

US History 11

The HCPS Office of Social Sciences will build empowered and informed citizens who think critically, advocate locally, impact globally, and innovate by examining the lessons of the past and applying them to today.

Course Overview

In United States History, students interpret historical evidence, identify significant trends, & examine the major turning points that define the modern American experience. Students will analyze the processes and mechanisms that increased the body politic & the impact of different cultures on the development of an American identity & its growth. By considering events from multiple perspectives, students will understand that people of many different backgrounds & experiences possess historical agency. The story of American History is not one of inevitable progress but that of an ongoing struggle marked by improvement and regression as the nation moves toward the goal of perfecting the union.

(see subsequent pages for specifics on each unit)

1877-1890



Growth & Reformation of America

Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion and industrialization in the late 19th century, and evaluate the effectiveness of the political, economic, and social reforms of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

1890-1920

The US Emerges as a World Power

Students will evaluate the significance of the United States becoming an imperialist power and assess how World War One promoted continuity and change in American domestic and foreign policy.



1920-1940



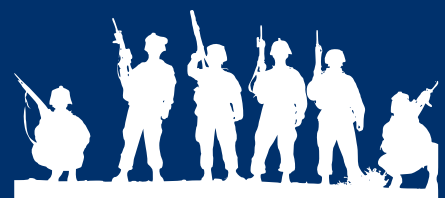
The US Between the Wars

Students will analyze the shifting cultural norms associated with rapid economic growth and evaluate the impact of the Great Depression on the nation.

1935-1945

The US in WWII

Students will assess the progression of the United States' involvement in world affairs and evaluate the domestic changes caused by World War Two.



1945-1992



The Cold War

Students will analyze the causes of the Cold War, the factors that impacted the post-war economy, & US involvement in Vietnam. Students will also examine how the US prioritized key foreign policy goals during the Cold War & how the end of the Cold War altered the course of US foreign policy.

1974-Pres.



Reorganizations

Students will analyze the consequences of economic shifts, evaluate the progress made toward equality, analyze how the United States prioritized key foreign policy goals during the Cold War, and analyze how the rise of conservatism influenced domestic policy.

1992-Pres.

Globalization, Terrorism, & Polarization

Students will evaluate the changes associated with globalization, evaluate the political, social, and economic impacts of domestic and foreign terrorism, and analyze how political polarization altered the debates over public policy.



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Unit 1: The Growth & Reformation of America

Students will examine the time period from 1877–1890. Students will analyze the causes and consequences of westward expansion, analyze the causes and consequences of industrialization in the late 19th century, and evaluate the effectiveness of the political, economic, and social reforms of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Enduring Understanding:

- Economic growth alters old means of production and replaces them with new ones.
- Expansion and innovation challenge traditional, social, political, and economic patterns.

Essential Questions:

- How did economic change alter political and social relationships in the United States?
- How did American people and government respond to the domestic and foreign challenges at the turn of the century?

Acquisition:

- Students will know that the time period from 1877–1890 was one in which the American west was being settled, industrialization was affecting the fabric of American society and economy resulting in an era of reforms that will have a long-lasting impact.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources and examine events from multiple perspectives.

Experience 1: Westward Movement

- Essential Question:
 - Did American Westward Expansion challenge and promote national unity?
- Main Ideas:
 - Impact of geography and technology on settlement of the west
 - Native Americans' responses to western migration
 - Impact of government actions on migration
 - Impact of geographic expansion on rights for African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and women.

Experience 2: Industrialization

- Essential Question:
 - Did the benefits of post–Civil War Industrialization outweigh the costs?
- Main Ideas:
 - Resources, technology, inventions, and transportation influenced the growth of industrialization and urbanization.
 - Impact of business leaders, laissez–faire capitalism, use of trusts/monopolies
 - Impact of industrialization and laissez–faire policies on labor
 - Responses to post–Civil War migration

Experience 3: Social, Political, and Economic Reform

- Essential Question:
 - To what extent can individuals and groups change societies?
- Main Ideas:
 - Impact of labor unions and strikes on labor–management relations
 - Effectiveness of the Populist Movement
 - Impact of Progressivism on regulation of trusts/economy, political corruption, child labor, urbanization, and management of natural resources
 - Effectives of NAACP's efforts addressing African American inequality
 - Transformation of executive power to address domestic changes under Roosevelt and Wilson

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Unit 2: The United States Emerges as a World Power

Students will examine the time period from 1890–1920. Students will evaluate the significance of the United States becoming an imperialist power and assess how World War One promoted continuity and change in American domestic and foreign policy.

Enduring Understanding:

- Expansion and innovation challenge traditional social, political, and economic patterns.
- Prosperity and conflict challenge accepted principles and practices.

Essential Questions:

- How did the American people and government respond to the domestic and foreign challenges at the turn of the century?
- How did progress and setbacks in foreign and domestic affairs shape the development of the modern United States, its people, and its role on the international stage?

Acquisition:

- Students will know that the period of 1890–1920 was one of rapid change in terms of US global power, foreign and domestic policy.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources and examine events from multiple perspectives.

Topics:

- Imperialism
- The Great War at Home and Abroad

Experience 1: Imperialism

- Essential Question:
 - Was American imperialistic growth consistent with democratic ideals?
- Main Ideas:
 - Impact of racial, economic, political, and strategic motives for the US becoming an imperialistic power
 - Origins and impacts of the Spanish–American War
 - Causes and consequences of American intervention/involvement in Latin America, Hawaii, the Philippines, China, and Japan

Experience 2: The Great War at Home and Abroad

- Essential Question:
 - How did involvement in a global conflict change America?
- Main Ideas:
 - Impact of German aggression on the high seas, the Zimmerman Note and entry into World War One
 - Motivation and impacts of the restrictions on civil liberties
 - Impact of African American migration and government mobilization programs on American preparation for World War One
 - Impact of World War One on the passage of 18th and 19th Amendments
 - Influence of American military on the outcome of World War One
 - Arguments for and against the Treaty of Versailles and the debate over involvement in foreign affairs
 - Impact of post war demobilization on racial tension and the Red Scare

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Unit 3: The United States Between the Wars

Students will examine the time period from 1920–1940. Students will analyze the shifting cultural norms associated with rapid economic growth and evaluate the impact of the Great Depression on the nation.

Enduring Understanding:

- Prosperity and conflict challenge accepted principles and practices.

Essential Questions:

- How did progress and setbacks in foreign and domestic affairs shape the development of the modern United States, its people, and its role on the international stage?

Acquisition:

- Students will know about the significant economic policies that supported innovation and growth, as well as those that combatted the challenges of the Great Depression.
- Students will know about the significant challenges and the adversity of marginalized groups in the 1920's & 1930's.
- Students will analyze progressive social changes and their opposing movements.
- Students will know about the effectiveness of the New Deal in response to the Great Depression.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources and examine events from multiple perspectives.

Experience 1: 1920's

- Essential Question:
 - Did the 1920s preserve the past or invent the future?
- Main Ideas
 - Economic policy supported innovations in science and industry and transformed production and consumption
 - Progress and setbacks of the social and economic role of women
 - Impact of the Harlem Renaissance, the Great Migration and Garveyism on the African American freedom movement
 - Communities of color and immigrants resisted discrimination and racist policies through the formation of the League of United Latin American Citizens, decisions in *Ozawa v. U.S.* (1922), *Thind v. U.S.* (1923), and passage of the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act.
 - How the Immigration Act of 1924, the Ku Klux Klan, Tulsa Race Massacre, Alien Land Laws, and Eugenics perpetuated racism and discrimination against marginalized groups
 - Effectiveness of Prohibition
 - Tension between fundamentalism and changing social values

Experience 2: The Great Depression and The New Deal

- Essential Question:
 - Was the New Deal a good deal for all Americans?
- Main Ideas:
 - Understanding the causes of the crash of 1929 and the Great Depression.
 - Analyzing the impact of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl on farmers, businesses, workers, Mexican immigrants, and other racial and ethnic minorities.
 - Measuring the effect of New Deal programs on the national economy, labor unions, federalism, laissez-faire economics, the development of the social safety net, and their uneven impact on racial and ethnic minorities.
 - Evaluating the short term and long-term legacy of the New Deal

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Unit 4: The United States in World War 2

Students will examine the time period from 1935–1945. Students will assess the progression of the United States' involvement in world affairs and evaluate the domestic changes caused by World War Two.

Enduring Understanding:

- Prosperity and conflict challenge accepted principles and practices.

Essential Questions:

- How did progress and setbacks in foreign and domestic affairs shape the development of the modern United States, its people, and its role on the international stage?

Acquisition:

- Students will know about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism and how the American stance of neutrality during the dawn of World War II were incompatible.
- Students will know about the American response to the Holocaust.
- Students will know about strategies as well as the impact made by marginalized groups that led to the Allied Victory.
- Students will know the origin of the Atomic Bomb and the still ongoing ethical debate on the weapons use in warfare.
- Students will know about the legal decisions to limit civil liberties and relocate American citizens to internment camps during the war.
- Students will know about the social and economic consequences that World War II had on marginalized groups in America.
- Students will know about the creation and purpose of multiple global organizations and their mission to create stability after World War II.

Experience 1: World War 2

- Essential Question:
 - What was the role of the United States in world affairs in times of crisis?
- Main Ideas:
 - The rise of fascism and totalitarianism, European and Japanese Imperialism, and appeasement led to World War Two
 - The Neutrality Acts, the Lend-Lease Act, and the attack on Pearl Harbor impacted American neutrality
 - The origins of the Holocaust and the motives, pressures, and fears that shaped the American response
 - Strategies and turning points that shaped World War Two's outcomes and experiences
 - The factors that influenced the decision to employ nuclear weapons against Japan
 - The role of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and World Bank in accelerating global integration and promoting peace and stability

Experience 2: America's Home Front During World War 2

- Essential Question:
 - How did World War Two impact life at home?
- Main Ideas:
 - Impact of accelerated African American migration, the Bracero Program, and government policies that facilitated mobilization in preparation for World War Two
 - Supreme Court and executive decisions to limit civil liberties and to relocate American citizens to internment camps
 - Social and economic consequences of the war on women, African Americans, Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans.

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Unit 5: The Cold War

Students will examine the time period from 1945–1991. Students will analyze the causes of the Cold War, the factors that impacted the post-war economy, how individuals and groups mobilized against inequalities, and the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

Students will also examine how the United States prioritized key foreign policy goals during the Cold War, and how the end of the Cold War altered the course of American foreign policy.

Enduring Understanding:

- The interplay between foreign and domestic issues influences choices made by government and citizens.
- The United States' political, social, and economic identity was reshaped by transformations in foreign and domestic affairs.

Essential Questions:

- How did foreign and domestic concerns influence American government and society in the post-World War Two era?
- How did perceptions regarding the limits of American power lead to social, political, and economic restructuring?

Acquisition:

- Students will know that the time period from 1945–1974 was one in which foreign and domestic policies shaped the way the United States interacted with the world and how it treated its people.

Experience 1: The Cold War

- Essential Question:
 - Did global concern, self-interest, or hysteria drive U. S. Cold War foreign and domestic policy?
- Main Ideas:
 - Political, economic, diplomatic, and ideological causes of US-Soviet conflicts
 - The role of alliances, military intervention, and covert action to implement containment in Europe, Asia, and Latin America
 - Causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War
 - Repercussions of the early Cold War on domestic politics
 - Effectiveness of the Interstate Highway Defense System and nuclear drills on preparedness for nuclear conflict
 - Cause, course, and consequences of American relations with Communist Cuba

Experience 2: Post-War Economics

- Essential Question:
 - To what extent did post-war economic growth distribute benefits equitably?
- Main Ideas:
 - Intensification of corporate farming, the GI Bill, consumer culture, and suburbanization contributed to postwar economic growth
 - Government-sponsored segregation in housing, redlining, and blockbusting contributed to unequal access to post-war prosperity
 - Impact of the Arms and Space Race, growth of the military industrial complex on postwar economic growth and the rise of the sunbelt

(Experiences 3–4 on the next page)

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Unit 5: The Cold War (cont.)

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- Students will know that the time period from 1945–1974 was one in which foreign and domestic policies shaped the way the United States interacted with the world and how it treated its people.

(Unit 5 continued)

Experience 3: Vietnam

- Essential Question:
 - How significantly was the United States transformed by the Vietnam War?
- Main Ideas:
 - The evolution, strategies, and turning points of the United States involvement in Vietnam
 - The origins, arguments, methods, and impact of anti-war movement
 - Cause & consequences of the constitutional crisis that led to Nixon's resignation?
 - The factors that contributed to the American defeat in Vietnam
 - How Vietnam and Watergate reduced American faith in government and the military and led to significant political, constitutional, and legislative reforms

Experience 4: Shifting International Relationships

- Essential Question:
 - To what extent did the Cold War drive American foreign policy actions?
- Main Ideas:
 - The role of covert action, military aid, and diplomacy in US–Latin American relations
 - How detente, arms reduction, espionage, and changing relations with China influenced Cold War tensions
 - How energy dependence, the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and the Iranian Revolution impacted United States foreign policy
 - The causes and consequences of the US response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

Experience 5: The End of the Cold War

- Essential Question:
 - To what extent did the end of the Cold War transform the US role in the world?
- Main Ideas:
 - How did US intervention in Latin America impact the Iran–Contra Investigation?
 - How did US diplomacy, treaties, & leadership contribute to the end of the Cold War?
 - What were the causes and consequences of the American response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait?
 - How did the end of the Cold War changed the goals, frequency, and purpose of American foreign policy interventions?

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Unit 6: Social Revolutions

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Enduring Understanding:

- The interplay between foreign and domestic issues influences choices made by government and citizens.
- The United States' political, social, and economic identity was reshaped by transformations in foreign and domestic affairs.

Essential Questions:

- How did foreign and domestic concerns influence American government and society in the post-World War Two era?
- How did perceptions regarding the limits of American power lead to social, political, and economic restructuring?

Acquisition:

- Students will know how individuals and groups mobilized against inequalities in American society and continued to make progress toward equality from 1945–1992.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups. Students will engage in collaborative work and civil discourse around challenging and sensitive topics.

Experience 1: The Civil Rights Movement

- Essential Question:
 - Was the Civil Rights Movement successful in achieving equality for African Americans?
- Main Ideas:
 - The short term and long-term impacts of the decisions in Mendez v. Westminster (1947) and Brown v. Board of Education (1954) in expanding educational opportunities
 - The tools, methods, and leadership was utilized by the African American Civil Rights Movement to challenge unequal access to economic opportunity, public accommodations, and political participation
 - Evaluation of the effectiveness of the tools, methods, and leadership of the Black Power Movement
 - The impacts did federal legislation, Supreme Court decisions, Constitutional Amendments, and executive orders have on addressing unequal access to economic opportunity, public accommodations, and political participation
 - The methods were used by state and local governments to resist social justice reforms

Experience 2: Freedom Movements

- Essential Question:
 - Were freedom movements successful in achieving equality for Americans?
- Main Ideas:
 - The impact of Great Society legislation on poverty, the expansion of the New Deal, and immigration
 - The origins and consequences of the post-war movement for gender equality
 - The extent to which efforts of Latinx and American Indians secured civil rights
 - The short- and long-term origins and impacts of the Gay Liberation Movement
 - The methods used by state and local governments to resist social justice reforms
 - The significance of the Supreme Court decisions in Engle v. Vitale (1962), Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), Loving v. Virginia (1967), and Roe v. Wade (1973)
 - The impact federal legislation, Supreme Court decisions, Constitutional Amendments, and executive orders have had on addressing unequal access to economic opportunity, public accommodations, and political participation

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Unit 6: Social Revolutions

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Enduring Understanding:

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- The United States' political, social, and economic identity was reshaped by transformations in foreign and domestic affairs.

Essential Questions:

- How did foreign and domestic concerns influence American government and society in the post-World War Two era?
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Acquisition:

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(Unit 6 continued)

Experience 3: Expansion of the Rights Movement

- Essential Question:
 - How effective is the federal government in promoting equitable opportunities for all?
- Main Ideas:
 - The post 1965 shifts in immigration patterns affected public policy
 - How the evolution of Supreme Court opinions impacted Affirmative Action policies in higher education, public school placement, and government hiring
 - How *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* (1971) and *Milliken v. Bradley* (1974) impacted implementation of school integration
 - The motivations and strategies leaders used to achieve the extension of rights to those with disabilities, and the impact of the 1968 Architectural Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and 1975 Education for All Handicapped Children Act
 -

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Unit 7: Economic, Political, & Social Reorganization

Students will study the time period from 1974 to the present and examine the economic shifts of the 1970s, the rise of Conservatism and the New Right, globalization, and the U. S. response to domestic and foreign terrorism.

Enduring Understanding:

- The United States' political, social, and economic identity was reshaped by transformations in foreign and domestic affairs.
- Globalization, political polarization, and terrorism challenged the Cold War models of foreign and domestic policy.

Essential Questions:

- How did perceptions regarding the limits of American power lead to social, political, and economic restructuring?
- How did shifts in domestic politics, international trade, communication, and security transform America?

Acquisition:

- Students will know the consequences of deindustrialization, the progress made toward granting marginalized groups rights that brought them closer to equality, the foreign policy goals of the United States during the Cold War, and the changes brought about by the Reagan Revolution.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups. Students will engage in collaborative work and civil discourse around challenging and sensitive topics.

Experience 1: Deindustrialization

- Essential Question:
 - How significantly did the 1970s redefine the American economy?
- Main Ideas:
 - Impact of stagflation, deficit spending, and the energy crisis on the American economy
 - Causes and impacts of deindustrialization, urban decline, and migration to the Sunbelt
 - Origins and governmental responses to environmental issues
 - Factors that led to a decrease in public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems

Experience 2: The Reagan Revolution

- Essential Question:
 - How did the rise of Conservatism and the New Right influence the American approach to domestic policy?
- Main Ideas:
 - Tax revolts, opposition to abortion and feminism, and the influence of religious leaders contributed to the rise of the New Right
 - Influence of supply side economic policy on the national economy, deficit spending, federalism, economic inequality, labor unions, and public perceptions of the role of government
 - Origins and impact of the "War on Drugs" on policing and mass incarceration.
 - Short and long-term impacts of the passage of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990.

(Experience 3 on the next page)

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(Unit 7 continued)

Experience 3: Globalization and Domestic and Foreign Terrorism

- Essential Question:
 - Is globalization good for the United States?
 - How effective has the response of the United States been to Domestic and Foreign Terrorism?
- Main Ideas:
 - The impact of free trade agreements, deregulation of financial markets, and the computer revolution in the economic surge of the 1990s?
 - How income disparities, wage stagnation, outsourcing, robotic automation, and the rise of a service-based economy impacted American workers
 - How advancements in communication technologies and the Internet transformed America's economy, social behavior, and political behavior
 - The motivations for, and the federal response to, instances of domestic terrorism
 - The origins, motivations, and instances of non-state aligned terrorism directed at the United States
 - How governmental reactions to attacks of September 11, 2001 challenged the balance between safety and freedom
 - The causes, course, and consequences of the War on Terror in Afghanistan and Iraq
 - How cyberwarfare influenced American foreign policy, elections, and commerce

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Unit 8: Political Polarization

Students will examine the time period from 1992 to the present. Students will analyze how political polarization alters the debates over public policy.

Enduring Understanding:

- Globalization, political polarization, and terrorism challenged the Cold War models of foreign and domestic policy.

Essential Questions:

- How did shifts in domestic politics, international trade, communication, and security transform America?

Acquisition:

- Students will know that conflicting perspectives lead to polarization and alter the debates over public policy.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups. Students will engage in collaborative work and civil discourse around challenging and sensitive topics.

Experience 1: Globalization and Domestic and Foreign Terrorism

- Essential Question:
 - How do conflicting perspectives lead to polarization and alter the debates over public policy?
- Main Ideas:
 - The rise of alternative media, religious diversity, demographic changes, residential homogeneity, the increasing role of money in politics, and gerrymandering increased political polarization in the United States
 - American policy on global climate change
 - The progress made by historically marginalized groups, including women, African Americans, Muslim Americans, and immigrants
 - The significant turning points and leaders in the fight for LGBTQ+ rights from the 1970s through the decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015) and beyond
 - The impact of the attack at Columbine High School and the decision in *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) on the ongoing debate over the 2nd Amendment
 - The impact of the Supreme Court decisions on balancing the level of government intervention: abortion – *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), federalism – *U.S. v. Lopez* (1995), and political speech – *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010)
 - The impact of increasing political polarization on the Welfare Reform Act of 1996, the impeachment and trial of President Bill Clinton, and the 2000 presidential election
 - Efforts that have been made to develop a comprehensive immigration policy from the administrations of President Reagan, President George W. Bush, President Obama, and President Trump
 - How effect domestic and foreign policies are connected to the War on Drugs and how have those policies impacted debates over legalization, decriminalization, and prison reform

All HCPS Social Science Frameworks are built to align with the Maryland State Social Studies Standards and MSDE State Frameworks. Information on the standards and frameworks can be found on the MSDE website (<https://marylandpublicschools.org>).