

Ohio Social Studies Standards

Grade Ten: 2002: U.S. Studies from 1877 to the Present: Post-Reconstruction Through the 20th Century	Boardworks U.S. History presentations
U.S. Studies from 1877 to the Present: Post-Reconstruction Through the 20th Century	
Industrialization	
1. Explain the effects of industrialization in the United States in the 19th century including:	
a. Changes in work and the workplace;	A United Nation? part 1 Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
b. Immigration and child labor and their impact on the labor force;	Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1 The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 3
c. Modernization of agriculture;	The Gilded Age part 3
d. Urbanization;	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 1
e. The emergence of a middle class and its impact on leisure, art, music, literature and other aspects of culture.	The Gilded Age part 2
2. Analyze the impact of industrialization and the modern corporation in the United States on economic and political practices with emphasis on:	
a. Laissez-faire policies;	Industrialization part 2
b. Monopolies;	Industrialization part 2
c. Standard of living.	The Gilded Age part 2
3. Analyze the reasons for the rise and growth of labor organizations in the United States (i.e., Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations) including:	
a. Unregulated working conditions;	Industrialization part 3
b. Laissez-faire policies toward big business;	Industrialization part 2
c. Violence toward supporters of organized labor.	Industrialization part 3

4. Explain the goals and outcomes of the late 19th and early 20th century reform movements of Populism and Progressivism with emphasis on:	
a. Urban reforms;	The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 4
b. Conservation;	The Gilded Age part 4 The Progressive Era part 3
c. Business regulation and antitrust legislation;	Industrialization part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
d. The movement for public schooling;	The Gilded Age part 2
e. The regulation of child labor.	Industrialization part 3 The Progressive Era part 3
Imperialism	
5. Trace the development of the United States as a world power with emphasis on:	
a. The Spanish-American War;	America Becomes a World Power part 2
b. U.S. imperialism in the Far East, South Pacific, Caribbean and Central America.	America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 2 America Becomes a World Power part 3
20th Century Conflict	
6. Trace the development of the United States as a world power with emphasis on:	
a. The decision to enter into World War I;	World War I part 2
b. President Wilson's Fourteen Points;	World War I part 4
c. The Treaty of Versailles;	World War I part 4
d. The decision of the United States not to participate in the League of Nations.	World War I part 4
7. Analyze the impact of U.S. participation in World War II, with emphasis on the change from isolationism to international involvement including the reaction to the attack on Pearl Harbor.	World War II part 1 World War II part 2 World War II part 3 World War II part 4
8. Explain how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced U.S. foreign policy after 1945 with emphasis on:	
a. The Marshall Plan;	The Cold War part 1
b. Communist containment, including the Truman Doctrine, Berlin Blockade and Cuban Missile Crisis;	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3

c. The Korean War and the Vietnam War.	The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1
The United States in the 20th Century	
9. Analyze the major political, economic and social developments of the 1920s including:	
a. The Red Scare;	The Roaring Twenties part 3
b. Women's right to vote;	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
c. African-American migrations from the South to the North;	The Roaring Twenties part 2
d. Immigration restrictions, nativism, race riots and the reemergence of the Ku Klux Klan;	The Roaring Twenties part 3
e. The Roaring Twenties and the Harlem Renaissance;	The Roaring Twenties part 2
f. Stock market speculation and the stock market crash of 1929.	The Great Depression part 1
10. Analyze the causes and consequences of major political, economic and social developments of the 1930s with emphasis on:	
a. The Great Depression;	The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3
b. The Dust Bowl;	The Great Depression part 3
c. The New Deal.	The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3
11. Analyze the impact of U.S. participation in World War II with emphasis on:	
a. Events on the home front to support the war effort, including industrial mobilization, women and minorities in the workforce;	Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2
b. The internment of Japanese-Americans.	Reactions to World War II part 2
12. Explain major domestic developments after 1945 with emphasis on:	
a. Postwar prosperity in the United States;	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
b. McCarthyism;	The Cold War part 2
c. The space race;	The Cold War part 1 An Era of Social Change part 3
d. Immigration patterns.	An Era of Social Change part 3
13. Trace social unrest, protest and change in the United States including:	

a. Antiwar protest during the Vietnam War;	The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3
b. The counterculture movement;	An Era of Social Change part 2
c. The women's liberation movement.	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 3
14. Analyze the origins, major developments, controversies and consequences of the civil rights movement with emphasis on:	
a. Brown v. Board of Education;	Civil Rights part 1
b. Changes in goals and tactics of leading civil rights advocates and organizations;	Civil Rights part 2
c. The linkages between the civil rights movement and movements to gain justice for other minority groups.	Civil Rights part 3
People in Societies	
Cultures	
1. Describe how the perspectives of cultural groups helped to create political action groups such as:	
a. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP);	The Progressive Era part 2 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2
b. National Organization for Women (NOW);	Civil Rights part 3
c. American Indian Movement (AIM);	Civil Rights part 3
d. United Farm Workers.	Civil Rights part 3
2. Analyze the perspectives that are evident in African-American, American Indian and Latino art, music, literature and media and how these contributions reflect and shape culture in the United States.	The Roaring Twenties part 2
Interaction	
3. Explain how Jim Crow laws legalized discrimination based on race.	The Gilded Age part 2 Civil Rights part 1

4. Analyze the struggle for racial and gender equality and its impact on the changing status of minorities since the late 19th century.	A United Nation? part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2 Civil Rights part 3
Diffusion	
5. Explain the effects of immigration on society in the United States:	
a. Housing patterns;	The Gilded Age part 1
b. Political affiliation;	The Gilded Age part 1
c. Education system;	The Gilded Age part 2 Limits and Conservatism part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2
d. Language;	The Gilded Age part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 3
e. Labor practices;	The Gilded Age part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2
f. Religion.	The Gilded Age part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 3
Geography	
Places and Regions	
1. Explain how perceptions and characteristics of geographic regions in the United States have changed over time including:	

a. Urban areas;	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 1 The Progressive Era part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2 Limits and Conservatism part 3
b. Wilderness;	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 3 The Progressive Era part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 2
c. Farmland;	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 3 The Gilded Age part 4 The Great Depression part 3
d. Centers of industry and technology.	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
Human Environmental Interaction	
2. Describe how changes in technology, transportation and communication affect the location and patterns of economic activities and use of productive resources.	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 The Gilded Age part 1 The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 3 The Roaring Twenties part 2 Reactions to World War II part 1 An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2 Limits and Conservatism part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2
Movement	
3. Analyze the geographic processes that contributed to changes in American society including:	
a. Industrialization and post-industrialization;	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 1

b. Urbanization and suburbanization;	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 1 An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
c. Immigration.	The Gilded Age part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 3
Economics	
Markets	
1. Evaluate the effects of specialization, trade and interdependence on the economic system of the United States.	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 3 World War I part 2 World War I part 3 The Roaring Twenties part 1 Reactions to World War I part 1 An Era of Social Change part 1 International Diplomacy part 2 Limits and Conservatism part 2 America as Hyperpower part 2
2. Analyze the development and impacts of labor unions, farm organizations and business organizations on the U.S. economy.	Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 4 New Deal part 1 New Deal part 2 Civil Rights part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2
Government and the Economy	

3. Demonstrate how U.S. governmental policies, including taxes, antitrust legislation and environmental regulations affect individuals and businesses.	Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 4 The Progressive Era part 3 The Great Depression part 2 The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3 An Era of Social Change part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 2 America as Hyperpower part 3
4. Explain the reasons for the creation of the Federal Reserve System and its importance to the economy	The Progressive Era part 3
5. Analyze the impact of the Great Depression and World War II on the economy of the United States and the resulting expansion of the role of the federal government.	The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2 The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3 Reactions to World War II part 1 An Era of Social Change part 3
Government	
Rules and Laws	
1. Examine the U.S. Constitution as a living document by analyzing its evolution through amendments and Supreme Court decisions including:	
a. Plessy v. Ferguson;	The Gilded Age part 2
b. Brown v. Board of Education;	Civil Rights part 1
c. Regents of the University of California v. Bakke.	-
2. Explain why the 19th and 26th Amendments were enacted and how they affected individuals and groups.	The Progressive Era part 2 The Vietnam War part 3
Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities	
Participation	
1. Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on:	

a. Extension of suffrage;	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 The Progressive Era part 2 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2 The Vietnam War part 3
b. Labor legislation;	Industrialization part 3 The Progressive Era part 3 Civil Rights part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2 America as Hyperpower part 3
c. Civil rights legislation;	A United Nation? part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2 Civil Rights part 3

d. Military policy;	<p>America Becomes a World Power part 2 America Becomes a World Power part 3 World War I part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 3 World War II part 2 World War II part 3 The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1 International Diplomacy part 2 International Diplomacy part 3 America as Hyperpower part 1</p>
e. Environmental legislation;	<p>The Progressive Era part 3 An Era of Social Change part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 2</p>
f. Business regulation;	<p>Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 4 The Progressive Era part 3 The Great Depression part 2 The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3 An Era of Social Change part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 2 America as Hyperpower part 3</p>

g. Educational policy.	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 The Gilded Age part 2 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 3 America as Hyperpower part 3
2. Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences including:	
a. Women's suffrage movement of the late 1800s;	A United Nation? part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2
b. Civil rights movement of the 1960s;	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2 Civil Rights part 3
c. Student protests during the Vietnam War.	The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 An Era of Social Change part 3
Rights and Responsibilities	
3. Explain the considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights including:	
a. Clear and present danger;	World War I part 3 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Reactions to World War II part 2 The Cold War part 2 International Diplomacy part 3 America as Hyperpower part 1
b. Compelling government interest;	World War I part 3 Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2 The Cold War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 3 America as Hyperpower part 1

c. National security;	World War I part 3 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Reactions to World War II part 2 The Cold War part 2 International Diplomacy part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 1 America as Hyperpower part 1
d. Libel or slander;	World War I part 3 The Cold War part 2 America as Hyperpower part 1
e. Public safety;	World War I part 3 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Reactions to World War II part 2 The Cold War part 2 International Diplomacy part 3 America as Hyperpower part 1
f. Equal opportunity.	A United Nation? part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 3 Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2 Civil Rights part 3
4. Analyze instances in which the rights of individuals were restricted including:	
a. Conscientious objectors in World War I;	World War I part 3
b. Immigrants during the Red Scare;	The Roaring Twenties part 3
c. Intellectuals and artists during the McCarthy Era;	The Cold War part 2
d. African-Americans during the civil rights movement.	Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2

2010: American History Course Syllabus	Boardworks U.S. History presentations
Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920)	
5. The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society.	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 3 The Progressive Era part 1
6. The rise of industrialization led to a rapidly expanding workforce. Labor organizations grew amidst unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward big business, and violence toward supporters of organized labor.	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 3 The Gilded Age part 4 The Progressive Era part 3
7. Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 1 The Progressive Era part 1
8. Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.	The Gilded Age part 2 The Gilded Age part 4 The Progressive Era part 2
9. The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.	The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
Foreign Affairs from Imperialism to Post-World War I (1898-1930)	
10. As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power.	America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 2 America Becomes a World Power part 3 World War I part 1 World War I part 2 World War I part 3 World War I part 4
11. After WWI, the United States pursued efforts to maintain peace in the world. However, as a result of the national debate over the Versailles Treaty ratification and the League of Nations, the United States moved away from the role of world peacekeeper and limited its involvement in international affairs.	World War I part 4 The Roaring Twenties part 3
From Isolation to World War (1930-1945)	

12. Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.	The Roaring Twenties part 3
13. An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 2
14. Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, women's suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 3
15. The Great Depression was caused, in part, by the federal government's monetary policies, stock market speculation, and increasing consumer debt. The role of the federal government expanded as a result of the Great Depression.	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2
From Isolation to World War (1930-1945)	
16. During the 1930s, the U.S. government attempted to distance the country from earlier interventionist policies in the Western Hemisphere as well as retain an isolationist approach to events in Europe and Asia until the beginning of WWII.	The Roaring Twenties part 3 World War II part 2
17. The United States mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II brought significant changes to American society.	Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2
18. Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.	World War II part 3 World War II part 4 The Cold War part 1
The Cold War (1945-1991)	
19. The United States followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the Soviet and Chinese expansionist policies.	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3
20. The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.	The Cold War part 2
21. The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.	The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1

22. The collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the USSR brought an end to the Cold War.	International Diplomacy part 3
Social Transformations in the United States (1945-1994)	
23. Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil liberties.	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2 Civil Rights part 3
24. The postwar economic boom, greatly affected by advances in science, produced epic changes in American life.	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
25. The continuing population flow from cities to suburbs, the internal migrations from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt, and the increase in immigration resulting from passage of the 1965 Immigration Act have had social and political effects.	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 3
26. Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare and national security.	The Vietnam War part 3 An Era of Social Change part 3 International Diplomacy part 3 Limits and Conservatism part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 2
United States and the Post-Cold War World (1991 to Present)	
27. Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy.	America as Hyperpower part 2
28. The United States faced new political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War world and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.	America as Hyperpower part 1
Civic Involvement	
1. Opportunities for civic engagement with the structures of government are made possible through political and public policy processes.	
2. Political parties, interest groups and the media provide opportunities for civic involvement through various means.	
Civic Participation and Skills	
3. Issues can be analyzed through the critical use of information from public records, surveys, research data and policy positions of advocacy groups.	
4. The processes of persuasion, compromise, consensus building and negotiation contribute to the resolution of conflicts and differences.	
Basic Principles of the U.S. Constitution	

5. As the supreme law of the land, the U.S. Constitution incorporates basic principles which help define the government of the United States as a federal republic including its structure, powers and relationship with the governed.	
6. Constitutional government in the United States has changed over time as a result of amendments to the U.S. Constitution, Supreme Court decisions, legislation and informal practices.	
Structure and Functions of the Federal Government	
7. Law and public policy are created and implemented by three branches of government; each functions with its own set of powers and responsibilities.	
8. The political process creates a dynamic interaction among the three branches of government in addressing current issues.	
Role of the People	
9. In the United States, people have rights which protect them from undue governmental interference. Rights carry responsibilities which help define how people use their rights and which require respect for the rights of others.	
10. Historically, the United States has struggled with majority rule and the extension of minority rights. As a result of this struggle, the government has increasingly extended civil rights to marginalized groups and broadened opportunities for participation.	
Ohio's State and Local Governments	
11. As a framework for the state, the Ohio Constitution compliments the federal structure of government in the United States.	
12. Individuals in Ohio have a responsibility to assist state and local governments as they address relevant and often controversial problems that directly affect their communities.	
Public Policy	
13. A variety of entities within the three branches of government, at all levels, address public policy issues which arise in domestic and international affairs.	
14. Individuals and organizations play a role within federal, state and local governments in helping to determine public (domestic and foreign) policy.	
Government and the Economy	
15. The federal government uses spending, and tax policy to maintain economic stability and foster economic growth. Regulatory actions carry economic costs and benefits.	
16. The Federal Reserve System uses monetary tools to regulate the nation's money supply and moderate the effects of expansion and contraction in the economy.	