

Massachusetts History and Social Science Curriculum Framework

U.S. History I Learning Standards	Boardworks U.S. History presentations
THE POLITICAL AND INTELLECTUAL ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN NATION: THE REVOLUTION AND THE CONSTITUTION, 1763-1789	
USI.1 Explain the political and economic factors that contributed to the American Revolution. (H, C)	
A. the impact on the colonies of the French and Indian War, including how the war led to an overhaul of British imperial policy from 1763 to 1775	Colonization and Settlement part 4 The War for Independence part 1
B. how freedom from European feudalism and aristocracy and the widespread ownership of property fostered individualism and contributed to the Revolution	Colonization and Settlement part 4
USI.2 Explain the historical and intellectual influences on the American Revolution and the formation and framework of the American government. (H, C)	
A. the legacy of ancient Greece and Rome	The New Nation part 1
B. the political theories of such European philosophers as Locke and Montesquieu	The War for Independence part 2
USI.3 Explain the influence and ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. (H, C)	The War for Independence part 2
USI.4 Analyze how Americans resisted British policies before 1775 and analyze the reasons for the American victory and the British defeat during the Revolutionary war. (H)	The War for Independence part 1 The War for Independence part 2 The War for Independence part 3
USI.5 Explain the role of Massachusetts in the Revolution, including important events that took place in Massachusetts and important leaders from Massachusetts. (H)	
A. the Boston Massacre	The War for Independence part 1
B. the Boston Tea Party	The War for Independence part 1
C. the Battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill	The War for Independence part 2
D. Sam Adams, John Adams, and John Hancock	The War for Independence part 1 The War for Independence part 2
USI.6 Explain the reasons for the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, including why its drafters created a weak central government; analyze the shortcomings of the national government under the Articles; and describe the crucial events (e.g., Shays's Rebellion) leading to the Constitutional Convention. (H, C)	The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 2
USI.7 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. (H, C)	
<i>Major Debates</i>	

A. the distribution of political power	The New Nation part 2
B. the rights of individuals	The New Nation part 2
C. the rights of states	The New Nation part 2
D. slavery	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
<i>Founders</i>	
A. Benjamin Franklin	The New Nation part 3
B. Alexander Hamilton	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
C. James Madison	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
D. George Washington	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
USI.8 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. (H, C)	The New Nation part 2
USI.9 Explain the reasons for the passage of the Bill of Rights. (H, C)	
A. the influence of the British concept of limited government	The New Nation part 2
B. the particular ways in which the Bill of Rights protects basic freedoms, restricts government power, and ensures rights to persons accused of crimes	The New Nation part 2
USI.10 On a map of North America, identify the first 13 states to ratify the Constitution. (H, G)	–
THE FORMATION AND FRAMEWORK OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY	
USI.11 Describe the purpose and functions of government. (H, C)	
USI.12 Explain and provide examples of different forms of government, including democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, and autocracy. (H, C)	
USI.13 Explain why the United States government is classified as a democratic government. (H, C)	
USI.14 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. (H, C)	
USI.15 Explain the varying roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments in the United States. (H, C)	
USI.16 Describe the evolution of the role of the federal government, including public services, taxation, economic policy, foreign policy, and common defense. (H, C)	

USI.17 Explain the major components of Massachusetts' state government, including the roles and functions of the governor, state legislature, and other constitutional officers. (H, C)	
USI.18 Explain the major components of local government in Massachusetts, including the roles and functions of school committees, town meetings, boards of selectmen, mayors, and city councils. (H, C)	
USI.19 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. (H, C)	
USI.20 Explain the evolution and function of political parties, including their role in federal, state, and local elections. (H, C)	
USI.21 Describe how decisions are made in a democracy, including the role of legislatures, courts, executives, and the public. (H, C)	
POLITICAL DEMOCRATIZATION, WESTWARD EXPANSION AND DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS, 1790-1860	
USI.22 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). (H, C)	
A. the origins of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties in the 1790s	The New Nation part 3
B. the conflicting ideas of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton	The New Nation part 3
C. the Alien and Sedition Acts	The New Nation part 3
D. the Louisiana Purchase	Westward Expansion part 1
USI.23 Analyze the rising levels of political participation and the expansion of suffrage in antebellum America. (C, H)	A United Nation? part 2 A United Nation? part 3 The Civil War part 1 The Civil War part 2
USI.24 Describe the election of 1828, the importance of Jacksonian democracy, and Jackson's actions as President. (H)	
A. the spoils system	A United Nation? part 1
B. Jackson's veto of the National Bank	A United Nation? part 1
C. Jackson's policy of Indian Removal	Westward Expansion part 3
USI.25 Trace the influence and ideas of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall and the importance of the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in Marbury v. Madison (1803). (H, C)	The New Nation part 3
USI.26 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. (H, E, G)	
A. the War of 1812	The New Nation part 3

B. the purchase of Florida in 1819	Westward Expansion part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 1
C. the 1823 Monroe Doctrine	America Becomes a World Power part 1
D. the Cherokees' Trail of Tears	Westward Expansion part 3
E. the annexation of Texas in 1845	Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 4
F. the concept of Manifest Destiny and its relationship to westward expansion	Westward Expansion part 2
G. the acquisition of the Oregon Territory in 1846	Westward Expansion part 1
H. the territorial acquisitions resulting from the Mexican War	Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 4
I. the search for gold in California	The Gilded Age part 3
J. the Gadsden Purchase of 1854	Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 4
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH 1800-1860	
USI.27 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. (H, E)	Westward Expansion part 2 A United Nation? part 1 The Civil War part 1
USI.28 Explain the emergence and impact of the textile industry in New England and industrial growth generally throughout antebellum America. (H, E)	
A. the technological improvements and inventions that contributed to industrial growth	Westward Expansion part 2 A United Nation? part 1 The Civil War part 1
B. the causes and impact of the wave of immigration from Northern Europe to America in the 1840s and 1850s	Westward Expansion part 2
C. the rise of a business class of merchants and manufacturers	A United Nation? part 1 The Civil War part 1
D. the roles of women in New England textile factories	A United Nation? part 1
USI.29 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. (H)	A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 1 The Civil War part 2
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CHANGE, 1800-1860	
USI.30 Summarize the growth of the American education system and Horace Mann's campaign for free compulsory public education. (H)	A United Nation? part 3
USI.31 Describe the formation of the abolitionist movement, the roles of various abolitionists, and the response of southerners and northerners to abolitionism. (H)	

A. Frederick Douglass	The Civil War part 2
B. William Lloyd Garrison	A United Nation? part 3 The Civil War part 2
C. Sojourner Truth	A United Nation? Part 3
D. Harriet Tubman	The Civil War part 2
E. Theodore Weld	–
USI.32 Describe important religious trends that shaped antebellum America. (H)	
A. the increase in the number of Protestant denominations	A United Nation? part 3
B. the Second Great Awakening	A United Nation? part 3
C. the influence of these trends on the reaction of Protestants to the growth of Catholic immigration	–
USI.33 Analyze the goals and effect of the antebellum women's suffrage movement. (H)	
A. the 1848 Seneca Falls convention	A United Nation? part 3
B. Susan B. Anthony	A United Nation? part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2
C. Margaret Fuller	–
D. Lucretia Mott	A United Nation? part 3
E. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	A United Nation? part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2
USI.34 Analyze the emergence of the Transcendentalist movement through the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and American literature, including the contributions of Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson. (H)	A United Nation? Part 3
THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1860–1877	
USI.35 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. (H)	A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 1
USI.36 Summarize the critical developments leading to the Civil War. (H)	
A. the Missouri Compromise (1820)	Westward Expansion part 1 A United Nation? part 2
B. the South Carolina Nullification Crisis (1832–1833)	A United Nation? part 2
C. the Wilmot Proviso (1846)	The Civil War part 1
D. the Compromise of 1850	Westward Expansion part 1 The Civil War part 2
E. the publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin	The Civil War part 2

F. the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)	The Civil War part 2
G. the Dred Scott Supreme Court case (1857)	The Civil War part 2
H. the Lincoln-Douglas debates (1858)	The Civil War part 2
I. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry (1859)	The Civil War part 2
J. the election of Abraham Lincoln (1860)	The Civil War part 2
USI.37 On a map of North America, identify Union and Confederate States at the outbreak of the war. (H, G)	The Civil War part 2
USI.38 Analyze Abraham Lincoln's presidency, the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), his views on slavery, and the political obstacles he encountered. (H, C)	The Civil War part 2 The Civil War part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
USI.39 Analyze the roles and policies of various Civil War leaders and describe the important Civil War battles and events. (H)	
<i>Leaders</i>	
A. Jefferson Davis	The Civil War part 3
B. Ulysses S. Grant	The Civil War part 3
C. Robert E. Lee	The Civil War part 3
USI.40 Provide examples of the various effects of the Civil War. (H, E)	
A. physical and economic destruction	The Civil War part 3
B. the increased role of the federal government	The Civil War part 3
C. the greatest loss of life on a per capita basis of any U.S. war before or since	The Civil War part 3
USI.41 Explain the policies and consequences of Reconstruction. (H, C)	
A. Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
B. the impeachment of President Johnson	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
C. the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
D. the opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
E. the accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
F. the presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction	Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
G. the rise of Jim Crow laws	The Gilded Age part 2
H. the Supreme Court case, Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)	The Gilded Age part 2

U.S. History II Learning Standards	Boardworks U.S. History presentations
INDUSTRIAL AMERICA AND ITS EMERGING ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1870-1920	
USII.1 Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution. (H, E)	
A. the economic impetus provided by the Civil War	The Civil War part 3
B. important technological and scientific advances	Industrialization part 2
C. the role of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt	Industrialization part 2
USII.2 Explain the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution. (H, E)	
A. the growth of big business	Industrialization part 2
B. environmental impact	Industrialization part 1
C. the expansion of cities	The Gilded Age part 1
USII.3 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. (H)	The Gilded Age part 1
USII.4 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. (H)	The Gilded Age part 3
USII.5 Explain the formation and goals of unions as well as the rise of radical political parties during the Industrial era. (H, E)	
A. the Knights of Labor	Industrialization part 3
B. the American Federation of Labor headed by Samuel Gompers	Industrialization part 3
C. the Populist Party	The Gilded Age part 4
D. the Socialist Party headed by Eugene Debs	The Gilded Age part 4
USII.6 Analyze the causes and course of America's growing role in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I. (H, E)	
A. the influence of the ideas associated with Social Darwinism	America Becomes a World Power part 1
B. the purchase of Alaska from Russia	America Becomes a World Power part 2
C. America's growing influence in Hawaii leading to annexation	America Becomes a World Power part 2
D. the Spanish-American War	America Becomes a World Power part 2
E. U.S. expansion into Asia under the Open Door policy	America Becomes a World Power part 3
F. President Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine	America Becomes a World Power part 1
G. America's role in the building of the Panama Canal	America Becomes a World Power part 3
H. President Taft's Dollar Diplomacy	America Becomes a World Power part 3
I. President Wilson's intervention in Mexico	America Becomes a World Power part 3
J. American entry into World War I	World War I part 1
	World War I part 2

USH.7 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. (H)	World War I part 1 World War I part 2 World War I part 4
THE AGE OF REFORM: PROGRESSIVISM AND THE NEW DEAL: 1900 - 1940	
USH.8 Analyze the origins of Progressivism and important Progressive leaders, and summarize the major accomplishments of Progressivism. (H, E)	
<i>People</i>	
A. Jane Addams	–
B. William Jennings Bryan	The Gilded Age part 4
C. John Dewey	–
D. Robert La Follette	The Progressive Era part 1
E. President Theodore Roosevelt	The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 3
F. Upton Sinclair	The Progressive Era part 3
G. President William H. Taft	The Progressive Era part 3
H. Ida Tarbell	–
I. President Woodrow Wilson	The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
<i>Policies</i>	
A. bans against child labor	The Progressive Era part 3
B. the initiative referendum and its recall	–
C. the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)	Industrialization part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
D. the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)	The Progressive Era part 3
E. the Meat Packing Act (1906)	The Progressive Era part 3
F. the Federal Reserve Act (1913)	The Progressive Era part 3
G. the Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)	The Progressive Era part 3
H. the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920	The Progressive Era part 2
USH.9 Analyze the post-Civil War struggles of African Americans and women to gain basic civil rights. (H)	
A. Carrie Chapman Catt	The Progressive Era part 2
B. W.E.B. Du Bois	The Progressive Era part 2
C. Marcus Garvey	The Progressive Era part 2
D. the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	The Progressive Era part 2
E. Alice Paul	The Progressive Era part 2

F. Booker T. Washington	The Progressive Era part 2
USII.10 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. (H)	
A. the Boston police strike in 1919	–
B. the Red Scare and Sacco and Vanzetti	The Roaring Twenties part 3
C. racial and ethnic tensions	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 3
D. the Scopes Trial and the debate over Darwin's On the Origins of Species	The Roaring Twenties part 3
E. Prohibition	The Roaring Twenties part 3
USII.11 Describe the various causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how Americans responded to the Great Depression. (H, E)	
A. restrictive monetary policies	The Great Depression part 2
B. unemployment	The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3
C. support for political and economic reform	The Great Depression part 2 The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3
D. the influence of the ideas of John Maynard Keynes, and the critique of centralized economic planning and management by Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich von Hayek, and Milton Friedman	–
USII.12 Analyze the important policies, institutions, and personalities of the New Deal era. (H)	
<i>People</i>	
A. President Herbert Hoover	The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3
B. President Franklin D. Roosevelt	The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3
C. Eleanor Roosevelt	The New Deal part 2
D. Huey Long	The New Deal part 1
E. Charles Coughlin	The New Deal part 1
<i>Policies</i>	
A. the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	The New Deal part 1
B. the Securities and Exchange Commission	The New Deal part 1
C. the Tennessee Valley Authority	The New Deal part 1

D. the Social Security Act	The New Deal part 2
E. the National Labor Relations Act	The New Deal part 2
F. the Works Progress Administration	The New Deal part 2
G. the Fair Labor Standards Act	The New Deal part 2
<i>Institutions</i>	
A. the American Federation of Labor	–
B. the Congress of Industrial Organizations	The New Deal part 2
C. the American Communist Party	–
USII.13 Explain how the Great Depression and the New Deal affected American society. (H)	
A. the increased importance of the federal government in establishing economic and social policies	The Great Depression part 2 The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3
B. the emergence of a “New Deal coalition” consisting of African Americans, blue-collar workers, poor farmers, Jews, and Catholics	The New Deal part 2
WORLD WAR II, 1939–1945	
USII.14 Explain the strength of American isolationism after World War I and analyze its impact on U.S. foreign policy. (H)	The Roaring Twenties part 3 World War II part 2
USII.15 Analyze how German aggression in Europe and Japanese aggression in Asia contributed to the start of World War II and summarize the 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). (H, G)	
A. Fascism in Germany and Italy	World War II part 1
B. German rearmament and militarization of the Rhineland	World War II part 1
C. Germany’s seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia and Germany’s invasion of Poland	World War II part 1 World War II part 2
D. Japan’s invasion of China and the Rape of Nanking	World War II part 3
E. Pearl Harbor, Midway, D-Day, Okinawa, the Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and the Yalta and Potsdam conferences	World War II part 2 World War II part 3 World War II part 4 The Cold War part 1
USII.16 Explain the reasons for the dropping of atom bombs on Japan and their short and long-term effects. (H)	World War II part 3 World War II part 4
USII.17 Explain important domestic events that took place during the war. (H, E)	
A. how war-inspired economic growth ended the Great Depression	The New Deal part 3 Reactions to World War II part 1

B. A. Philip Randolph and the efforts to eliminate employment discrimination	Reactions to World War II part 2
C. the entry of large numbers of women into the workforce	Reactions to World War II part 2
D. the internment of West Coast Japanese-Americans in the U.S. and Canada	Reactions to World War II part 2
USII.18 Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War and describe the policy of containment as America's response to Soviet expansionist policies. (H)	
A. the differences between the Soviet and American political and economic systems	The Cold War part 1
B. Soviet aggression in Eastern Europe	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2
C. the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2
USII.19 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. (H, G)	
A. the Korean War	The Cold War part 2
B. Germany	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3 International Diplomacy part 3
C. China	The Cold War part 2 International Diplomacy part 1
D. the Middle East	International Diplomacy part 2 International Diplomacy part 3
E. the arms race	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1 International Diplomacy part 3
F. Latin America	International Diplomacy part 3
G. Africa	–
H. the Vietnam War	The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1

USII.20 Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War and summarize the diplomatic and military policies of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. (H)	The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1
USII.21 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. (H, E)	International Diplomacy part 1 International Diplomacy part 2 International Diplomacy part 3
COLD WAR AT HOME: ECONOMIC GROWTH, OPTIMISM, ANTICOMMUNISM, AND REFORM 1945 - 1980	
USII.22 Analyze the causes and consequences of important domestic Cold War trends. (H, E)	
A. economic growth and declining poverty	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
B. the baby boom	An Era of Social Change part 2
C. the growth of suburbs and home-ownership	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
D. the increase in education levels	An Era of Social Change part 2
E. the development of mass media and consumerism	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3
USII.23 Analyze the following domestic policies of Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. (H)	
A. Truman's Fair Deal	An Era of Social Change part 1
B. the Taft-Hartley Act (1947)	–
C. Eisenhower's response to the Soviet's launching of Sputnik	An Era of Social Change part 2
D. Eisenhower's civil rights record	–
USII.24 Analyze the roots of domestic anticommunism as well as the origins and consequences of McCarthyism. (H)	
<i>People</i>	
A. Whittaker Chambers	–
B. Alger Hiss	The Cold War part 2
C. J. Edgar Hoover	–
D. Senator Joseph McCarthy	The Cold War part 2
E. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg	The Cold War part 2
<i>Institutions</i>	
A. the American Communist Party (including its close relationship to the Soviet Union)	–

B. the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Limits and Conservatism part 1
C. the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)	The Cold War part 2
USII.25 Analyze the origins, goals, and key events of the Civil Rights movement. (H)	
<i>People</i>	
A. Robert Kennedy	An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 2
B. Martin Luther King, Jr.	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 2
C. Thurgood Marshall	Civil Rights part 1
D. Rosa Parks	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 1
E. Malcolm X	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 2
<i>Institution</i>	
the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	Civil Rights part 1 Civil Rights part 2
<i>Events</i>	
A. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 1
B. the 1955–1956 Montgomery Bus Boycott	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 1
C. the 1957–1958 Little Rock School Crisis	Civil Rights part 1
D. the sit-ins and freedom rides of the early 1960s	Civil Rights part 2
E. the 1963 civil rights protest in Birmingham	Civil Rights part 2
F. the 1963 March on Washington	Civil Rights part 2
G. the 1965 civil rights protest in Selma	Civil Rights part 2
H. the 1968 assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 2
USII.26 Describe the accomplishments of the civil rights movement. (H, E)	
A. the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 2
B. the growth of the African American middle class, increased political power, and declining rates of African American poverty	An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 2

USII.27 Analyze the causes and course of the women's rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s. (H)	
A. Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 3
B. the birth control pill	An Era of Social Change part 2
C. the increasing number of working women	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 3
D. the formation of the National Organization of Women in 1967	Civil Rights part 3
E. the debate over the Equal Rights Amendment	Civil Rights part 3
F. the 1973 Supreme Court case, Roe v. Wade	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 3
USII.28 Analyze the important domestic policies and events that took place during the presidencies of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. (H)	
A. the space exploration program	An Era of Social Change part 3
B. the assassination of President Kennedy	An Era of Social Change part 3
C. Johnson's Great Society programs	An Era of Social Change part 3
D. Nixon's appeal to "the silent majority"	The Vietnam War part 3
E. the anti-war and counter-cultural movements	An Era of Social Change part 2 The Vietnam War part 3
F. the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1970	Limits and Conservatism part 1
G. the Watergate scandal (including the Supreme Court case, U.S. v. Nixon)	Limits and Conservatism part 1
CONTEMPORARY AMERICA 1980-2001	
USII.29 Analyze the presidency of Ronald Reagan. (H, E)	
A. tax rate cuts	Limits and Conservatism part 2
B. anticommunist foreign and defense policies	International Diplomacy part 3
C. Supreme Court appointments	Limits and Conservatism part 3
D. the revitalization of the conservative movement during Reagan's tenure as President	Limits and Conservatism part 3
E. the replacement of striking air traffic controllers with non-union personnel	–
USII.30 Describe some of the major economic and social trends of the late 20th century. (H, E)	
A. the computer and technological revolution of the 1980s and 1990s	America as Hyperpower part 2
B. scientific and medical discoveries	America as Hyperpower part 2
C. major immigration and demographic changes such as the rise in Asian and Hispanic immigration (both legal and illegal)	Limits and Conservatism part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2
D. the weakening of the nuclear family and the rise in divorce rates	–

USII.31 Analyze the important domestic policies and events of the Clinton presidency. (H, E)	
A. the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993	America as Hyperpower part 2
B. President Clinton's welfare reform legislation and expansion of the earned income tax credit	America as Hyperpower part 2
C. the first balanced budget in more than 25 years	America as Hyperpower part 2
D. the election in 1994 of the first Republican majority in both the House and Senate in 40 years	America as Hyperpower part 2
E. tax credits for higher education	–
F. the causes and consequences of the impeachment of President Clinton in 1998	America as Hyperpower part 2
USII.32 Explain the importance of the 2000 presidential election. (H, C)	
A. the Supreme Court case, Bush v. Gore	America as Hyperpower part 3
B. the growing influence of the Republican Party in the South and the consolidation of the Democratic Party's hold on the coasts	–
USII.33 Analyze the course and consequences of America's recent diplomatic initiatives. (H, C)	
A. the invasion of Panama and the Persian Gulf War	International Diplomacy part 3 America as Hyperpower part 1
B. American intervention in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Kosovo	America as Hyperpower part 1
C. the attempts to negotiate a settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict	America as Hyperpower part 1
D. 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.	America as Hyperpower part 1