

***Diocese of Tucson High School Social Sciences
Curriculum***

2005

Special Thanks to the Committee!

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Vision

Obtaining a foundation in the study of social studies in the elementary grades allows students to build upon the bricks already laid for the study of specific historic, social, political, economic and cultural events in their lives. The curriculum which follows, while addressing American Studies and World History, is the mortar in which connections can be made in the further study of all social sciences offered at the high school level. Further curricula will be published as course offerings are developed within our Catholic high schools. This is just the beginning.

TUCSON DIOCESE

SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

AMERICAN HISTORY

The course of American History includes a study of the United States from the colonial period to the twenty-first century. This course is required for high school graduation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon completion of this course students will be able to:

- Develop and utilize critical thinking skills and operate at higher levels of cognition.
- Determine cause and effect cycles.
- Understand societal shift in the political, economic and cultural bases that occurred during the major periods of American History, i.e. Colonization, revolution, Sectionalism, Reconstruction, urban v. rural life, industrialization, World War I & II, the Great Depression, Cold War, minority movements.
- Analysis major wars in areas of countries involved, reasons for war, geography, (where) battles, leaders, treaty and results. Include the Church doctrine on “Just War Theory” in this discussion.
- Describe the aspirations, ideas, and events that provided compromise during the development of our country’s government, i.e. Hobbs, Locke, Jefferson, Albany Plan of Union, Articles of Confederation, Constitution.
- Understand how concept of time and place relate to historical events.
- Sequence in chronological order major historical events.
- Associate historical events with their geographical locations. I.e. major war battles, territorial acquisitions.
- Compare, contrast and make inferences based on data presented in a chart or graph.
- Identify the differences between primary and secondary sources.
- Understand and appreciate the contributions of various minority groups especially, African American, Hispanic American, Native American, and women.
- Understand development of the American West with special emphasis on Arizona history.
- Compare/Contrast the shift in U.S. foreign policy during late 19th and early 20th century with emphasis on imperialism, World War I and Red Scare I.
- Analyze the impact of World War II on foreign policy, i.e. Truman Doctrine, Eisenhower Doctrine, Red Scare II, United Nations, Nation of Israel, and Cold War. Include in this study involvement of Arizona.
- Compare the economic, political and cultural changes that occurred during the decades of the 1950’s, 1960’s, 1970’s, 1980’s and 1990’s.
- Discuss, analyze and synthesis current social, political, geographical and economic issues facing United States in the 21st Century, i.e. foreign policy, technology, immigration, poverty, medical care, morals.
- Recognize, discuss, and evaluate various interpretations of history.
- Apply the skills of evaluation, analytical thinking and synthesis in writing concise interpretive essays and research projects.
- Evaluate websites used in research as to their accuracy.

CURRICULUM

America's Beginnings 1607-1786

STANDARD:

ISS-E6 Describe the political, religious & economic aspects of North American colonization, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. The reasons for colonization, including religious freedom, desire for land, economic opportunity and a new life.
- PO 2. The meaning & importance of the Mayflower Compact
- PO 3. The importance of the religious aspects of the earliest colonies in shaping
- PO 4. Key differences among the 3 colonial regions and significance of key individuals who founded the colonies, including William Penn, Lord Baltimore and Roger Williams
- PO 5. Interactions between American Indians and European settlers including the agricultural and cultural exchanges and alliances and reasons for and the results of the conflicts
- PO 6. The introduction and institutionalization of slavery including the slave trade in Africa and the Middle Passage
- PO 7. The early representative government and democratic practices that emerged, including town meetings and colonial assemblies

CONCEPTS:

- Identify the major countries who held claim to the New World and locate their areas of claim on a map
- Compare/Contrast why, where and how England, Spain and France colonized America
- Understand concept of Mercantilism
- Compare the treatment of the Native Americans by the major countries settling American
- Identify geographically the Middle Passage, location of European countries involved in settling America, and the original thirteen colonies

STANDARD:

ISS-E7 Describe the causes, key individuals and consequences of the American Revolution with emphasis on:

- PO 1. The causes of the American Revolution, including the Tea Act, the Stamp Act and the formation of the Sons of Liberty

PO 2. Major turning points in the Revolutionary War and the importance of aid from France

PO 3. The influence of Key personalities, King George III, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson,
George Washington, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Paine

CONCEPTS:

- Identify the role of America's founding fathers
- Identify the major leaders, battles of Revolutionary War including the battle's geographical location
- Understand the importance of Revolutionary War to the world-“shot heard ‘round the world’

STANDARD:

1SS-E16 Explain the economic and political reasons for the American Revolution, with emphasis on:

PO 1. The attempts to regulate colonial trade, including the Tea Act, Stamp Act and Intolerable Act

PO 2. The colonist's reaction to the British policy, including the boycotts, the Sons of Liberty and petitions to Parliament (i.e. Grenville)

PO 3. The ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

CONCEPTS:

- Understand the Action-reaction/Cause-effect cycles in the ‘Road to Revolution’
- Understand the importance of the 1st and 2nd Continental Congress
- Know the reasons for the writing of the Declaration of Independence and divisions of document

STANDARD:

1SS-E17 Describe the aspirations, ideals and events that served as the foundation for the creation of a new national government with emphasis on:

PO 2. The major debates of the Constitutional Convention and their resolution

PO 3. The contributions and roles of major individuals in the writing and ratification of the

Constitution, including George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton
and

John Jay

PO 4. Struggles over ratification of the Constitution and the creation of the Bill of Rights

CONCEPTS:

- Know the major compromises involved in writing the Constitution including Great Compromise, 3/5's and Bill of Rights Compromise
- Compare/Contrast the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution
- Understand division of Constitution-Preamble, articles and amendments
- Understand role of Shay's Rebellion in the writing of this document in reference to the 'Critical Period' of U.S. history
- Discuss the success of the *Federalist Papers* in gaining ratification for Constitution
- Discuss the concept of Constitution as a 'Living Document'

The Expanding Nation 1789-1861

STANDARD:

1SS-E18 Describe the actions taken to build one nation from 13 states with emphasis on:

PO 1. The precedents established by G. Washington, including the cabinet and two terms of

presidency.

PO 2. Alexander Hamilton's actions to create a financially strong nation, including the creation of a National Bank and payment of debts

PO 3. The creation of political parties, including the ideals of Democratic Republicans and

the Federalists

CONCEPTS:

- Compare the domestic and international problems Washington, John Adams and Jefferson faced and analyze how they handled the problems
- Compare/Contrast the first political parties
- Discuss Hamilton's Economic plan and its current impact

STANDARD:

ISS-E19 Describe the successes and failures of the reforms during the Jacksonian Democracy with emphasis on:

PO 1. The extension of the franchise to all white men

PO 2. Indian removal, including the Trail of Tears

PO 3. The abolition movement, including the role of the Quakers, Harriet Tubman, and the Underground Railroad

PO 4. The suffrage movement for women, including Seneca Falls and Elizabeth Cady Stanton

CONCEPTS:

- Compare Hamiltonian, Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy
- Evaluate Jackson's domestic policy in regards to Native Americans and the economy
- Understand the role of the slave system in southern society
- Discuss the evolution of the abolitionist movement from passive to active
- Discuss the role of the Second Great Awakening in impacting social issues including women's movement, religious movements and mental health
- Evaluate the foreign policy of Monroe
- Understand the importance of the American system as it relates to Nationalism

STANDARD:

ISS-E20 Describe the aims and impact of the western expansion and settlement of the United States, with emphasis on:

PO 1. How and from whom the U.S. acquired the Northwest Territory, Louisiana Territory, Florida, Texas, Oregon Country, the Mexican Cession and the Gadsden Purchase

PO 2. How geography and economic incentives influenced early American explorations, including those of Lewis and Clark, Zebulon Pike and fur trade

PO 3. The American belief in Manifest Destiny, including how it led to Mexican-American War

PO 4. Reasons for and destination of the major westward migrations including Oregon,

California and the Mormon settlements in Utah and Arizona

PO 5. The impact of westward expansion on American Indian nations including broken treaties and the Long Walk of the Navajos

CONCEPTS:

- Discuss the reasons for the United State's declaration of war on Great Britain in 1812
- Explain significance of the Louisiana Purchase
- Know the main historical figures involved in exploration of Louisiana Territory i.e. Monroe, Livingston, Sacajawea, Napoleon, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark
- Understand and apply the concept of Manifest Destiny to land acquisitions of this period
- Compare the cause and results of the Texas Revolution and the Mexican American War
- Know the major leaders, battles, geographical sites of Texas Revolution and Mexican American War
- Know the geographical Territorial Expansion of the United States i.e. location, how acquired, treaty(if applicable)
- Understand the significance of the Gadsden Purchase to Arizona's Railroad development
- Understand the impact of Westward expansion on the Native Americans

A Nation Divides- 1850-1876

STANDARD:

ISS-E21 Explain how sectionalism caused the Civil war with emphasis on:

PO 1. The different natures of the economies of the North, South and West

PO 2. The addition of new states to the Union and the balance of powering the Senate, including the Missouri and 1850 Compromises

PO 3. The extension of slavery into the territories, including the Dred Scott Decision, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the role of abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass and John Brown

PO 4. The emergence of Abraham Lincoln as a national figure in the Lincoln-Douglas debates

PO 5. The presidential election of 1860, Lincoln's victory and the South secession

CONCEPTS:

- Know the importance of Henry Clay as “the Great Compromiser” in trying to avert the Civil War i.e. Compromise of 1820 and 1850
- Discuss in relationship to the geography the impact of Compromise of 1820, 1850 and Kansas Nebraska Act
- Compare/Contrast the economic needs of the North, South and West
- Know the impact of Compromise 1820, Compromise 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act, and Dred Scott Decision to the starting of the Civil War
- Understand how Lincoln’s election started the process of succession

STANDARD:

1SS-E22 Explain the course and consequences of the Civil War and how it divided the American people with emphasis on:

PO 1. The unique nature of the Civil War, including the impact of Americans fighting Americans, the high casualties caused by disease and the type of warfare and the widespread destruction of American property

PO 2. Contributions and significance of key individuals, including Abraham Lincoln, Robert

E. Lee, William Tecumseh Sherman and Ulysses S Grant

PO 3. The major turning points of the Civil War, including Gettysburg

PO 4. The role of the African-American

PO 5. The purpose and effect of the Emancipation Proclamation

PO 6. Strategic importance of the Southwest to both sides attempt to secure a route to California

CONCEPTS:

- Identify the advantages each side had at the onset of the war
- Locate the major battles of war on map i.e., Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg and Appomatox and know the impact of each battle to the outcome of the war, include casualties of each battle
- Compare the strategies the North and South planned to use to win the war
- Know the major leaders of the war and identify their contribution to the war i.e. Lincoln, Davis, Lee, Grant, Meade, McClellan, Stanton, “Stonewall” Jackson, Sherman
- Understand the purpose behind the Emancipation Proclamation
- Explain the contributions of African Americans, civilians, and women to the war effort i.e. Matthew Brady, Clara Barton, Elizabeth Blackwell
- Understand the opposition to the Civil War and challenges to Lincoln’s leadership i.e. Copperheads

Reconstruction 1865-1876

STANDARD:

ISS-E23 Analyze the character and lasting consequences of reconstruction, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. Lincoln's plan for reconstruction of the South
- PO 2. Lincoln's assassination and the ensuing struggle for control of Reconstruction, including the impeachment of Andrew Johnson
- PO 3. Attempts to protect the rights of and enhance opportunities for the freedman including the basic provisions of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution
- PO 4. The rise of the KKK and the development of Jim Crow laws following reconstruction

CONCEPTS:

- Compare the various Reconstruction Plans i.e. Lincoln, Wade-Davis, and Congressional Plans
- Discuss the Economic restructuring of the South post Civil War i.e. share cropping, lien system, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute
- Discuss the Political restructuring of the South post Civil War i.e. carpetbaggers, scalawags, Hiram Revels, 13, 14th 15 Amendments, Jim Crow Laws, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, poll taxes and literacy test, grandfather clause, Civil Rights Act of 1875
- Discuss the Cultural restructuring of the South i.e. KKK, black codes
- Understand the reason for impeaching Andrew Johnson
- Understand the importance of the Election of 1876 to ending Reconstruction. Relate this election to the Election of 2000

Nation Transforms 1877-1910

STANDARD:

ISS-E-4 Describe the economic, social and political life in the Arizona Territory and the legacy of various cultural groups to Modern Arizona, with emphasis on:

- PO 2. The conflict of cultures that occurred between newcomers and Arizona Indians including Indian Wars

STANDARD:

ISS-P12 Analyze the development of the American West and specifically Arizona, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. The availability of cheap land and transportation, including the role of the railroads and
the use of immigrant Chinese and Irish labor
- PO 2. The development of resources and the resulting population and economic patterns including mining, ranching and agriculture
- PO 3. The effects of development of American Indians and Mexican Americans, including
Indian Wars establishment of reservations and land displacement

CONCEPTS:

- Evaluate the U.S. government's methods of displacement i.e. reservation system, Dawes Act, assimilation practices, Homestead Act
- Identify the geographical locations of the major Indian Wars, i.e. Wounded Knee, Little Big Horn, Medicine Lodge Treaties
- Evaluate the role of the U.S. government in settling land disputes between settlers and Indians
- Know the methods of farming used in the Plains and West i.e. dry irrigation, wind mills
- Understand the rivalry between cattle ranching v. sheep farming and farming
- Evaluate the effect of barb wire on open range
- Compare the various types of mining i.e. patio process, pit mining, shaft mining
- Explain the role of immigrant in settling the west and building the railroads, i.e. Chinese and Irish
- Understand the role of the railroad in settling the west

The Second Industrial Revolution 1865-1905

STANDARD:

ISS-P5 Explain the causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on:

- PO 2. The impact of the growth of population, rural to urban migrations, growth of industrial
cities and emigration out of Europe
- PO 3. The evolution of work and the role of labor, including the demise of slavery, division
of labor, union movements and the impact of immigration
- PO 4. The political and economic theories of capitalism and socialism, including Karl Marx

CONCEPTS:

- Understand the impact of tariffs on the growth of U.S. industry
- Identify the Kings of Industry i.e. Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Fisk,
- Evaluate the impact of ‘Rags to Riches’ stories, Horatio Algers story of ‘hard work paying off’ on immigration and increase of immigrant work force in industry
- Identify the major inventors/inventions of the period i.e. Bell, Morse, Edison,
- Know the “Gospel of Wealth” and apply concept to current Giants of Industry
- Understand and apply the concept of “Gilded Age” to this period of history

STANDARD:

ISS-P11 Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the United States in response to the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. The forces behind the quick and successful growth of the United States including geographic security, abundant natural resources, heavy foreign investment, individual and economic freedoms, skilled but cheap and mobile labor, and use of tariffs and subsidies
- PO 2. Innovations in technology, evolution of marketing techniques and changes to the standard of living
- PO 3. The development of monopolies and their impact on economic and political policies including laissez faire economics and the ideas of Social Darwinism
- PO 5. The efforts of workers to improve working conditions, including organizing labor unions and strikes and the reaction to business, including strike-breakers and the Bisbee Deportation

CONCEPTS:

- Understand the impact of Social Darwinism on business success
- Understand the concept of conspicuous consumption or “Keeping up with the Jones” in nurturing the need for credit buying, catalog buying, door to door salesman
- Understand the role of Laissez Faire government
- Know the role of vertical and horizontal integration in nurturing monopolies
- Identify the factors that lead to the development of labor unions
- Compare the major strikes of the period, i.e. Haymarket affair, Pullman Strike, Homestead Strike – know their geographical location, success, failure
- Know the response to working conditions and the development of unions
- Evaluate the unions, leaders success failure, i.e. Knights of Labor, AFL, ARU, Debs, Uriah Stephens, Samuel Gompers

STANDARD:

1SS-P5 Explain the causes and effect of the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on:

PO 2. The impact of the growth of population, rural-urban migrations, growth of industrial cities, and emigration out of Europe

STANDARD:

1SS-P11 Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the U.S. in response to the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on:

PO 4. The growth of cities created by the influx of immigrants and rural to urban migrations of Americans and racial and ethnic conflicts that result

CONCEPTS:

- Compare the old immigrant of 1800's v. new immigrant of 1900's
- Compare the processing islands of Ellis and Angel
- Analyze the rise of nativism
- Discuss the changes to the architecture of cities impact by mass immigrant work forces i.e. tenement houses, courtyards, parks, sanitation changes, elevators, suburbs, ghettos
- Identify the reformers of this period i.e. Jane Addams, Mother Cabrini, Mother Seton
- Compare the differences between Rural v. Urban living
- Discuss the changes in education and role of sports in relationship to Industry i.e. baseball
- Understand the reason for developing and refining sports of basketball, football
- Identify the role Scott Joplin played in music as a reflection of this time period

VII. Gilded Age Politics 1865-1900

STANDARDS:

1SS-P11 Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the U.S. in response to the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on:

PO 6. Populism and William Jennings Bryan, ...and the economic problems faced by farmers

CONCEPTS:

- Identify how Political Machines work i.e. Tweed Ring
- Evaluate Presidents of Gilded Age scandals, successes and failures i.e. Grant, Harrison, Cleveland,
- Understand need for Civil reform i.e. Garfield, Pendleton Civil Service Reform
- Understand the unique problems facing farmers during Gilded Age
- Know the evolution of the Populist Party and the issues they represent

- Evaluate success of William Jennings Bryan as candidate for Populist Party and his platform i.e. “Cross of Gold” speech

VIII. Age of Reform -Progressive Movement 1897-1920

STANDARD:

1SS-P11 Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the U.S. in response to the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on:

PO 6. ...Jane Addams, muckrakers and the economic problems

PO 7. Theodore Roosevelt’s reforms in trust busting and conservation of natural resources such as national parks like Grand Canyon and reclamation projects like the Salt River Project

PO 8. Progressive reforms including the national income tax, direct election of Senators, women’s suffrage, Prohibition and Arizona’s Constitution

CONCEPTS:

- Define progressive and discuss its impact on social and moral reform
- Discuss the role muckrakers played on exposing the ‘wrongs’ of Gilded Age i.e. Tarbell, Steffens, Sinclair
- Compare the presidencies of Teddy Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson in regards to progressive programs. Evaluate their programs as to success/failure i.e. FDA, National Park Service, Federal Reserve System, Sherman Anti-Trust and Clayton Anti-Trust, FTC,
- Evaluate the impact of progressive programs on city level i.e. city manager, commission system, recall, initiative, referendum, ‘Golden Rule’ Jones
- Evaluate the impact of progressive programs on state i.e. commission system, ‘Wisconsin Idea’, recall-Mecham
- Evaluate the impact of progressive programs on National level, i.e. 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Amendment
- Identify the leaders of the Women’s Movement and evaluate their success, i.e. Alice Paul, Carrie Chapman Catt, Susan B. Anthony
- Discuss the impact of the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire on workplace reform and passage of laws i.e. child and woman labor laws-limits to hours working
- Evaluate the impact of the progressive ideal on minorities i.e. W.E.B.duBois, NAACP, melting pot v. mosaic, assimilation/Americanization, Jim Thorpe, Chinese immigrant

IX. United States Expansion/Imperialism 1898-1917

STANDARD:

1SS-P6 Analyze patterns of change during 19th century era of imperialism from varied perspectives, with emphasis on:

PO 1. The clash between cultures, including the Zulu wars in Africa, the Sepoy Rebellion in

India and the Boxer Rebellion in China

PO 3. The nationalism that led to conflict between European nations as they competed for raw materials and markets, including the rush for colonies in Africa and Asia

PO 4. The immediate and long-term responses by people under colonial rule

CONCEPTS:

- Evaluate reasons why the U.S became interested in overseas expansion
- Discuss U.S. imperialistic attempt in Hawaii
- Discuss Open Door Policy with China

STANDARD:

SS1-P10 Evaluate the ideologies and outcomes of independence movements in the developing world, with emphasis on:

PO 4. The struggle for democracy in Latin America

PO 5. The Mexican Revolution, including land and labor reforms

CONCEPTS:

- Discuss the events surrounding the Mexican Revolution and U.S. involvement
- Discuss the shift in Monroe Doctrine application during U.S. imperialism i.e. Roosevelt Corollary
- Identify the various leaders involved in Mexico's fight for independence i.e. Diaz, Villa, Carranza, Madero, Zapata, Huerta, Pershing

STANDARD:

1SS-P13 Analyze the U.S. expanding role in the world during the late 19th century and early twentieth century, with emphasis on:

PO 1. The causes for a change in foreign policy from isolationism to intervention

PO 2. The debate between pro-anti-imperialists over taking the Philippines

PO 3. The results of the Spanish American War

PO 4. The expanding influence in the Western hemisphere, including the Panama Canal

CONCEPTS:

- Understand causes of Spanish American war and the resulting impact on imperialism
- Analysis the U.S. role in Latin American in relationship to imperialism i.e. Panama Canal
- Compare the imperialistic policies of 'Big Stick', Dollar and Moral diplomacy
- Identify on a map areas of study during Imperialistic Unit i.e. China, Japan, Cuba, Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, Panama

X. *World War I 1914-1920*

STANDARD:

1SS-P7 Trace the causes, effects and events of WWI, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. The rise of nationalism including the unification of Germany and Otto Von Bismarck's leadership
- PO 2. The rise of ethnic and ideological conflicts, including the Balkans, Austria-Hungary and the decline of the Ottoman Empire
- PO 3. The importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes
- PO 4. The human costs of mechanization of war such as the machine gun, airplane, gasoline, submarine, trench warfare, and tanks
- PO 5. The effects of the Russian Revolution and the implementation of communist rule
- PO 6. The conditions and failures of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

CONCEPTS:

- Understand the policy of isolationism
- Understand how technological developments affected war brutality
- Identify the Central and Allied Power on a Map
- Identify the major battles on a map
- Identify the major leaders of WWI and evaluate their role
- Understand the role of the Bolshevik Revolution
- Compare Europe Pre and Post WWI geographical changes

XI. **United States Involvement World War I and Recovery Post World War I 1919-1929**

STANDARD:

1SS-P13 Analyze the United States' expanding role in the world during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with emphasis on:

- PO 5. The events that led to United States involvement in WWI and the U.S. impact on the outcome
- PO 6. The impact of World War I on the United States, including the Red Scare
- PO 7. Wilson's involvement in the peace process and the U.S. rejection of the League of Nations

CONCEPTS:

- Explain Wilson’s reasons for intervention in WWI, i.e. Neutrality, Lusitania, Sussex, Zimmerman Telegraph, “make world safe for democracy”
- Understand role of Pershing/Doughboy to U.S. success
- Discuss domestic policy during war i.e. mobilization, role of women, role of minority, Victory Gardens, voluntary rationing
- Understand the role of U.S. foreign policy in relationship to Wilson’s Fourteen Point Peace Plan i.e. League of Nation
- Understand problems/impact of demobilization
- Analyze the paranoia of post World War I, i.e. Red Scare, Sacco and Vanzetti Trial, Alger Hiss
- Discuss the impact of Post WWI on minorities, i.e. women, Mexican, Native Americans, African American
- Compare the Harding/Coolidge administrations as they affected the political climate of the 1920’s, i.e. laissez faire, scandals

XII. “The Jazz Age” / Great Depression 1929-1933

STANDARD:

ISS-P14 Analyze the major political, economic, and social developments that occurred between World War I and World War II, including the causes and effects of the Great Depression, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. Social liberation and conservative reaction during the 1920’s, including flappers, Prohibition, Harlem Renaissance and the Scopes trial
- PO 2. The rise of mass production techniques and the impact of the automobile and appliances on the prosperity and standard of living for many Americans
- PO 3. The causes of the Great Depression, including unequal distribution of income, weaknesses in the farm sector, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank
- PO 4. The human and natural crises of the Great Depression, including unemployment, food lines, Dust Bowl, and the western migration of Midwest farmers
- PO 5. The policies and controversies that emerged from the New Deal, including the works programs, farm supports, social security, advances in organized labor, challenges to the Supreme Court, and impacts in Arizona such as the Navajo Livestock Reduction

CONCEPTS:

- Evaluate the impact of Ford’s assembly line on industry
- Evaluate how the economic boom affected consumers and businesses

- Understand the reason behind Prohibition and the impact of prohibition
- Compare the changes in culture regarding youth, woman, religion, entertainment between Pre-Post WWI i.e. flappers, speakeasies, Scopes Trial
- Discuss the impact of the “Jazz Age” on African American i.e. Harlem Renaissance
- Analyze the impact of the ‘Great Depression on the global economy of the 1920’s/30’s i.e. Hawley-Smoot Tariff
- Describe effects of the Dust Bowl
- Compare Coolidge and Hoover’s handling of the economics, “Prosperity is just around the corner”, “The business of America is business”, rugged individualism
- Analyze Herbert Hoover’s response to the Depression
- Understand the impact of the Stock Market Crash
- Identify the effects of the ‘Great Depression’ on the working men and women
- Evaluate the New Deal programs as to their effectiveness/success, i.e. First Hundred Days, Second Hundred Days
- Identify the court challenges to the New Deal, i.e. court packing
- Appreciate and understand the role of the arts to this era of history, i.e. Steinbeck, Woody Guthrie, Dorothea Lange, Georgia O’Keefe

XIII. World War II 1921-1941

STANDARDS:

1SS-P8 Analyze the causes and events of World War II, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. The rise of totalitarianism and militarism in Japan and Germany
- PO 2. Nazi Germany’s attempts to eliminate the Jews and other minorities through the
Holocaust
- PO 3. Influence of world conflicts prior to World War II, including the Spanish Civil War, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, and Japanese invasion of Manchuria
- PO 4. Germany’s aggression that led to the war, including England’s attempts at appeasement
- PO 5. The Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939 and the invasion of Poland
- PO 6. The political, diplomatic and military leadership, including Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, George Patton, and Rommel
- PO 7. The principal theatres of battle, major turning points and geographic factors in

military decisions and outcomes, including D Day invasion, the use of the atomic bomb, and the reasons for the Allied victory

CONCEPTS:

- Understand U.S. foreign policy post WWI
- Understand the impact of isolationism and the Treaty of Versailles
- Analyze success failure of Good Neighbor Policy
- Compare the various dictatorships that rose around the world post WWI
- Know and identify on map the members of the Axis and Allied Powers and major battles of war
- Understand policy of appeasement and non-aggression pacts
- Describe key military strategies of World War II
- Discuss the moral consequences of Holocaust and compare to other historical genocides i.e. Russia, Africa, Iraq
- Understand the reasons behind use of Atomic bomb and ethical and moral implications

STANDARD:

ISS-P15 Analyze the role of the United States in World War II, with emphasis on:

PO 1. Reasons the United States moved from a policy of isolationism to international involvement, including Pearl Harbor

PO 2. Events on the home front to support the war effort, including war bond drives, the mobilization of the war industry, women and minorities in the work force, including Rosie the Riveter; the internment of Japanese-Americans, including the camps in Poston and on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona

PO 3. Arizona contribution to the war effort, including the Navajo Code talkers, Ira Hayes and local training bases

CONCEPTS:

- Discuss the attack on Pearl Harbor as the primary reason for U.S. entry into WWII
- Describe the concepts in Franklin Roosevelt's 'Four Freedoms' speech
- Compare U.S. mobilization into WWII to WWI
- Discuss role of women and minorities in war effort, 'Rosie the Riveter', internment camps, Black units, zoot-suit riots
- Understand the impact of the Air Force in WWII
- Describe implements of war used in WWII
- Discuss the contribution of the Code Talkers
- Compare casualties from WWII with other 20th century wars
- Understand importance of Atlantic Charter and Yalta Conference
- Understand impact of Roosevelt's death on use of Atomic Bomb and organization of United Nation
- Discuss impact of the arts on WWII, i.e. Hollywood, movies, Norman Rockwell

STANDARD:**1SS-P9 Analyze the international developments after World War II and during the Cold War, with emphasis on:**

- PO 1. War crimes trials, including the Nuremberg Trial
- PO 2. The creation of the nation of modern state of Israel and conflicts in the Middle East
- PO 3. The rebuilding of Western Europe, including the Marshall Plan and NATO
- PO 4. Soviet control of Eastern Europe, including the Warsaw Pact and Hungarian Revolt
- PO 5. The creation and role of the United Nations, including the Security Council
- PO 7. The legacy of genocide from totalitarian regimes

CONCEPTS:

- Understand purpose and role of United Nations as world peace enforcer
- Discuss the importance of the founding of Israel
- Evaluate the success of the Marshall Plan in rebuilding Europe/Allies
- Understand the Suez Crisis
- Understand the roots to the “Cold War” and it’s effect on United States and the World

STANDARD:**1SS-P16 Analyze the impact of World War II and the Cold War on United States Foreign Policy, with emphasis on:**

- PO 1. The implementation of the foreign policy of containment, including the Truman Doctrine, The Berlin Blockade, Berlin Wall
- PO 2. The Red Scare, including McCarthyism and the House Un-American Activities Committee
- PO 3. Nuclear weapons and the arms race
- PO 4. Sputnik and the space race

CONCEPTS:

- Determine how international tensions influenced the foreign policy of Truman
- Evaluate the successes and failures of U.S. policy programs following WWII; namely, containment, Red Scare, arms race and race for space
- Describe the effect of Red Scare/McCarthyism on Hollywood
- Evaluate the need for covert activities and power with agencies like the CIA
- Evaluate the policy of ‘Brinkmanship’
- Discuss the reasons, success/failure of United States involvement in the Korean War
- Understand the importance of the Truman/MacArthur controversy to Presidential powers
- Discuss the importance of the Space Race as part of the Cold War and compare to the purpose of Space Discovery today
- Understand the importance of the Berlin Wall, Berlin Airlift, Iron Curtain, and Radio Free Europe as symbols of Communism

STANDARD:

ISS-P10 Evaluate the ideologies and outcomes of independence movements in the developing world with emphasis on:

- PO 1. French Indochina and Vietnam War, including the role of Ho Chi Minh
- PO 2. Gandhi's non-violence movement for India's independence
- PO 3. The fight against apartheid in South Africa and evolution from white minority government, including the role of Nelson Mandela
- PO 8. The reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union and end of communism in Europe

CONCEPTS:

- Evaluate the role of domino theory in relationship to U.S. involvement in Viet Nam
- Compare the presidential foreign policy from Eisenhower to Nixon in regards to Southeast Asia
- Know the major battles, military campaigns, geographical sites, leaders and causalities of Viet Nam
- Compare causalities of Viet Nam to other 20th century U.S. involved wars
- Discuss success/failure of the policy of Vietnamization
- Discuss the results of the war i.e. 26th amendment, role of media, War Powers Act
- Compare Gandhi, Lech Walesa, and Mandela methods for achieving civil rights
- Understand the policies of Glasnost and Perestroika in helping to end communism
- Compare the leadership of Reagan and Gorbachev in ending communism
- Understand the symbolism of the tearing down of the Berlin Wall in marking the end of communism
- Evaluate the impact of the 'collapse of communism' economically, politically and culturally.

XIV. THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT 1960-1978

STANDARD:

ISS-P17 Analyze the development of voting and civil rights in the United States with emphasis on:

- PO 1. Intent and impact of the thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution
- PO 2. Segregation as enforced by Jim Crow laws
- PO 3. The use of the judicial system to secure civil rights, including key court cases such as
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas
- PO 4. The role and methods of civil rights advocates, including ,Malcolm X, Martin Luther King Jr. and Cesar Chavez

PO 5. The passage and effect of voting rights legislation, including 1964 Civil Rights Act,
Voting Act of 1965, and the Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution

PO 6. The effects of the women's movement

CONCEPTS:

- Evaluate the role of SCLC, SNSS, and CORE in the non-violent movement
- Understand the role of the “Freedom Riders”, Little Rock Nine and “Freedom Summer” on the Civil Rights Movement
- Know the contributions of Civil Rights leaders including, James Meredith, Rosa Parks, Ralph Abernathy, Jesse Jackson
- Compare leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X
- Discuss the importance of the various Civil Rights legislation, i.e. 13th, 14th, 15th, 24th Amendments, Civil Rights Act 1964 and Voting Rights Act 1965
- Evaluate impact of Kerner Report and Poor People's March and March on Washington and on Civil Rights Movement
- Understand the impact of ‘busing’ on students THEN and NOW
- Discuss impact of the *University of California v. Bakke* on affirmative action
- Compare the leaders of the women's movement in the 60's, i.e. Friedan and Steinem
- Know the importance of Title VII and IX in empowering Women
- Compare the leaders/goals in the Chicano movement, i.e. Chavez, Huerta, Titerina, Gonzales, Guitierrez
- Understand the role of La Raza Unida, the Brown Berets and LULAC in the Mexican American fight for Civil Rights
- Discuss the Native American Civil Rights Movement, i.e. Alcatraz and Wounded Knee
- Understand the goals/purpose of the following movements; AARP, Disabled Americans, and Children/Student Rights
- Discuss the influence of music, media, literature and art on Civil Rights movements

XV. PRESIDENCIES OF POST WORLD WAR II 1945-1980

STANDARD:

ISS-P18 Apply the skills of historical analysis to current social, political, geographic and economic issues facing the United States with emphasis on:

PO 1. Impact of changing technology on America's living patterns, popular culture and environment.

PO 4. The “Watergate Scandal” and its impact on American attitudes about government

CONCEPTS:

- Compare and evaluate the economic programs of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, Carter, i.e. Fair Deal, New Frontier, the Great Society/War on Poverty i.e. Taft-Hartley Tariff, GI Bill, Urban Renewal, Bilingual Education, Head Start,
- Compare and evaluate the leadership style of Kennedy in his handling of the Bay of Pigs v. the Cuban Missile Crisis
- Discuss impact of Kennedy’s assassination and the vision of ‘Camelot’
- Discuss the purpose of the Warren Commission
- Evaluate the success/failure of Medicaid
- Know problem/solution to the environmental issues and evaluate the success
- Evaluate the impact of the Warren Court, i.e. rights of those arrested
- Discuss the role of the ‘Silent Majority’ in political decision making
- Compare and evaluate the foreign policy of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, i.e. Truman Doctrine, Eisenhower Doctrine, flexible response, SALT talks, Camp David Accord, Panama Treaties, OPEC, Apartheid
- Evaluate the Kissinger Legacy in regards to foreign policy with, Soviet Union, China and Middle East
- Discuss the impact of ‘Watergate’ on office of the Presidency
- Discuss purpose of Ford’s pardon of Nixon
- Evaluate the role of the media and impact of technology on population involvement in history

XVI. CURRENT ADMINISTRATIONS 1980-CURRENT

STANDARD:

1SS-P18 Apply the skills of historical analysis to current social, political, geographic and economic issues facing the United States with emphasis on:

PO 1. Impact of changing technology on America’s living patterns, popular culture and the environment

CONCEPTS:

- Evaluate Reagan’s economic program, i.e. trickle down economics, Reaganomics/supple side economics, S&L Crisis, Stock Market Panic
- Discuss the Iran-Contra Affair and apply it’s impact to current foreign matters
- Identify the geographical areas involved in Iran-Contra situation
- Evaluate Reagan’s ‘Star War’ program
- Discuss the importance/impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act
- Discuss Reagan’s role in reshaping the Supreme Court
- Evaluate the legacy of Reagan in comparison to other 20th century presidents

- Discuss Reagan's role in foreign affairs, Noreiga, ending communism
- Evaluate the impact of the *Challenger* disaster to the Space Program
- Discuss the election of George Bush Sr. Election of 1988
- Know the causes, major leaders, impact of media, role of women in war and casualties of Gulf War I
- Compare Gulf War I to other 20th century wars
- Discuss impact of Bush Sr. loss for re-election to his "No New Taxes" promise of 1988
- Discuss the role of the third party in the Election of 1992
- Evaluate Clinton's foreign policy in regards to terrorism, Middle East peace, Bosnia, Kosovo Crisis, and relationship with United Nations
- Evaluate Clinton's domestic programs i.e. Family and Medical Leave Act, NAFTA, computer literacy, Immigration policy
- Understand the role of "Contract with America"/Newt Gingrich in checking power of president
- Evaluate the impact of the 'Clinton Scandals' on his legacy as president and compare them to Nixon's Watergate
- Discuss the importance of the Election of 2000 to challenging the way elections are run
- Evaluate the handling of the September 11, 2001 attack on America
- Understand the United States policy on terrorism in historical perspective
- Evaluate/analysis the War on Terrorism, i.e. War on Iraq.
- Compare this war to other 20th century wars
- Comparative study of the decades of the twentieth century ranging from 1950-1990, i.e. music, morals, education, fashion, media impact, etc.

World History Standards

The First Civilization 6000 BC- 587 BC

1SS-E9. Describe the geographic, political, economic, and social characteristics of the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China and their contributions to later civilizations, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the importance of river valleys to their development and, specifically, the Nile, Tigris and

Euphrates, and the Huang

PO 2. the forms of government they created, including the theocracies in Egypt and the dynasties in

China

PO 3. the religious traditions and how they shaped culture

PO 4. the impact of irrigation, agriculture, and the domestication of animals

PO 5. the cultural and scientific contributions, including writing systems, calendars, and building of monuments such as the Pyramids

Content Objectives:

- Explain how geography influenced ancient Egypt
- Identify and compare the main features and achievements of Egypt's kingdoms.
- Describe how trade and warfare affected Egypt and Nubia.
- Summarize how religious beliefs shaped the lives of Egyptians
- Describe how Egyptian society was organized
- Identify the advances that Egyptians made in learning and the arts
- Describe how early empires arose in Mesopotamia.
- Explain how ideas and technology spread.
- Explain how geography influenced early Chinese civilization.
- Describe how Chinese culture took shape under the Shang and the Zhou.
- Identify the key cultural achievement in early China

1SS-E11. Describe Judaism, with emphasis on:

PO 1. Its geographic origins

PO 2. The founding leaders and their teachings

PO 3. Its traditions, customs, and beliefs

Content Objectives:

- Summarize the main events in the early history of the Israelites
- Explain how the Jews viewed their relationship with God.
- Describe the moral and ethical ideas that the prophets taught.

1SS-E11. Describe Philosophy and Religion in China, with emphasis on:

PO 1. Its geographic origins

PO 2. The founding leaders and their teachings

PO 3. Its traditions, customs, and beliefs

Content Objectives:

- **Summarize the major teachings of Confucius**
- **Compare the views of government of Legalism and Daoism**
- **Explain why many Chinese people accepted Buddhist ideas.**

Ancient Indian Civilizations 2500 BC-550 AD

*1SS-E9. Describe the geographic, political, economic, and social characteristics of the ancient civilizations of India and its contributions to later civilizations, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the importance of river valleys to their development and, specifically, the Ganges and the

Indus River

PO 2. the forms of government they created, including the theocracies in the Indus River Valley,

Indo Aryan Society, and Mauryan Empire.

PO3. Investigate how geography influenced the development of the Indian Civilizations.

PO 4. the religious traditions and how they shaped culture

PO 5. the impact of irrigation, agriculture, and the domestication of animals

PO 6. the cultural and scientific contributions, including writing systems, calendars, education, mathematics, and astronomy

Content Objectives:

- Describe how geography has influence ancient India.
- Explain how archaeology has provided clues about the Indus Valley civilization.
- Identify the theories that scholars had about the decline of the Indus valley civilization.
- Identify the main characteristics of Aryan civilization in India
- Describe how expansion led to changes in Aryan civilization.
- Summarize what ancient Indian epics reveal about Aryan life.
- Explain how the Maurya rulers created a strong central government.
- Describe some major achievements of the Deccan kingdoms
- Identify features of the Gupta period that led to an Indian golden age.
- Explain effects of the caste system
- Identify the values that influenced Indian family life
- Describe how the traditional Indian village functioned economically and politically.

ISS-E11. Describe the major religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, with emphasis on:

PO 1. their geographic origins

PO 2. the founding leaders and their teachings

PO 3. their traditions, customs, and beliefs

Content Objectives:

- Explain how Hinduism is a complex religion.
- Describe the major teachings of the Buddha
- Outline how Buddhism became a major world religion.

The Greek City-States 2000 BC – 146 BC

1SS-E12. Describe the geographic, political, economic, and social characteristics of the Ancient Greek civilizations and the enduring impact on later civilizations, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the influence of the geography of the Mediterranean on the development and expansion of the

civilizations

PO 2. the development of concepts of government and citizenship, specifically democracy, republics,

and codification of law

PO 3. scientific and cultural advancements, including networks of roads, aqueducts, art and architecture,

literature and theatre, mathematics, and philosophy

PO 4. the contributions and roles of key figures, including Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Alexander the

Great

Content Objectives:

- **Identify the civilizations that influenced the Minoans**
- **Explain how the Mycenaean civilization affected the later Greeks**
- **Describe what the epics of Homer reveal.**
- **Describe the influence of geography.**
- **Describe the kinds of governments the Greek city-states developed.**
- **Compare Athens and Sparta**
- **Identify the unifying forces.**
- **Describe the impact of the Persian Wars had on Greece.**
- **Explain how Athens enjoyed a golden age under Periclese.**
- **Identify the causes and effects of the Peloponnesian War.**
- **Outline the political and ethical ideas that Greek Philosophers developed.**
- **Identify the themes that Greek writers and historians explored**
- **Explain how Alexander built an empire.**
- **Summarize the results of Alexander's conquests**
- **Describe how individuals contributed to Hellenistic civilization.**

The Roman World 1000 BC – 476 AD

ISS-E12. Describe the geographic, political, economic, and social characteristics of the Ancient Roman civilizations and the enduring impact on later civilizations, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the influence of the geography of the Mediterranean on the development and expansion of the civilizations

PO 2. the development of concepts of government and citizenship, specifically democracy, republics, and codification of law

PO 3. scientific and cultural advancements, including networks of roads, aqueducts, art and architecture, literature and theatre, mathematics, and philosophy

PO 4. the contributions and roles of key figures, including Cleopatra, Julius Cesar, and Augustus

Content Objectives:

- Identify ways that geography shaped the early development of Rome
- Describe the major characteristics of government and society in the Roman republic.
- Explain how Rome succeeded in expanding in Italy.
- Describe how Rome won an empire.
- Explain why the republic declined.
- Outline how Roman emperors promoted peace and stability in the empire.
- Analyze how Greco-Roman civilization was formed.
- Outline Roman contributions to literature, the arts and technology.
- Identify principles of Roman law.
- Outline how Roman emperors tried to end the crisis in the empire.
- Explain how the Hun invasions contributed to the decline of Rome.
- Describe how economic and social problems led to the fall of Rome.

1SS-E11. Describe Christianity, with emphasis on:

PO 1. their geographic origins

PO 2. the founding leaders and their teachings

PO 3. their traditions, customs, and beliefs

Content Objectives:

- Describe Rome's policy toward different religions in the early empire.
- Summarize the major teachings of Jesus and how they spread.
- Explain how the early Christian Church developed

*1SS-E13. Describe the political and economic events and the social and geographic characteristics of Medieval European life and their enduring impacts on later civilizations, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the creation and expansion of the Byzantine empire

PO 2 the Catholic Church schism

PO 3 the reasons for the fall of Rome

PO 4. the new forms of government, feudalism, and the beginning of limited government with the Magna Carta

Carta

PO 5. the role of the Roman Catholic church and its monasteries, including the affect on education and the

arts

PO 6. the Crusades, including how they helped to introduce Muslim ideas and products to Europe

PO 7. the impact of the Black Plague, including how it contributed to an end to the feudal system

PO 8. contributions and roles of key figures, including Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, and Marco Polo.

Content Objectives:

- Explain why Western Europe was a frontier land in the early Middle Ages.
- Identify how Germanic Kingdoms gained power in the early Middle Ages.
- Summarize how Charlemagne briefly reunited much of Western Europe.
- Explain how feudalism shaped medieval society.
- Describe what feudal life was like for nobles and peasants.
- Identify the basis of the manor economy.
- Relate how the Church and its monks and nuns shaped medieval life.
- Describe how the power of the Church grew.
- Explain how reformers worked for change in the Church.
- Outline the problems that Jewish communities faced.
- Explain how new technologies sparked an agricultural revolution.
- Identify how the revival of trade revolutionized commerce
- Describe how guilds were linked to the rise of towns and cities.
- Explain how monarchs gained power over the nobles and the Church.
- Summarize the traditions of government developed under King John and other.
- Describe how strong monarchs succeeded in unifying France.
- Explain why Holy Roman emperors failed to unify Germany.
- Describe how power struggles affected Italy's rulers.
- Identify Church power at the its height.

- Identify the advanced civilizations of 1050.
- Analyze Crusades' causes and effects.
- Summarize the Christian Reconquista in Spain.
- Explain how "new" learning affected medieval thought
- Identify the styles of literature architecture, and art that developed.
- Explain how the Black Death caused social and economic decline.
- Identify problems of the Church.
- Analyze the causes, turning points, and effects of the Hundred Years' War.
- Summarize how Justinian extended Byzantine power.
- Outline the key elements of Byzantine Christianity
- Explain why the Byzantine Empire collapsed.
- Describe the Byzantine heritage.

1SS-E11. Describe Islam, with emphasis on:

PO 1. their geographic origins

PO 2. the founding leaders and their teachings

PO 3. their traditions, customs, and beliefs

Content Objectives:

- Explain how Muhammad became the prophet of Islam.
- Summarize the teachings of Islam.
- Describe how Islam helped shape the lives of believers.
- Summarize how Muslims conquered many lands.
- Describe the movements that emerged within Islam.
- Explain why empire of the caliphs declines
- Describe how the Muslim society and economy were organized.
- Explain what traditions influenced Muslim arts and literature.
- Identify the advances Muslims made in centers of learning.

The Renaissance and Reformation 1350-1700

1SS-E14. Describe how the Renaissance and Reformation influenced education, art, religion, and government in Europe, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the revival of classical learning and humanism

PO 2. the commerce developed by the Italian city-states

PO 3. the development of Renaissance artistic and literary traditions, including the works of

Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Shakespeare

PO 4. the impact of Gutenberg's invention of the printing press

PO 5. the development of Protestantism through the ideas and actions of Martin Luther and John Calvin

PO 6. religious conflicts and persecutions, including the Inquisition

Content Objectives:

- Explain why the Italian city-states were a favorable setting for a cultural rebirth
- Define the Renaissance
- Identify the themes and techniques Renaissance artists and writers explored
- Cite the artist who brought the Renaissance to Northern Europe.
- Paraphrase the themes that humanist thinkers and other writers explored.
- Relate the impact that the printing revolution had on Europe.
- Assess how astronomers changed the way people viewed the universe.
- Describe the new scientific method.
- Summarize the advances made by Newton and other scientists.
- The Protestant Reformation
- State how abuses in the Church sparked widespread criticism.
- Relate how Martin Luther challenged Catholic authority.
- Identify the role John Calvin played in the Reformation.
- Outline what ideas radical reformers supported.
- Explain why England formed a new church.
- Describe how the Catholic Church reformed itself
- Enumerate why some groups faced persecution.

Exploration and Expansion 1400-1800

1SS-E15. Analyze the origins, obstacles, and impacts of the Age of Exploration, with emphasis on:

PO 1. improvements in technology, including the compass and the work of Prince Henry the Navigator

PO 2. the voyages of Columbus to the New World and the subsequent searches for the Northwest

Passage

PO 3. the introduction of disease and the resulting population decline, especially to New World peoples

PO 4. Colombian exchanges of technology, ideas, agricultural products and practices

Content Objectives:

- Identify technological advanced that made European exploration possible.
- Describe the effect of the Commercial Revolution.
- Explain the role mercantilism played in the colonies.
- Describe what the early Portuguese explorers accomplished.
- Discuss how the voyages of Christopher Columbus influenced the world.
- Explain why the Atlantic slave trade prospered
- Describe how Spain extended its power abroad and at home
- Explain why the Dutch were successful in the 1600s
- Analyze why the Spanish Empire declined.

Enlightenment and Revolution in England and America 1550-1789

ISS-P4. Describe the democratic and scientific revolutions as they evolved throughout the Enlightenment and their enduring effects on political, economic, and cultural institutions, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the Copernican view of the universe and Newton's natural laws

PO 2. conflict between religion and the new scientific discoveries, including the impact of Galileo's ideas and the introduction of the scientific method as a means of understanding the universe

PO 3. ideas that led to parliamentary government and the rights of Englishmen through the Puritan revolt and the Glorious Revolution

PO 4. the worldwide spread of the ideas of the American Revolution

PO 5. challenges to absolute monarchy, including the French Revolution

PO 6. the Napoleonic Era, including the codification of law

PO 7. Latin America's wars of independence, including Simon Bolivar

Content Objectives:

- Explore what led to the conflicts between Charles and Parliament
- Examine how the rebellion in Ireland helped start the English Civil War.
- Identify who would have supported the two sides in the English Revolution.
- Investigate what led to the downfall of republic government in England.
- Explain how religious attitudes affected the rules of Charles II and James II.
- Describe how Parliament reduced the power of the monarchy after the Restoration.
- Identify the principal features of Britain's limited constitutional monarchy.
- Investigate who the sea dogs were and what they accomplished.
- Explore the results of the British mercantilist policy
- Identify the principal characteristics of Enlightenment thinking.
- Analyze the similarities and differences in the idea of important Enlightenment philosophers.

The French Revolution

Content Objectives:

- Describe how the Old Regime was structured.
- Analyze why discontent began to grow in the mid-1700's.
- Explain why Louis XVI wanted to call the Estates General.
- Describe how the meeting of the Estates General pushed France toward revolution.
- Explain why and how the French Revolution spread.
- Analyze how a constitution changed French government.
- Explain why the monarchy and the Legislative Assembly came to an end.
- Explain how the National Convention ruled France.
- Describe how the Reign of Terror affected France.
- Identify the Directory and explain how it ruled.
- Analyze why Napoleon was able to come to power.
- Identify the ways in which Napoleon's government was successful.
- Explain how France became an empire.
- Describe how Napoleon reorganized Europe.
- Analyze the events that led to Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo.

The Industrial Revolution 1600-1901

ISS-P5. Explain the causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on:

PO 1. how scientific and technological changes promoted industrialization in the textile industry in England

PO 2. the impact of the growth of population, rural-to-urban migrations, growth of industrial cities, and emigration out of Europe

PO 3. the evolution of work and the role of labor, including the demise of slavery, division of labor, union movement, and impact of immigration

PO 4. the political and economic theories of capitalism and socialism, including Adam Smith and Karl Marx

Content Objectives:

- Explain why the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain
- Describe how inventions in the textile industry led to other new inventions
- Analyze the effects that developments in transportation and communication had on the spread of the Industrial Revolution.
- Explain how the increased use of Machinery affected workers and working conditions.
- Identify the difference between the middle class and the working class.
- Analyze how the lives of women changed during the Industrial Revolution.
- Explain how and why the methods of production changed during the Industrial Revolution.
- Identify what caused corporations to emerge and the effects they had on business.
- Define the business cycle and explain how it affected society.
- Identify Adam Smith's ideas and explain how they affected people's views of industrialism.
- Explain the causes of reform movements
- Analyze how workers tried to improve their lives.

- Describe the type of society that early socialists wanted to establish.
- Explain how Robert Owen put his socialist beliefs into action.
- Explain what Karl Marx believed would happen to the capitalist world of the 1800's.
- Identify some of the competing ideas that arose out of Marxism.

Nationalism in Europe 1806-1913

1SS-P7. Trace the causes, effects and events of World War I, with emphasis on:

PO 1. the rise of nationalism, including the unification of Germany and Otto Von Bismarck's leadership

PO 2. the rise of ethnic and ideological conflicts, including the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, and the decline of the Ottoman Empire

PO 3. the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes

PO 4. the human costs of the mechanization of war such as the machine gun, airplane, gasoline, submarine, trench warfare, and tanks

PO 5. the effects of the Russian Revolution and the implementation of communist rule

PO 6. the conditions and failures of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

Content Objectives:

- Describe the events that led to nationalistic movements for unification in Italy.
- Identify the important leaders in the fight for the unification of Italy.
- Explain the problems Italy faced after unification.

- Explain how Prussia replaced Austria as the leading German state in Europe.
- Identify the ways in which German unification differed from Italian unification.
- Describe the changes in German government that occurred as a result of unification.
- Explain the problems Bismarck faced as chancellor of the German Empire.
- Describe how Germany became industrialized under Bismarck's leadership.
- Identify the factors that led to the decline of Bismarck's power as chancellor.
- Explain the geographical and cultural factors that made Russia different the rest of Europe.
- Describe the characteristics of Russian domestic and foreign policies.
- Identify the reform movement that occurred in Russia and their results.
- Explain what led to the formation of the Dual Monarchy and what problems it faced.
- Describe how the decline of the Ottoman Empire affected European politics.
- Discuss how ethnic clashes in southern Europe set the stage for a showdown among the major powers.

The Age of Imperialism 1830-1917

ISS-P6. Analyze patterns of change during the nineteenth century era of imperialism from varied perspectives, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. the clash between cultures, including the Zulu wars in Africa, the Sepoy Rebellion in India, and the Boxer Rebellion in China
- PO 2. the development of the British Empire around the world
- PO 3. the nationalism that led to conflict between European nations as they competed for raw materials and markets, including the rush for colonies in Africa and Asia
- PO 4. the immediate and long-term responses by people under colonial rule

Content Objectives:

- Explain what imperialism is and how imperialists sought to control other peoples
- Identify the economic causes of Western imperialism
- Explore the ways in which Western imperialism was a product of cultural differences
- Explain why the French wanted to gain control of North Africa
- Identify the events and aims that promoted British expansion in North and East Africa
- Describe what patterns of colonization Europeans followed in West Africa
- Explain why South Africa was so important to the colonial powers
- Examine the effects imperialism had on all of Africa

- Describe the role Great Britain played in the development of India
- Explain how Japan changed its ancient and tradition-based culture in response to Western imperialism
- Explain how Western Imperialism affected the peoples of Southeast Asia
- Explain why European and American imperialists were interested in the Pacific islands
- Explain how economic pressure was used by imperialist powers to control Latin America
- Identify the causes and outcomes of the Spanish-American War of 1898
- Explain why the Panama Canal was important
- Describe the “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine

World War I and the Russian Revolution 1880 -1920

ISS-P7. Trace the causes, effects and events of World War I, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. the rise of nationalism, including the unification of Germany and Otto Von Bismarck’s leadership
- PO 2. the rise of ethnic and ideological conflicts, including the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, and the decline of The Ottoman Empire**
- PO 3. the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes
- PO 4. the human costs of the mechanization of war such as the machine gun, airplane, gasoline, submarine, trench warfare, and tanks
- PO 5. the effects of the Russian Revolution and the implementation of communist rule
- PO 6. the conditions and failures of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

Content Objectives:

- Explain why rivalries increased among European nations
- Identify the military alliances that existed at the beginning of World War I and explain how they changed by late 1915
- Explain why the Balkans were a “powder Keg”
- Identify the advantages that each side had in World War I
- Explain how new technology affected the way in which World War I was fought
- Explain what led the United States to join the Allied Powers

The Russian Revolution

- Identify the events that led to the Russian Revolution
- Explain how the Communists came to power
- Explain how Russia’s revolution affected its participation in World War I
- Define the Fourteen Points
- Explain how the war ended
- Identify the disagreements that the peacemakers faced
- Identify the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- Explain how territories were re-divided after the war.
- Explain how the League of Nations was structured

World War II 1921-1945

1SS-P8. Analyze the causes and events of World War II, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. the rise of totalitarianism and militarism in Japan and Germany
- PO 2. Nazi Germany's attempts to eliminate the Jews and other minorities through the Holocaust
- PO 3. influence of world conflicts prior to World War II, including the Spanish Civil War, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria
- PO 4. Germany's aggression that led to the war, including England's attempts at appeasement
- PO 5. the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939 and the invasion of Poland
- PO 6. the political, diplomatic and military leadership, including Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, George Patton, and Rommel
- PO 7. the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes, including Pearl Harbor, D day invasion, the use of the atomic bomb, and the reasons for the Allied victory

Content Objectives:

- Analyze why Japan and Italy were able to carry out aggressive territorial policies in the 1930's
- Explain why the League of Nations was unable to stop international aggression
- Describe how Spain's civil war led to a fascist dictatorship there
- Explain how Hitler took over Austria and Czechoslovakia
- Discuss how and why Great Britain and France attempted to avoid another war
- Describe how Great Britain and France prepared for war
- Discuss why Hitler and Stalin created the Nazi-Soviet Pact, and how Western nations responded to Hitler's invasion of Poland
- Explain how German Control of Norway, Denmark, and the low countries benefited Hitler
- Describe the success of German forces in France

- Identify the Battle of Britain and the reasons the Germans could not win it
- Describe the role of the United States at the beginning of the war and how that role changed
- Identify the steps the Axis Powers took to gain control of eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa
- Describe how Germany planned to gain control of the Soviet Union and evaluate the Soviets' defense
- Explain how Japan's goals in the Pacific led to war with Britain and the United States
- Explain how the Final Solution was developed
- Describe conditions in the concentration camps
- Identify ways different people resisted the Holocaust
- Identify the outcomes of Allied military action in the Soviet Union, North Africa, Italy, and the Atlantic
- Describe how the Allies were able to achieve victory in Europe
- List the steps the allies took to end the war with Japan

Europe and North America in the Postwar Years 1945 – 1968

1SS-P9. Analyze the international developments after World War II and during the Cold War, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. war crimes trials, including the Nuremberg Trials
- PO 2. the creation of the modern state of Israel and conflicts in the Middle East
- PO 3. the rebuilding of Western Europe, including the Marshall Plan and NATO
- PO 4. Soviet control of Eastern Europe, including the Warsaw Pact and Hungarian Revolt
- PO 5. the creation and role of the United Nations, including the Security Council
- PO 6. Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Revolution, including the Long March, Taiwan, and the Cultural Revolution
- PO 7. the legacy of genocide from totalitarian regimes, including Stalin, Hitler, Mao, and Pol Pot
- PO 8. the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union and end of communism in Europe

Content Objectives:

- Describe the origins of the postwar settlement for Europe
- Explain why Germany was divided into four occupation zones and what developed as a result
- Explore how the United Nations is organized
- Identify the problems the Allies faced in keeping the peace
- Examine how and why the alliance between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union ended
- Investigate how the United States attempted to stop the spread of Communism and aid Europe
- Describe how Germany became two separate countries
- Identify the Cold War alliances that developed in Europe
- Describe the West German “miracle”
- Explain why the British met with mixed success in stimulating economic growth
- Explore how France maintained an independent position in European affairs
- Analyze how the Soviet Union changed under new leadership
- Identify the problems Eastern European nations faced
- Examine the major domestic problems the United States faced in the postwar era
- Investigate how the policy of containment led to foreign conflicts
- Identify the challenges the Canadian people responded to in the postwar era

Independence movements since 1945

1SS-P10. Evaluate the ideologies and outcomes of independence movements in the developing world, with emphasis on:

- PO 1. French Indochina and the Vietnam War, including the role of Ho Chi Minh
- PO 2. Gandhi’s non-violence movement for India’s independence
- PO 3. the fight against apartheid in South Africa and evolution from white minority government, including the role of Nelson Mandela
- PO 4. the struggle for democracy in Latin America
- PO 5. the Mexican Revolution, including land and labor reforms

Content Objectives:

- Explain why India was partitioned
- Summarize the key tenants of Gandhi non-violence movement
- Discuss how India has dealt with political, economic, and social change
- Identify problems Pakistan and Bangladesh faced
- Show how South Asia is linked to world affairs.
- Analyze how war affected Vietnam and Cambodia
- Discuss Ho Chi Minh strategy for conducting the Vietnam War
- Explain how the long struggle to end apartheid led to a new South Africa
- Discuss Nelson Mandela’s rise to power

- Explain why Latin American is culturally diverse
- Summarize conditions that contributed to unrest in Latin American countries
- Analyze forces that shaped political, economic, and social patterns in Latin America
- Compare conditions that have changed and those that have remained the same in Mexico
- Explain how Mexico's fortunes rose and fell after World War II
- Determine why Central American countries suffer civil wars
- Restate causes of Haiti's political and economic struggles
- Identify challenges Argentina has faced on the road to democracy
- Describe how Brazil's government changed in the late 1900's
- Determine what has limited Brazil's "economic miracle"

National Educational Technology Standards (NETS) Time, Continuity, and Change

- PO 1 Demonstrate that historical knowledge and the concept of time are socially influenced constructions
that lead historians to be selective in questions they seek to answer and the evidence they uses;
- PO 2 Apply key concepts such as time, chronology, causality, change, conflict, and complexity to explain,
analyze, and show connections among patterns of historical change and continuity.
- PO 3 Identify and describe significant historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures,
such as the development of ancient cultures and civilizations, the rise of nation-state, and social,
economic, and political revolutions;
- PO 4 Systematically employ processes of critical historical inquiry to reconstruct and reinterpret the past
such as using a variety of sources and checking their credibility, validating and weighing evidence
for claims, and searching for causality;
- PO 5 Investigate, interpret, and analyze multiple historical and contemporary viewpoints within and
across cultures related to important events, recurring dilemmas and persistent issues, while
employing empathy, skepticism and critical judgement.
- PO 6 Apply ideas, theories, and modes of historical inquiry to analyze historical and contemporary
developments and to inform and evaluate actions concerning public policy issues.

Catholic Topics

- Describe the conversion of Saul/Paul 34 AD
- Discuss the missionary journeys of St. Paul 40 –61 AD
- Council of Jerusalem 49 AD
- Relate the story of the Septuagint 285–247 BC
- Summarize the martyrdom of Peter and Paul in Rome 64 – 67 AD
- Recall the Jewish rebellion 66 AD
- Analyze the persecution of Christians 60-311 AD
- Identify the accomplishment of Constantine 323 AD
- Explain the significance of the Edict of Milan 313 AD
- Specify the key ramifications of the Council Nicea 325 AD
- Know the process of formation for the New Testament 367 AD
- Summarize the story of Origen at Alexandria (185-232 AD)

- **Identify each of the following:**
 - **St. Ambrose (340 - 397AD)**
 - **St. Jerome (340 – 420 AD)**
 - **St. Augustine (354 –430 AD)**
 - **St. Benedict (480 – 583 AD)**
 - **Catherine of Siena (1347 – 1380 AD)**
 - **St. Francis of Assisi (1181 – 1226 AD)**
 - **St. Clare of Assisi (1194 – 1253 AD)**

- **Know the impact of each of the following on the Catholic Church:**
 - **Pope Innocent III**
 - **Pope Leo and Martin Luther**
 - **Henry VIII**
 - **Council of Trent Counter-Reformation**
 - **Vatican I**
 - **Pope calls ecumenical council, “Vatican II” (1960)**

*Arizona state requirement modified to fit diocesan requirements.