

Indiana Social Studies

Indiana United States History Standards	Boardworks U.S. History presentations
Standard 1 – Early National Development: 1775 to 1877	
USH.1.1 Read key documents from the Founding Era and explain major ideas about government, individual rights and the general welfare embedded in these documents.	
Example: Northwest Ordinance (1787), United States Constitution (1787), Federalist Papers 10 and 51 (1787–1788), Bill of Rights (1791), Washington’s Farewell Address (1796), The Alien and Sedition Acts (1798), Jefferson’s First Inaugural Address (1801), Marbury v. Madison (1803) and McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)	The War for Independence part 2 The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
USH.1.2 Explain major themes in the early history of the United States.	
Example: Federalism, sectionalism and nationalism; expansion; states’ rights; and the political and economic difficulties encountered by Americans and Native American Indians such as slavery; and liberty versus order	The War for Independence part 1 The War for Independence part 2 The War for Independence part 3 The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3 Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 2 Westward Expansion part 3 Westward Expansion part 4 A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 2 A United Nation? part 3 The Civil War part 1 The Civil War part 2 The Civil War part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
USH.1.3 Describe controversies pertaining to slavery, abolitionism, Dred Scott v. Sanford (1856) and social reform movements.	

Example: Temperance movement and women's movement	A United Nation? part 2 A United Nation? part 3 The Civil War part 1 The Civil War part 2
USH. 1.4 Describe causes and lasting effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction as well as the political controversies surrounding this time.	
Example: The election of Abraham Lincoln; succession; the Emancipation Proclamation; 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments; formation of the Ku Klux Klan; election of 1876; Civil Rights Cases (1883); and Jim Crow Laws	The Civil War part 2 The Civil War part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3 The Gilded Age part 2
Standard 2 – Development of the Industrial United States: 1870 to 1900	
USH.2.1 Describe economic developments that transformed the United States into a major industrial power and identify the factors necessary for industrialization.	
Example: Growth of the railroads, major inventions and the development of big business, such as the oil and steel industry by John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2
USH.2.2 Identify key ideas, movements and inventions and explain their impact on rural communities and urban communities in the United States.	
Example: Growth of political machine politics (Boss Tweed), Populism (William Jennings Bryan), Grange Movement (Oliver Kelley), agricultural innovations (George Washington Carver, John Deere and Joseph F. Glidden), refrigerated box car (Andrew Chase), the elevator (Elisha Otis), the telephone (Alexander Graham Bell) and the contributions of Thomas Edison	Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 3 The Gilded Age part 4
USH.2.3 Identify the contributions of individuals and groups and explain developments associated with industrialization and immigration.	

Example: Jane Addams (Hull House); Jacob Riis (child labor); immigrant groups that provided cheap labor in the railroad, coal, steel and agriculture industries; Chinese Exclusionary Act (1882); and United States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898)	Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 2 The Gilded Age part 4 The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
USH.2.4 Describe the growth of unions and the labor movement and identify important labor leaders associated with these movements.	
Example: Homestead Strike (1892), Pullman Strike (1894), Haymarket Riots (1886), American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs and Terence Powderly	Industrialization part 3
USH.2.5 Compare and contrast government attempts to regulate business and industry.	
Example: Pendleton Act (1883), Interstate and Commerce Act (1887) and Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)	Industrialization part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
USH.2.6 Describe the federal government's policy regarding migration of settlers and the removal of Native American Indians to western territories. (Government; Geography; Individuals, Society and Culture)	
Example: The Homestead Act (1892) and the Dawes Act (1887)	The Gilded Age part 3
USH.2.7 Describe and analyze the lasting effect of "separate but equal" established by the U.S. Supreme Court in Plessey v. Ferguson (1896). (Government; Individuals, Society and Culture)	The Gilded Age part 2
Standard 3 – Emergence of the Modern United States: 1897 to 1920	
USH.3.1 Identify the events and people central to the transformation of the United States into a world power. (Government, Geography)	
Example: Events: Spanish-American War (1898), Annexation of Hawaii (1898), Open Door Policy (1899), building the Panama Canal (1903-1914) and World War I (1914-1918); People: William McKinley, John Hay, William Randolph Hearst, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Alfred Thayer Mahan and John J. Pershing	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
USH.3.2 Explain how "The Roosevelt Corollary" (1904) modified the Monroe Doctrine (1823) justifying a new direction in United States foreign policy.	America Becomes a World Power part 1

USH.3.3 Compare President Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" address to the views of British leader David Lloyd George and French leader Georges Clemenceau regarding a treaty to end World War I.	World War I part 4
USH.3.4 Summarize the Versailles Treaty, the formation and purpose of League of Nations and the interrelationship between the two.	World War I part 4
USH.3.5 Identify and compare the reforms of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.	
Example: Reforms brought about by the "Square Deal," "New Nationalism" and "New Freedom"	The Progressive Era part 3
USH.3.6 Identify the contributions to American culture made by individuals and groups. (Individuals, Society and Culture)	
Example: Frederick Law Olmsted (landscape architect – Central Park), Frances Willard (educator, women's suffrage movement), Booker T. Washington (African-American educator, Tuskegee Institute), W.E.B. DuBois (early civil rights activist), Muckrakers (journalists such as Lincoln Steffens, Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair), Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
USH.3.7 Explain the impact of immigration, industrialization and urbanization in promoting economic growth.	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2 Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 2 The Gilded Age part 3 The Gilded Age part 4
USH.3.8 Describe the Progressive movement and its impact on political, economic and social reform.	
Example: Initiative, referendum and recall; direct election of senators (17th Amendment); women's suffrage (19th Amendment); workplace protection for women and children; expansion of public education; prohibition (18th Amendment); city manager and city commission forms of government; and conservation movement.	The Progressive Era part 1 The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
USH.3.9 Explain the constitutional significance of the following landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court: Northern Securities Company v. United States (1904), Muller v. Oregon (1908), Schenck v. United States (1919) and Abrams v. United States (1919).	World War I part 3

Standard 4 – Modern United States Prosperity and Depression: 1920s and 1939	
USH.4.1 Give examples of support shifting to big business during the postwar period between World War I and the Great Depression. (Government, Economics)	
Example: Policies of Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3
USH.4.2 Describe the development of popular culture.	
Example: Langston Hughes, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Jazz Age, Harlem Renaissance, radio, phonographs, motion pictures and federal funding of the arts	The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Great Depression part 3
USH.4.3 Explain how America reacted to a changing society by examining issues associated with the Red Scare, Prohibition, the Scopes Trial, the changing role of women and African-Americans, the Ku Klux Klan, the Palmer Raids, the National Origins Act, and restrictions on immigration.	The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 3
USH.4.4 Describe the stock market crash of 1929 and the impact it had on politics, economics and America's standard of living.	
Example: Breadlines and Hoovervilles, Smoot-Hawley Tariff, Near v. Minnesota (1931), Bonus Army Marches (1932), founding of the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO), New Deal policies and programs (1933-1938), Wagner Act (1935), Court Packing Controversy (1937), the Dust Bowl, and West Coast Hotel v Parrish (1937)	The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3 The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3
USH.4.5 Identify and describe the contributions of political and social reformers during the Great Depression.	
Example: Herbert Hoover, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Huey Long, Dorothea Lange, and Mary McLeod Bethune	The Great Depression part 1 The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3 The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3
USH.4.6 Describe New Deal legislation and its effect on government expansion and compare and contrast their views of New Deal proponents and opponents.	The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2 The New Deal part 3

USH.4.7 Describe technological developments during the 1920s and their impact on rural and urban America.	
Example: The introduction of the automobile, Henry Ford's assembly line production, mechanization of agriculture, introduction of modern conveniences, increased urbanization and growing economic difficulties	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 2
USH.4.8 Describe the cause and effect of American isolationism during the 1930s.	
Example: American preoccupation with economic conditions in the U.S., the military actions of Mussolini and Hitler, and the Neutrality Acts (1935-1937)	The Roaring Twenties part 3 World War II part 1 World War II part 2
Standard 5 – The United States and World War II: 1939 to 1945	
USH.5.1 Compare and contrast President Franklin D. Roosevelt's world view with that of Germany's Adolf Hitler.	
Example: Roosevelt's 1941 State of the Union Message to Congress ("The Four Freedoms"), Declaration of War (December 11, 1941), the Atlantic Charter (1941) and Hitler's May Day Speech (May 1, 1937)	World War II part 1 World War II part 2
USH.5.2 Identify and describe key events that resulted in the United States entry into World War II.	
Example: The rise of totalitarian nations, cash-and-carry policy, Lend-Lease Act (1941) and the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941)	World War II part 1 World War II part 2 World War II part 3
USH.5.3 Identify and describe key leaders and events during World War II.	
Example: Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Russia's Joseph Stalin, Germany's Adolf Hitler, Italy's Benito Mussolini, Japan's Tojo Hideki, and Generals Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower; Events: Battle of Midway, Stalingrad, D-Day (Invasion of Normandy), Yalta Conference, Potsdam Conference, and dropping of Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	World War II part 1 World War II part 2 World War II part 3 World War II part 4 The Cold War part 1
USH.5.4 Describe Hitler's "final solution" policy and identify the Allied responses to the Holocaust.	Reactions to World War II part 3
USH.5.5 Explain the significance of the Supreme Court cases Korematsu v. United States (1944) and Hirabayashi v. United States (1943), dealing with individual rights and national security during World War II.	Reactions to World War II part 2
USH.5.6 Identify and describe the impact of World War II on American culture and economic life.	

Example: Changes in the workforce, African-Americans in the military, rationing, mobilization of resources, use of media and communications, services available to returning veterans, sacrifice of lives and the effect on families, the G.I. Bill, and technological improvements in agriculture and industry	Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2
Standard 6 – Postwar United States: 1945 to 1960	
USH.6.1 Describe the domino theory and its relationship to the principle of containment. Identify key events and individuals as well as their connections to post World War II tensions (Cold War).	
Example: Events: Truman Doctrine (March 12, 1947), the Marshall Plan (1947), North American Treaty Alliance (NATO, 1949), Korean War (1951– 1953), Immigration and Naturalization Act (1952), Taft-Hartley Act, and Supreme Court cases Dennis v. United States (1951) and Yates v. United States (1957); People: Harry Truman, Senator Joseph McCarthy, Dwight Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Douglas MacArthur	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2
USH.6. 2 Summarize the early struggle for civil rights and identify events and people associated with this struggle.	
Example: Executive Order 9981, Jackie Robinson and the desegregation of professional baseball (1947), Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-1956), the Civil Rights Act (1957), and the Little Rock school crisis (1957-1958)	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1
USH.6.3 Describe the constitutional significance and lasting effects of the United States Supreme Court case Brown v. Board of Education.	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 1
USH.6.4 Summarize the economic and social changes in American life brought about by converting a wartime economy to a peace-time economy.	
Example: Growth of suburbia, the baby boom generation, opportunities for African-Americans and women, and the influence of popular culture	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3
Standard 7 – The United States in Troubled Times: 1960 to 1980	
USH.7.1 Explain the civil rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s by describing the ideas and actions of federal and state leaders, grassroots movements, and central organizations that were active in the movement.	

Example: People: John F. Kennedy; Robert Kennedy; Lyndon B. Johnson; Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.; Malcolm X; Stokely Carmichael; George Wallace; Earl Warren; Organizations: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the American Indian Movement (AIM); Events: March on Washington (1963); Medgar Evers and University of Mississippi desegregation (1962); Civil Rights protests in Birmingham and Selma, Alabama (1963 and 1965)	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
USH.7.2 Read Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech (1963) and "Letter from Birmingham Jail" (1963) and summarize the main ideas in each.	Civil Rights part 1
USH.7.3 Identify and describe federal programs, policies and legal rulings designed to improve the lives of Americans during the 1960s.	
Example: "War on Poverty," the "Great Society," Volunteers In Service to America (VISTA), Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Act of 1965, school desegregation, Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States (1964) and Miranda v. Arizona (1966)	An Era of Social Change part 3
USH.7.4 Identify the problems confronting women, immigrants and Native American Indians during this period of economic and social change and describe the solutions to these problems.	
Example: Discrimination in education and the work place, Cesar Chavez' formation of the United Farm Workers, Roe v. Wade (1973), affirmative action, Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act (1975), Equal Opportunity Acts (beginning in 1963), and Immigration Reform Act of 1965	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 3
USH.7.5 Identify and describe United States foreign policy issues during the 1960s and 1970s.	
Example: Vietnam War, Pentagon Papers (New York Times v. United States, 1971), U.S. relationship with newly independent African nations, Middle Eastern relations and relations with China	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 America as Hyperpower part 3

USH.7.6 Explain and analyze changing relations between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1960 to 1980 as demonstrated by the Cuban Missile Crisis, the crisis in Berlin, the U-2 incident, the space race and the SALT agreements.	The Cold War part 2 The Cold War part 3 An Era of Social Change part 2 International Diplomacy part 1 International Diplomacy part 3
USH.7.7 Describe United States' involvement in Vietnam and reactions by Americans to this involvement.	The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2 The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1
USH.7.8 Identify causes and the effects of Richard Nixon's decision to resign the Presidency and explain the constitutional significance of the Watergate Scandal and the United States Supreme Court case United States v. Nixon.	Limits and Conservatism part 1
Standard 8 – The Contemporary United States: 1980 to the Present	
USH.8.1 Describe United States domestic issues and identify trends that occur from 1980 to the present.	
Example: Air traffic controllers strike (1981), Equal Access Act (1984), Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act (1985), Iran-Contra Scandal (1986), impeachment of President William Jefferson Clinton (1998–1999), presidential election of 2000, and the attacks of and reaction to September 11, 2001	International Diplomacy part 3 America as Hyperpower part 1 America as Hyperpower part 2 America as Hyperpower part 3
USH.8.2 Identify and describe important United States foreign policy issues, the people involved and the impact on the country.	
Example: Hostage crises in the Middle East; the end of the Cold War and Ronald Reagan; the Gulf War and George H.W. Bush; the armed conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq and George W. Bush, Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden; and nuclear and biological proliferation throughout the world	International Diplomacy part 2 International Diplomacy part 3 America as Hyperpower part 1 America as Hyperpower part 3
USH.8.3 Explain the constitutional significance of the following landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court: Westside Community School District v. Mergens (1990), Reno v. American Civil Liberties Union (1997), Mitchell v. Helms (2000) and Bush v. Gore (2000).	America as Hyperpower part 3
USH.8.4 Describe developing trends in science and technology and explain how they impact the lives of Americans today.	

Example: NASA and space programs; identification of human, animal and plant DNA; Internet I and II and the Worldwide Web; global climate change; and U.S. energy policy	America as Hyperpower part 2 America as Hyperpower part 3
USH.8.5 Describe social, economic and political issues and how they impact individuals and organizations.	
Example: Immigration, affirmative action and the rights of minorities and women, Social Security and changing demographics, wage earnings and income disparity, and government entitlements such as food stamps and Medicare	Limits and Conservatism part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2 America as Hyperpower part 3
USH.8.6 Analyze the impact of globalization on U.S. economic, political and foreign policy.	
Example: Integration of financial markets, terrorism and dependence on foreign oil	America as Hyperpower part 1 America as Hyperpower part 2 America as Hyperpower part 3