



Teacher: S. Radulski	School Year: 2014-2015
Course: American History 2	Intended Grade Level: 10 th grade
<p>Course Summary: The American Century. Some call the 20th Century "America's Century". During the 1900s, the United States emerged as one of the main powers in the world, and especially dominated the international scene after the end of World War II. This course examines the domestic and international events that the United States experienced from the late 1800s industrialization through the end of the Cold War @ 1990.</p>	
<p>Course Outcomes: <i>By the end of the course, students will know: The major social, political and economic trends and events that influenced the United States from @ 1870 to @ 1990</i></p> <p><i>By the end of the course, students will be able to: use relevant historical thinking skills to read and analyze primary and secondary sources related to US history; write and speak knowledgably, clearly and concisely using relevant evidence to support an argument.</i></p>	
Standards Targeted¹: NCHS UCLA History Standards	
Units of Study	
Unit Topic	Primary Learning Outcome
<p>The Gilded Age and Industrial Era, late 1800s</p> <p>From the era of Reconstruction to the end of the 19th century, the United States underwent an economic transformation that involved the maturing of the industrial economy, the rapid expansion of big business, the development of large-scale agriculture, and the rise of national labor unions and pronounced industrial conflict</p>	<p>Era 6: The Development of the Industrial United States</p> <p>Standard 1: How the rise of corporations, heavy industry, and mechanized farming transformed the American people</p> <p>Standard 2: Massive immigration after 1870 and how new social patterns, conflicts, and ideas of national unity developed amid growing cultural diversity</p> <p>Standard 3: The rise of the American labor movement and how political issues reflected social and economic changes</p>

¹ Indicate primary Standards emphasis:
- PA Core - Math / ELA / Science & Technology / History & Social Studies
- National Content Standards (Name and Type)
- Industry Recognized Standards (Name and Type)



<p>The Progressive Reform Era, 1900-1917 In response to the challenges of industrialization, reformists dubbed “Progressives” sought to balance the economic benefits of big business with the costs to the workers, immigrants and women of achieving those benefits. Progressives believed in the power of local, state and national government in being a change for good that could use its powers to improve the American political, economic and social landscape.</p>	<p>Era 7: The Emergence of Modern America</p> <p>Standard 1: How Progressives and others addressed problems of industrial capitalism, urbanization, and political corruption</p>
<p>America’s Entrance onto the World’s Stage: American Imperialism and World War I, 1880s-1918 All issues of American foreign policy in the 20th Century (1901-2000) have their origins in the emergence of the United States as a major world power in the Spanish-American War (1898) and in the involvement of the United States in World War I. (1914-1918/ USA 1917-18). Post-war, America turns in on itself somewhat, tired of the reform movement of the Progressive Era, and disillusioned by the horrors of World War I. Tension is evident in the targeting of immigrants and radical labor groups.</p>	<p>Era 6: The Development of the Industrial United States</p> <p>Standard 4B. The student understands the roots and development of American expansionism and the causes and outcomes of the Spanish-American War.</p> <p>Era 7: The Emergence of Modern America</p> <p>Standard 2: The changing role of the United States in world affairs through World War I</p>
<p>Post-war Boom to Bust: The Roaring 20s & The Great Depression (1919-1941)</p> <p>American finds itself somewhat in conflict as it struggles to balance the wonders of modernity, new freedoms and increasing economic wealth against the desire to hold on to the traditions of the past. Tension is evident in multiple areas: continued persecution of African Americans; in the struggle to define women’s roles in modern society; and over the resurgence of Protestant fundamentalism. However, it is also a time of tremendous economic “boom” times, when money flowed even as alcohol (legally) didn’t due to Prohibition laws.</p> <p>The Great Depression marked the single greatest economic crisis in U.S. history. The collapse of the U.S. and the world’s economies changed people’s attitudes about government, bringing with it massive changes in how the federal government provided for the nation’s people.</p>	<p>Era 7: The Emergence of Modern America</p> <p>Standard 3: How the United States changed from the end of World War I to the eve of the Great Depression Social tensions over immigration, Prohibition, African-American Rights, women’s suffrage and religion.</p> <p>Era 8: The Great Depression</p> <p>Standard 1: The causes of the Great Depression and how it affected American society</p> <p>Standard 2: How the New Deal addressed the Great Depression, transformed American federalism, and initiated the welfare state. The Presidency of FD Roosevelt, impact of the New Deal on the labor movement, and opposition to the New Deal.</p>



<p>America Triumphant: World War II (1930s-1945) & The Early Cold War (1945-early 1960s) (Truman and Eisenhower)</p> <p>Dictatorships in Europe and Asia emerged from the crushing economic hardships of the Depression. In response, the U.S. emerged from its somewhat detached involvement in world affairs to send its armies overseas, joining its allies to defeat aggression. America’s involvement resulted in tremendous social and cultural challenges. and had it emerge as one of two major superpowers The United States emerged from World War II as one of two “superpower” nations, the other being its former WWII ally, The Soviet Union (Russia). This “Cold War” between these two nations shaped international relations until its end in 1990. These two nations competed worldwide for political, economic and military dominance, starting in war-torn Europe and then turning to Asia and the conflict in Korea. At home, tremendous economic boom times following the challenges of the Great Depression transformed American society.</p>	<p>Era 8: The Great Depression and World War II.</p> <p>Standard 3: The causes and course of World War II, the character of the war at home and abroad, and its reshaping of the U.S. role in world affairs</p> <p>Era 9: Postwar United States</p> <p>Standard 1: The economic boom and social transformation of postwar United States</p> <p>Standard 2: How the Cold War and conflicts in Korea influenced domestic and international politics</p> <p>Standard 3: Domestic policies after World War II</p>
<p>The Troubled Years 1950s-1970s Part I (Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon)</p> <p>The United States’ effort to prevent the spread of Soviet communism led to its eventual involvement in the Vietnam War, which until recently was America’s longest war. Growing discontent with U.S. involvement gave rise to the anti-war movement and related counterculture. America also witnessed the growth of “rights” movements, the most famous being the Civil Rights Movement that steadily grew since the mid-1950s</p>	<p>Era 9: Postwar United States</p> <p>Standard 4: The struggle for racial and gender equality and for the extension of civil liberties</p> <p>Standard 2: How the Cold War and conflicts in Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics</p> <p>Era 10: Contemporary United States</p> <p>Standard 1: Recent developments in foreign policy and domestic politics</p> <p>Standard 2: Economic, social, and cultural developments in contemporary United States</p>



<p>The Troubled Years 1970s-1980 Part II (Nixon, Carter)</p> <p>Even as President Nixon ended the challenges of war with Vietnam, he faced a constitutional crisis dealing the abuse of executive power. Following his resignation and Ford’s presidency, American turned toward the Democratic Party again in Jimmy Carter. Carter, however would be faced with challenges from the Middle East: first an oil crisis that aggravated a sluggish economy and the Iranian Hostage crisis that directly challenged US prestige.</p>	<p>Era 10: Contemporary United States</p> <p>Standard 1A: Explain the Nixon administration’s involvement in Watergate, its constitutional issues and examine the role of the media in exposing the scandal</p> <p>Standard 1C: Examine the U.S. role in political struggles in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America</p>
<p>Republican Resurgence and the End of the Cold War 1980-1990 (Reagan, Bush 41)</p> <p>With the landslide election of Republican Ronald Reagan in 1980, efforts to re-establish the prestige and honor of the USA at home and abroad emerged. Reagan increasingly intervened in events worldwide to push back Communist advances, eventually leading to the collapse of the US’s Cold War adversary, the Soviet Union, by 1990. Concurrently, the Conservative movement reasserted itself to challenge the liberalist trends of the 1960s and 1970s...the Reagan Revolution.</p>	<p>Era 10: Contemporary United States</p> <p>Standard 1C: Examine the U.S. role in political struggles in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America</p> <p>Standard 1C: Evaluate Reagan’s efforts to reassert American military power and rebuild American prestige</p> <p>Standard 1C: Explain the reasons for the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the USSR</p>
<p>Advanced Learner Recommendations</p>	
<p>*Advanced Learners with GIEPs: All Specially Design Instruction is followed as outlined by the student's Gifted Individualized Education Plan.</p> <p>*Advanced Learners without GIEPs: Ability grouping, performance-based assessments (ex: projects and papers), upper-level questioning, and critical thinking exercises.</p>	



Struggling Learner Recommendations

*Struggling Learners with IEPs: All accommodations/modifications are followed as outlined by the student's Individualized Education Plan. Examples: extended time, small group testing, study guides, test read aloud, and modifications made to the regular education curriculum.

*Struggling Learners without IEPs: Available during the daily FLEX period to ask questions or review materials, restating of directions, project-based assessments (ex: projects, homework, notebook grades), and instruction that incorporates the different types of learning modalities (ex: visual, auditory, or kinesthetic).

Alternative reading assignments more in line with student abilities and reading level