

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

U.S. History I - Colonization to the Civil War 1607-1865- Students examine the historical and intellectual origins of the United States during the Revolutionary and Constitutional eras. They learn about the important political and economic factors that contributed to the outbreak of the Revolution as well as the consequences of the Revolution, including the writing and key ideas of the U.S. Constitution. Students also study the basic framework of American democracy and the basic concepts of America government such as popular sovereignty, federalism, separation of powers, and individual rights. Students study America’s westward expansion, the establishment of political parties, and economic and social change. Finally, students will learn about the growth of sectional conflict, how sectional conflict led to the Civil War, and the consequences of the Civil War, including Reconstruction.

UNIT

CONCEPTS

<p>Colonization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the early relationship of the English settlers to the indigenous peoples, or Indians, in North America, including the differing views on ownership or use of land and the conflicts between them (e.g., the Pequot and King Philip’s Wars in New England). ▪ Identify some of the major leaders and groups responsible for the founding of the original colonies in North America. ▪ Identify the links between the political principles and practices developed in ancient Greece and such political institutions and practices as written constitutions and town meetings of the Puritans. ▪ Explain the reasons that the language, political institutions, and political principles of what became the United States of America were largely shaped by English colonists even though other major European nations also explored the New World
<p>The Political, Intellectual, and Economic Growth of the Colonies, 1700-1775</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On a map of North America, identify the first 13 colonies and describe how regional differences in climate, types of farming, populations, and sources of labor shaped their economies and societies through the 18th century. ▪ Explain the importance of maritime commerce in the development of the economy of colonial Massachusetts, using the services of historical societies and museums as needed. ▪ Explain the causes of the establishment of slavery in North America. Describe the harsh conditions of the Middle Passage and slave life, and the responses of slaves to their condition. Describe the life of free African Americans in the colonies. ▪ Identify the founders and the reasons for the establishment of educational institutions in the colonies (grammar schools and colleges such as Harvard and the College of William and Mary).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the development of colonial governments and describe how these developments contributed to the Revolution. ▪ Explain the reasons for the French and Indian War, how it led to an overhaul of British imperial policy, and the colonial response to these policies.
<p>The Revolution and the Constitution, 1763-1789</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the political and economic factors that contributed to the American Revolution. ▪ Explain the historical and intellectual influences on the American Revolution and the formation and framework of the American government ▪ Explain the influence and ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. ▪ Analyze how Americans resisted British policies before 1775 and analyze the reasons for the American victory and the British defeat during the Revolutionary war. ▪ Explain the role of Massachusetts in the revolution, including important events that took place in Massachusetts and important leaders from Massachusetts. ▪ Explain the roles of various founders at the Constitutional Convention. Describe the major debates that occurred at the Convention and the “Great Compromise” that was reached. ▪ Describe the debate over the ratification of the Constitution between Federalists and Anti-Federalists and explain the key ideas contained in the Federalist Papers on federalism, factions, checks and balances, and the importance of an independent judiciary. ▪ Explain the reasons for the passage of the Bill of Rights. ▪ On a map of North America, identify the first 13 states to ratify the Constitution.
<p>The Formation and Framework of American Democracy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the purpose and functions of government. ▪ Explain and provide examples of different forms of government, including democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, and autocracy. ▪ Explain the characteristics of American democracy, including the concepts of popular sovereignty and constitutional government, which includes representative institutions, federalism, separation of powers, shared powers, checks and balances, and individual rights. ▪ Explain the varying roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments in the United States. ▪ Describe the evolution of the role of the federal government, including public services, taxation, economic policy, foreign policy, and common defense. ▪ Explain the major components of

	<p>Massachusetts' state government, including the roles and functions of the governor, state legislature, and other constitutional officers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the rights and the responsibilities of citizenship and describe how a democracy provides opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process through elections, political parties, and interest groups. ▪ Explain the evolution and function of political parties, including their role in federal, state, and local elections. ▪ Describe how decisions are made in a democracy, including the role of legislatures, courts, executives, and the public.
<p>Political Democratization, Westward Expansion, and Diplomatic Developments, 1790-1860</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summarize the major policies and political developments that took place during the presidencies of George Washington (1789-1797), John Adams (1797-1801), and Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809). ▪ Analyze the rising levels of political participation and the expansion of suffrage in antebellum America. ▪ Describe the election of 1828, the importance of Jacksonian democracy, and Jackson's actions as President. ▪ Trace the influence and ideas of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall and the importance of the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803). ▪ Describe the causes, course, and consequences of America's westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness. Use a map of North America to trace America's expansion to the Civil War, including the location of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails
<p>Economic Growth in the North and South, 1800-1860</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (the building of canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, steamboats, and railroads), including the stimulus it provided to the growth of a market economy. ▪ Explain the emergence and impact of the textile industry in New England and industrial growth generally throughout antebellum America. ▪ Describe the rapid growth of slavery in the South after 1800 and analyze slave life and resistance on plantations and farms across the South, as well as the impact of the cotton gin on the economics of slavery and Southern agriculture.
<p>Social, Political, and Religious Change, 1800-1860</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summarize the growth of the American education system and Horace Mann's campaign for free compulsory public education. ▪ Describe the formation of the abolitionist movement, the roles of various abolitionists, and the response of southerners and

	<p>northerners to abolitionism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe important religious trends that shaped antebellum America. ▪ Analyze the goals and effect of the antebellum women's suffrage movement. ▪ Analyze the emergence of the Transcendentalist movement through the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau.
<p>The Civil War and Reconstruction, 1860-1877</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe how the different economies and cultures of the North and South contributed to the growing importance of sectional politics in the early 19th century. ▪ Summarize the critical developments leading to the Civil War. ▪ On a map of North America, identify Union and Confederate States at the outbreak of the war. ▪ Analyze Abraham Lincoln's presidency, the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), his views on slavery, and the political obstacles he encountered. ▪ Analyze the roles and policies of various Civil War leaders and describe the important Civil War battles and events. ▪ Provide examples of the various effects of the Civil War. (physical, economical and loss of live) ▪ Explain the policies and consequences of Reconstruction.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT:

- Review the concepts and outcomes listed above and help to prepare your child for quizzes and tests on this information.
- When traveling with your child in the area or region stop and visit historical sites. (The Freedom Trail in Boston, Historic Lowell, Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty, Gettysburg, Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Washington DC, Mount Vernon, etc.)
- Guide your child's reading to books and biographies about early American history.
- Use current news topics to discuss with your child Constitutional issues. (The Electoral College, the veto, how bills become laws, the powers of the Supreme Court, the Bill of Rights.)
- Check and review homework assignments and help your child to prepare for tests.
- Discuss with your child current events and ask for opinions on current issues.

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

U.S. History II-Reconstruction to the Present Students will analyze the causes and consequences of the Industrial Revolution and America’s growing role in diplomatic relations. Students will study the goals and accomplishments of the Progressive movement and the New Deal. Students will also learn about the various factors that led to America’s entry into World War II as well as the consequences of World War II on American life. Finally, students will study the causes and course of the Cold War, important economic and political changes during the Cold War, including the Civil Rights movement, and recent events and trends that have shaped modern-day America.

UNIT

CONCEPTS

<p>Industrial America and Its Emerging Role in International Affairs, 1870-1920</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution. ▪ Explain the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution. ▪ Describe the causes of the immigration of Southern and Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and describe the major roles of these immigrants in the industrialization of America. ▪ Analyze the causes of the continuing westward expansion of the American people after the Civil War and the impact of this migration on the Indians. ▪ Explain the formation and goals of unions as well as the rise of radical political parties during the Industrial era. ▪ Analyze the causes and course of America’s growing role in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I. ▪ Explain the course and significance of President Wilson’s wartime diplomacy, including his Fourteen Points, the League of Nations, and the failure of the Versailles treaty.
<p>The Age of Reform: Progressivism and the New Deal, 1900-1940</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyze the origins of Progressivism and important Progressive leaders, and summarize the major accomplishments of Progressivism. ▪ Analyze the post-Civil War struggles of African Americans and women to gain basic civil rights. ▪ Describe how the battle between traditionalism and modernity manifested itself in the major historical trends and events after World War I and throughout the 1920s ▪ Describe the various causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how Americans responded to the Great Depression. ▪ Analyze the important policies, institutions, and personalities of the New Deal era. ▪ Explain how the Great Depression and the New Deal affected American society.
<p><u>World War II, 1939-1945</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the strength of American isolationism after World War I and analyze its impact on U.S. foreign policy. ▪ Analyze how German aggression in Europe and Japanese aggression in Asia contributed to the start of World War II and summarize the

	<p>major battles and events of the war. On a map of the world, locate the Allied powers (Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States) and Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the reasons for the dropping of atom bombs on Japan and their short and long-term effects. ▪ Explain important domestic events that took place during the war.
<p>The Cold War Abroad, 1945-1989</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War and describe the policy of containment as America's response to Soviet expansionist policies. ▪ Analyze the sources and, with a map of the world, locate the areas of Cold War conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. ▪ Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War and summarize the diplomatic and military policies of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. ▪ Analyze how the failure of communist economic policies as well as U.S.-sponsored resistance to Soviet military and diplomatic initiatives contributed to ending the Cold War.
<p>Cold War America at Home: Economic Growth and Optimism, Anticommunism, and Reform, 1945-1980</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyze the causes and consequences of important domestic Cold War trends. ▪ Analyze the following domestic policies of Presidents Truman and Eisenhower: Truman's Fair Deal; the Taft-Hartley Act (1947); Eisenhower's response to the Soviet's launching of Sputnik; Eisenhower's civil rights record ▪ Analyze the origins, goals, and key events of the Civil Rights movement. ▪ Describe the accomplishments of the civil rights movement. ▪ Analyze the causes and course of the women's rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s ▪ Analyze the important domestic policies and events that took place during the presidencies of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon.
<p>Contemporary America, 1980-Present</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyze the presidency of Ronald Reagan. ▪ Describe some of the major economic and social trends of the late 20th century. ▪ Analyze the important domestic policies and events of the Clinton presidency. ▪ Explain the importance of the 2000 and 2004 presidential election. ▪ Analyze the course and consequences of America's recent diplomatic initiatives: the invasion of Panama and the Persian Gulf War; ▪ American intervention in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Kosovo; the attempts to negotiate a settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; America's response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City and on the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT:

How to Help:

- Familiarize yourself with the curriculum topics.
- Arrange for your child to talk to friends, relatives and community members about their experiences with historical events.
- When traveling with your child, in this area or to other locations, visit historical sites.
- Subscribe to a newsmagazine such as Time, Newsweek, or U.S. News and refer your child to interesting articles.
- Subscribe to a daily newspaper.
- Discuss current events issues with your child and ask for his/her opinion.
- Watch the nightly news and encourage your child to join you.
- Have a map or globe available at home to refer to, when opportunities occur to discuss the location of world events.
- Use the computer/internet to research information.
- Set a good example for your child by voting in all elections, attending town meetings, and engaging in civic activities.
- Encourage your child to participate in civic activities.

(beginning September, 2007)
 SCHOOL: High School

GRADE: Eleven

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

WORLD HISTORY II Students study the rise of the nation state in Europe, the French Revolution, and the economic and political roots of the modern world. They study the origins and consequences of the Industrial Revolution, 19th century political reform in Western Europe, and imperialism in Africa, Asia, and South America. They will explain the causes and consequences of the great military and economic events of the past century, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Cold War, and the Russian and Chinese revolutions. Finally, students will study the rise of nationalism and the continuing persistence of political, ethnic, and religious conflict in many parts of the world.

UNIT	CONCEPTS
The Growth of the Nation State in Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the growing consolidation of political power in Europe from 1500 to 1800 as manifested in the rise of nation states ruled by monarchs. ▪ Explain why England was the main exception to the growth of absolutism in royal power in Europe. ▪ Summarize the important causes and events of the French Revolution. ▪ Summarize the major effects of the French Revolution.
Industrial Revolution and Social and Political Change in Europe, 1800-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the causes of the Industrial Revolution ▪ Summarize the social and economic impact of the Industrial Revolution. ▪ Describe the rise of unions and socialism, including the ideas and influence of Robert Owen and Karl Marx. ▪ Describe the rise and significance of antislavery sentiment in Britain, including the abolition of the slave trade by the British Parliament in 1807, the abolition of slavery within the British Empire in 1833, and the role of various antislavery societies. ▪ Explain the impact of various social and political reforms and reform movements in Europe. ▪ Summarize the causes, course, and consequences of the unification of Italy and Germany. ▪ Describe the causes of 19th century European imperialism
Asian, African, and Latin American History in the 19 th and early 20 th centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify major developments in Indian history in the 19th and early 20th century. ▪ Identify major developments in Chinese history in the 19th and early 20th centuries. ▪ Identify major developments in Japanese history in the 19th and early 20th centuries. ▪ Identify major developments of African history in the 19th and early 20th centuries. ▪ Identify the major developments of Latin American history to the early 20th century.
The Great Wars, 1914-1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the relative importance of economic and imperial competition, Balkan nationalism, German militarism and aggression, and the power vacuum in Europe due to the declining power of the Russian, Austrian, and Ottoman Empires in causing World War I. ▪ Summarize the major events and consequences of

	<p>World War I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the major developments in the Middle East before World War II. ▪ Describe the various causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression. ▪ Describe the rise and goals of totalitarianism in Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Mussolini, Hitler, Lenin, and Stalin. ▪ Summarize the consequences of Soviet communism to 1945. ▪ Describe the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s. ▪ Summarize the key battles and events of World War II. ▪ Identify the goals, leadership, and post-war plans of the allied leaders. ▪ Describe the background, course, and consequences of the Holocaust, including its roots in the long tradition of Christian anti-Semitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews. ▪ Explain the reasons for the dropping of atom bombs on Japan and its short and long-term effects. ▪ Explain the consequences of World War II. ▪ Describe reasons for the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 and summarize the main ideas of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
<p>Cold War Era, 1945-1989</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summarize the factors that contributed to the Cold War, including Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe and the differences between democracy and communism. ▪ Describe the policy of containment, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO, as America's response to Soviet expansionist policies. ▪ Describe the development of the arms race and the key events of the Cold War era. ▪ Describe the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the triumph of the Communist Revolution in China in 1949. ▪ Identify the political and economic upheavals in China after the Chinese Revolution. ▪ Describe the global surge in economic productivity during the Cold War and describe its consequences. (the rise in living standards; the economic recovery and development of Germany and Japan) ▪ Explain the various factors that contributed to post-World War II economic and population growth. ▪ Describe how the work of scientists in the 20th century influenced historical events, changed the lives of the general populace, and led to further scientific research: Albert Einstein and the Theory of Relativity; Enrico Fermi, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Edward Teller, and nuclear energy; Wernher von Braun and space exploration; Jonas Salk and the polio vaccine; James Watson, Francis Crick, the discovery of DNA, and the Human Genome Project. ▪ Describe the development and goals of nationalist movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, including the ideas and importance of

	<p>nationalist leaders: Fidel Castro (Cuba); Patrice Lumumba (Congo); Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam); Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt); Jawaharlal Nehru (India); Juan Peron (Argentina)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, and the subsequent military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab world.
<p>The Contemporary World, 1989-Present</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the causes for the decline and collapse of the Soviet Union and the communist regimes of Eastern Europe. ▪ Explain the role of various leaders in transforming the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. ▪ Analyze the consequences of the Soviet Union's breakup. ▪ Identify the sources of ethnic and religious conflicts in the following nations and regions: Northern Ireland; the Balkans; Sudan and Rwanda; Sri Lanka; Kashmir. ▪ Explain the reasons for the fall of apartheid in South Africa, including the influence and ideas of Nelson Mandela. ▪ Explain the social and economic effects of the spread of AIDS in Asian and African countries. ▪ Explain how the computer revolution contributed to economic growth and advances in science, medicine, and communication. ▪ Explain the rise and funding of Islamic fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century and identify the major events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the concepts and outcomes listed above. If your assistance is needed, help your child prepare for quizzes and tests. ▪ Visit museums in the area and view collections of Romantic, Realistic, Impressionistic and Modern Art. ▪ Expose your child to samples of the classical and popular music, which accompanied the historical events, from the mid-1700's to the present. ▪ Arrange for your child to talk to people who experienced the Great Depression, World War II, Korea, the Cold War, the Cuban Missile Crisis and Vietnam. ▪ Guide your child's reading to books, biographies and journals about the time period covered in this course. ▪ Discuss with your child current events and ask for opinions on current issues. ▪ Set a positive example for your child by participating in the election and Town Meeting process.
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