the Great Depression</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Weakness in the economy ■ Overproduction/under consumption ■ The Dust Bowl ■ Overexpansion of credit ■ The stock market crash, Black Tuesday, Black Thursday ■ Worldwide effects ■ Interdependent banking systems ■ Political repercussions ■ Culture (Langston Hughes and John Steinbeck, WPA, Hollywood, comic books and superheroes) <p><i>Herbert H. Hoover</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rugged individualism, trickle-down economics ■ Reconstruction Finance Corporation ■ Boulder Dam (Hoover Dam), public works jobs ■ Unemployment, Bonus Army, General MacArthur, Hoovervilles <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p>Foreign Policy 11.9c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The U.S. and the Middle East during the Cold War ■ The U.S. after Vietnam ■ Embargo against Cuba ■ Fall of South Vietnam ■ U.S. support for the State of Israel ■ Camp David Accords ■ Oil crisis ■ Middle East mediation ■ The Afghanistan invasion by Russia ■ U.S. boycotts Olympics and grain ■ SALT II ■ Iranian hostage crisis ■ Falling popularity of Carter <p>The Cold War Ends 11.9d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reagan Doctrine ■ Evil empire speech ■ Russian invasion of Afghanistan, U.S. support for Afghanistan ■ Iran-Contra (1985 –1986) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><i>Environmental problems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oil crisis, shifting energy priorities ■ Environmental Protection Agency ■ Environmental concerns, Three Mile Island, toxic waste, acid rain ■ Silent Spring ■ Clean Air Acts, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Environmental Protection Agency ■ Modifications to Great Society programs <p><i>New approaches to old and new problems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modifications to the DEA, food stamps, revenue sharing ■ Ratification of the 16th Amendment ■ Feast and famine ■ The problems of poverty in an affluent society ■ Immigration Debate, Immigration Act of 1965 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	

<h1>3</h1> UNIT 3: Post-Civil War America Industrialization, Urbanization and the Progressive Movement (1865 – ca. 1900)	<h1>4</h1> UNIT 4: Prosperity and Depression: At Home and Abroad (ca. 1890 – 1941)	<h1>5</h1> UNIT 5: World War II and the Cold War (1935 – 1990)	<h1>6</h1> UNIT 6: Social and Economic Change: Domestic Issues (1945 – present)
DECEMBER – JANUARY	FEBRUARY – MID-MARCH	MID-MARCH – APRIL	MAY
Essential Question: How was America’s response to the challenges of growth & progress aligned to its ideals of democracy?	Essential Question: How does a nation balance its own needs and interests with that of other nations?	Essential Question: To what extent have America’s responses to foreign policy challenges been successful?	Essential Question: Is there one America or many?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pull factors leading to immigration (labor shortages, industrialization, familial relationships, ideals of liberty/freedoms) ■ Urbanization (ghettos) ■ Americanization process ■ Impact of assimilation on family, religion, education, and politics ■ Contributions to American society ■ Diversity of the U.S. population ■ Cultural pluralism (assimilation, acculturation, melting pot vs. salad bowl) ■ Red Scare, Emma Goldman, Sacco and Vanzetti ■ Quota Acts (1921 and 1924) <p><i>Agrarian response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Grange movement as agrarian protest ■ Populism (William Jennings Bryan, the election of 1896, grassroots political party) ■ Impact of Populist Party on main political parties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National government response (Interstate Commerce Act) <p><i>Industrial Labor’s response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Efforts at national labor unions (Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, American Railway Union, ILGWU, International Workers of the World) ■ Bread and butter objectives ■ Unions and social issues ■ Attitudes toward immigrants, African-Americans, women ■ Union leadership (Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Mother Jones) <p><i>Struggle and conflict</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Major strikes (Homestead, Pullman, NY Shirtwaist strike, Lawrence, Ludlow Massacre) ■ Management’s position ■ Weapons, tactics employed in disputes between labor and management <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><i>The New Deal</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Relief of human suffering ■ <i>Grapes of Wrath</i>, music (Woody Guthrie) ■ Bank holiday, Emergency Banking Act ■ Federal Emergency Relief Act ■ Unemployment (Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps) <p><i>Recovery of the U.S. economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Recovery Administration ■ First and second Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933, 1938) ■ Glass-Steagall Act, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ■ Stock market ■ Social Security ■ Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Board, Labor Standards Act) ■ Formation of Congress of Industrial Organization ■ Frances Perkins, U.S. Secretary of Labor <p><i>Controversial aspects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Constitutional issues ■ <i>Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States</i> (1935), <i>U.S. v. Butler</i> (1936), <i>Morehead v. New York</i> (1936) ■ Roosevelt’s Court packing proposal ■ The New Deal and minorities ■ Indian Reorganization Act ■ Opposition to the New Deal (Al Smith, Norman Thomas, Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Dr. Francis Townsend) <p><i>Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Great Depression</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FDR as communicator and efforts to restore public confidence ■ Press conferences, fireside chats, and effective use of the radio ■ 1936 election, Second New Deal ■ 1940 election (third term controversy, passage of the 22nd amendment) ■ Eleanor Roosevelt as the president’s eyes and ears 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ United States – Soviet relations ■ Gorbachev and Soviet relations ■ “Star Wars” and arms limitation efforts ■ Defense spending and the fall of the Soviet Union ■ Dissolution of the Soviet Union ■ Reagan travels to Germany, Tear down this wall speech ■ Fall of the Berlin Wall and German reunification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The “new” immigrants - Immigration Reform and Control Act ■ Changing demographic patterns – growing numbers of elderly <p>Domestic Policies and Problems and the Role of Government 11.10c</p> <p><i>Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supply-side economics, Reaganomics ■ Tax policy and deficits ■ Environmental and civil rights policies ■ AIDS epidemic ■ War on drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deregulation ■ Decline of unions ■ The Election of 1988 ■ Rise of a third party (H. Ross Perot) ■ Increasing influence of political action committees (PACs) ■ Domestic issues, drugs, AIDS, poverty ■ Environmental concerns ■ Immigration issues ■ Savings and loan scandal ■ <i>Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health</i> (1990) ■ <i>Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, et. al. v. Casey</i> (1991)

UNIT 3:
Post-Civil War America Industrialization, Urbanization
and the Progressive Movement
(1865 – ca. 1900)

DECEMBER – JANUARY

Essential Question:

How was America's response to the challenges of growth & progress aligned to its ideals of democracy?

Reform in America

- Progressives supported the use of government power for reform purposes
- Developing technologies and their social, ethical, and moral impacts
- Struggle for fair standards of business operation and working conditions (*Lochner v. New York* (1905), *Muller v. Oregon* (1908))
- Increasing economic inequalities
- Rising power and influence of middle class

Social and economic reform and consumer protection

- The Muckrakers and reform writers
- Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*
- Ida B. Tarbell, *The History of the Standard Oil Company*
- Frank Norris, Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle* (Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act)
- Social settlement movement
 - Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*
 - Jane Addams, *Twenty Years at Hull House*
- Municipal and state reform
- Progressive state reform
- Wisconsin, Robert LaFollette
- New York, Governor Theodore Roosevelt and the Tenement Reform Commission

The African American movement and reform

- Booker T. Washington's contributions to education (Tuskegee Institute)
- W. E. B. Du Bois, *The Crisis* and *The Souls of Black Folk*, 1903
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, *The Crisis* and *The Silent Protest*, 1917
- Ida Wells (anti-lynching literature and protest)
- Marcus Garvey (Pan-African movement)
- Formation of Anti-Defamation League

Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal

- The stewardship theory of the Presidency
- Legislation strengthening railroad regulation and consumer protection
- Conservation (concern for nature, land, and resources)
- Federal legislation and projects – effects on states' limits
- Roles of Gifford Pinchot and John Muir, National Park preservation

Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom

- Progressivism, the 1912 election (Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson)
- The 16th Amendment
- The Underwood Tariff and the graduated income tax
- The 17th Amendment
- Clayton Antitrust Act and the Federal Trade commission
- The Federal Reserve System
- Temperance/prohibition
- Women's suffrage, 19th Amendment (1920)