

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - United States History

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 0: Introduction: Before European Contact <i>(updated 4/8/21)</i>	SS.9.4.4.15.1(A) Compare and contrast selected examples of diverse societies that existed in North America prior to contact with Europeans; analyze their life ways, social organizations, political institutions, and the effect of their religious beliefs on environmental adaptations. (Before European Contact) SS.9.4.4.15.2(A) Describe change over time in selected indigenous nations, including migration, trade and conflict. (Before European Contact) SS.9.4.4.16.1(A) Analyze the consequences of the transatlantic Columbian Exchange of peoples, animals, plants and pathogens on North American societies and ecosystems. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585—1763) SS.9.4.4.16.5(A) Analyze the impact of European colonization within North America on indigenous nations; analyze the impact of indigenous nations on colonization. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585—1763)	How did geography affect Native American culture and society?	Describe early inhabitants of the Americas and the environmental changes that made migration possible. Describe how the first settlers of the Americas adapted to environmental changes. Describe the culture of the Great Basin civilizations. Examine how natural resources shaped the cultures of the Pacific Coast. Analyze how agricultural practices shaped the Eastern Woodland Culture. Describe the cultural traditions of the Southwest.	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	0.1 - Early Inhabitants of the Americas. 0.2 - Great Basin Culture. 0.3 - Pacific Coast Culture. 0.4 - Eastern Woodland Culture . 0.5 Southwestern Culture	CYU's Module Quiz

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Module 1 <i>(updated 4/8/21)</i>	SS.9.4.4.16.2(A) Compare and contrast the motivations for exploration, conquest and colonization in North America by different European nations. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585—1763) SS.9.4.4.16.3(A) Identify the varied economic, political and religious motives of free and indentured European immigrants who settled in North America. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585—1763) SS.9.4.4.16.4(A) Explain the origin and growth of the Atlantic slave trade; describe its demographic, economic, and political impact on western Africa, Europe, and the Americas (North America, Caribbean, Central and South America), including the impact on enslaved Africans. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585—1763) SS.9.4.4.16.6(A) Compare and contrast the development of regional economies and labor systems in the British North American colonies (New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies), including regional differences in the experiences of indentured servants, enslaved	What forces and challenges shaped early settlements in Colonial America? Was colonial America a democratic society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain Spanish Explorers' Achievements • Describe Spanish Society in New-Spain and Peru • Evaluate the causes and effects of Spanish imperial policies in the American Southwest • Explain how the fur trade affected the French and the Indians in North America • Explain how and why Quebec was founded • Describe the French expansion into Louisiana • Describe how Jamestown was settled, why the colony struggled, and how it survived • Explain the relationship of Indians and settlers in the Southern Colonies • Discuss the settlement of Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia • Discuss why the Pilgrims left England and why they signed the Mayflower Compact • Summarize the government and society in the Massachusetts Bay Colony • Analyze the relationship between 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	1.1 Spanish Society. 1.2 The Fur Trade. 1.3 Jamestown Settlement. 1.4 The Mayflower Compact. 1.5 The Pennsylvania Colony. 1.6 Slavery in the Colonies. 1.7 Enlightenment and Great Awakening. 1.8 British Colonies. 1.9 Pontiac's Rebellion. 1.10 The First Continental Congress. 1.11 Declaration of Independence	CYU's Module Quiz

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	<p>Africans and indigenous people. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585—1763)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.16.7(A) Describe the growth of colonial societies in British North America, including the evolution of representative forms of government, increased ethnic and religious pluralism, and changing concepts of racial identity, gender roles and family organization. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585—1763)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.17.1(A) Describe the political and military events that caused some North American colonies to break with Great Britain, wage war and proclaim a new nation in 1776. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754—1800)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.17.2(A) Analyze the American revolutionaries' justifications, principles and ideals as expressed in the Declaration of Independence; identify the sources of these principles and ideals and their impact on subsequent revolutions in Europe, the Caribbean, and Latin America. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754—1800)</p>		<p>New Englanders and Native Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how Dutch New Netherlands became English New York • Describe William Penn's relationship with Indians in Pennsylvania • Compare and contrast the Pennsylvania Colony to other colonies • Explain how European immigration to the Colonies changed between the late 1600s and 1700s • Analyze the development of slavery in the Colonies • Describe the experience of enslaved Africans in the Colonies • Explore how English traditions influenced the development of colonial governments • Analyze the economic relationship between England and its colonies • Describe the influences of the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening on the 13 colonies • Explain the impact of geography on the economies of the New England, Middle and Southern Colonies • Compare and contrast differences in the social structure of the three major colonial regions • Describe the cultural life in the British Colonies • Describe the causes and major events of the French and Indian War • Analyze the causes and effects of Pontiac's Rebellion • Summarize how the wars and their outcomes changed the relationship between Britain and the colonies • Describe the Colonists' political heritage • Describe the methods the colonists used to protest British taxes • Understand the significance of the first Continental Congress in 1774 • Explain why fighting broke out to begin the American Revolution and the response of the Second Continental Congress • Describe the Loyalists view of the Patriots • Assess why Congress declared independence and the ideas underlying the Declaration of Independence 			
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<p>Module 2 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.4.17.1(A) Describe the political and military events that caused some North American colonies to break with Great Britain, wage war and proclaim a new nation in 1776. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754—1800)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.17.2(A) Analyze the American revolutionaries' justifications, principles and ideals as expressed in the Declaration of Independence; identify the sources of these principles and ideals and their impact on subsequent revolutions in Europe, the Caribbean, and Latin America. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754—1800)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.17.3(A) Develop a timeline of the major events and turning points of the American Revolution, including the involvement of other nations; analyze the reasons for American victory. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754—1800)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.17.4(A) Analyze the arguments about the organization and powers of the federal government between 1783 and 1800, including the debates over the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; explain the origins of the two-party political system and the significance of the election of 1800. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754—1800)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.18.2(A) Analyze how the expansion of United States territory and redefinition of borders affected the relationship of the United States with other nations, provided land for settlement, and resulted in political conflict. (Expansion and Reform: 1792—1861)</p>	<p>Was the American War for Independence inevitable?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the impact of the Declaration of Independence on the American Colonies and on the world at large • Explain the advantages the British held at the start of the war and the mistakes they made by underestimating the Patriots • Describe the frontier war • Evaluate the major military turning points of the war • Assess why the British failed to win the war in the South • Describe how the British were finally defeated • List the terms of the peace treaty • Explain how the war and the peace treaty affected minority groups • Assess the impact of the American Revolution on other countries • Explain how the states' new constitutions reflected republican ideals • Describe the structure and powers of the national government under the Articles of Confederations • Explain the development and effectiveness of the Articles of Confederation • Understand the reason leaders called for the Constitutional Convention • Summarize the rival plans of government proposed at the convention • Describe the compromises made in order to reach agreement on the Constitution • Summarize the arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution • Describe how the Constitution was ratified • Explain the principles of the Constitution • Describe the steps Washington's administration took to build the federal government • Analyze Hamilton's plans for the economy and the opposition to them • Explain how a two-party system emerged in the new nation • Explain how territorial expansion brought Americans into conflict with the British and with Native Americans • Explain the impact and challenges of westward movement, including the major land acquisitions, people's motivations for moving west, railroad construction, the displacement of Native Americans, and its impact on the developing American character • Summarize the origins and the 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>2.1 - Impact of the Declaration of Independence. 2.2 - The Frontier War. 2.3 - British Finally Defeated. 2.4 - The Peace Treaty. 2.5 - Articles of Confederation. 2.6 - Constitutional Convention. 2.7 - Ratification of the Constitution. 2.8 - Two-Party System. 2.9 - Territorial Expansion. 2.10 - The Louisiana Purchase. 2.11 War of 1812</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
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Module 3 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.18.1(A) Analyze the differential impact of technological change and innovation on regional economic development and labor systems. (Expansion and Reform: 1792—1861)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.18.2(A) Analyze how the expansion of United States territory and redefinition of borders affected the relationship of the United States with other nations, provided land for settlement, and resulted in political conflict. (Expansion and Reform: 1792—1861)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.18.4(A) Describe the efforts of individuals, communities and institutions to promote cultural, religious and social reform movements. (Expansion and Reform: 1792—1861)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.18.5(A) Analyze the strategies, goals and impact of the key movements to promote political, cultural (including artistic and literary), religious and social reform. (Expansion and Reform: 1792—1861)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.18.6(A) Evaluate the responses of both enslaved and free Blacks to slavery in the Antebellum period. (Expansion and Reform: 1792—1861)</p>	<p>How do people affect change in their society? How do challenges lead or force people to change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the key developments in the transportation revolution of the early 1800s • Analyze the rise of industry in the United States in the early 1800s • Describe some of the leading inventions and industrial developments in the early 1800s • Analyze why industrialization took root in the northern part of the U.S. • Describe the impact industrialization on northern life • Analyze the reasons that agriculture and slavery became entrenched in the South • Analyze the causes and effects of nationalism on domestic policy during the years following the war of 1812 • Describe the impact of nationalism on the nation's foreign policy • Summarize the struggle over the issue of slavery as the nation grew • The years after the War of 1812 were referred to as the 'Era of Good' • Analyze the movement toward greater democracy and its impact • Summarize the causes and effects of the removal of Native Americans in the early 1800s • Describe the Second Great Awakening • Explain why some religious groups suffered from discrimination in the mid-1800s • Trace the emergence of the Utopian and Transcendentalists movements • Describe the public school movement • Describe how reformers tried to improve the conditions of prisoners and people with mental illness • Evaluate the effectiveness of the temperance movement 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	3.1 Early 1800s 3.2 Industrialization 3.3 Nationalism 3.4 Movement Toward Greater Democracy 3.5 Utopian and Transcendentalists Movements 3.6 Temperance Movement 3.7 Abolition Movement 3.8 Seneca Falls Convention 3.9 Spanish Borderlands 3.10 California Gold Rush 3.11 Free-Soil Party	CYU's Module Quiz

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Module 4 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	SS.9.4.4.18.3(A) Analyze changes in the United States political system, including the simultaneous expansion and constriction of voting rights and the development of new political parties. (Expansion and Reform: 1792—1861) SS.9.4.4.19.1(A) Compare and contrast the regional economies, societies, cultures and politics of the North, South and West leading up to the Civil War. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877) SS.9.4.4.19.2(A) Describe the recurring antebellum debates over slavery and state's rights, popular sovereignty, and political compromise; analyze how the American political system broke down in the 1850s and culminated in southern Secession, the establishment of the Confederate States of America, and the Union response. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877) SS.9.4.4.19.3(A) Describe the course of the Civil War,	How did westward expansion impact America between 1800 and 1865? Why did feelings of sectionalism arise in America between 1800 - 1865?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the lives of enslaved and free African Americans in the 1800s • Identify the leaders and tactics of the abolition movement • Summarize the opposition to abolition • Identify the limits faced by American women in the early 1800s • Trace the development of the women's movement • Describe the Seneca Falls Convention and its effects • Trace the settlement and development of the Spanish borderlands • Explain the concept of Manifest Destiny • Describe the causes and challenges of westward migration • Explain the effects of the Mexican American War on the United States • Trace the causes and effects of the California Gold Rush • Describe the political impact of California's application for statehood • Contrast the economies, societies, and political views of the North and the South • Describe the role of the Free-Soil Party in the election of 1848 • Analyze why slavery in the territories was a divisive issue between North and South and how Congress tried to settle the issue in 1850 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze why the Fugitive Slave Act increased tensions between the North and South • Explain why fighting broke out in Kansas and the effects of that conflict • Assess how the Kansas-Nebraska Act was seen differently by the North and South • Analyze how deepening sectional distrust affected the nation's politics • Compare the positions of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas on the issue of slavery • Explain the effect of John Brown's raid on the slavery debate • Analyze why Southern states seceded from the Union • Assess the events that led to the outbreak of war • Contrast the resources and strategies of the North and South • Describe the outcomes and effects 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	4.1 Tensions Between the North and South 4.2 The Slavery Debate 4.3 Southern States Seceded from the Union 4.4 Early Battles of the Civil War 4.5 Emancipation Proclamation 4.6 Capturing Vicksburg 4.7 Battle of Gettysburg 4.8 Union Military Advantage 4.9 Final Events of the Civil War 4.10 North Won the War 4.11 Impact of the	CYU's Module Quiz

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	<p>identifying key political and military leaders, issues, events and turning points on battlefields and home fronts, in South, North and West. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.19.4(A) Describe significant individuals, groups and institutions involved in the struggle for rights for African-Americans; analyze the stages and processes by which enslaved African-Americans were freed and emancipation was achieved during the war. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.19.5(A) Describe how the political policies, innovations and technology of the Civil War era had a lasting impact on United States society. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.19.6(A) Outline the federal policies of war-time and post-war United States; explain the impact of these policies on Southern politics, society, the economy, race relations and gender roles. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p>		<p>of the early years of the Civil War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze why Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation and what it achieved Assess the different roles that African Americans played in the Civil War Explain what the Union gained by capturing Vicksburg Describe the importance of the Battle of Gettysburg Analyze how the Union pressed its military advantage after 1863 Analyze the final events of the Civil War Explain why the North won the war Assess the impact of the Civil War on the North and South Outline the course and outcome of the Civil War, including the role of African American military units; the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation; and the geographic, political and economic factors involved in the defeat of the Confederacy 		4.12 Outcome of Civil War	
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Module 5 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.19.4(A) Describe significant individuals, groups and institutions involved in the struggle for rights for African-Americans; analyze the stages and processes by which enslaved African-Americans were freed and emancipation was achieved during the war. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.19.6(A) Outline the federal policies of war-time and post-war United States; explain the impact of these policies on Southern politics, society, the economy, race relations and gender roles. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.19.7(A) Describe the content, context, and consequences of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; evaluate the successes and failures of the Reconstruction, including the election of 1876, in relation to freedom and equality across the nation. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.5(A) Describe "Jim Crow" racial segregation and disenfranchisement in the South, the rise of "scientific racism," the spread of racial violence across the nation, the anti-Chinese exclusion movement in the West, and the debates about how to preserve and expand freedom and equality. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>Was the Civil War worth its costs? Was it possible to have a peace of reconciliation after the Civil War? Should the South have been treated as a defeated nation or as rebellious states? Did the Reconstruction governments rule the South well?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail how President Lincoln and Congress differed over plans for Reconstruction Discuss how President Johnson's Reconstruction plan benefited former Confederates Explain the issues that divided the Republicans during the early Reconstruction Era Discuss why Moderates and Radical Republicans joined forces and their actions Detail why President Johnson was impeached and explain why the Senate acquitted him Discuss why African Americans were crucial to the election of 1868 and how Republicans responded to their support Explain the hope and expectations that African Americans had for their lives as freed people Assess how the Jim Crow laws and the Plessy v. Ferguson decision changed life for southern African Americans Evaluate how the Black Codes affected freed people Assess the drawbacks to the sharecropping system 	Direct instruction Graphic Aids	5.1 - Reconstruction Era. 5.2 - Reconstruction Plan. 5.3 - Divided Republicans. 5.4 - Moderates and Radical Republicans. 5.5 - President Johnson Impeached. 5.6 - Election of 1868. 5.7 - Freed African Americans. 5.8 - Plessy v. Ferguson. 5.9 - Black Codes 5.10 - Sharecropping	CYU's Module Quiz

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Module 6 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.19.6(A) Outline the federal policies of war-time and post-war United States; explain the impact of these policies on Southern politics, society, the economy, race relations and gender roles. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.19.7(A) Describe the content, context, and consequences of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; evaluate the successes and failures of the Reconstruction, including the election of 1876, in relation to freedom and equality across the nation. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850—1877)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.2(A) Analyze how immigration and internal migration changed the demographic and settlement patterns of the United States population. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.4(A) Explain changes in federal Indian policy, especially in the areas of removal, sovereignty, land ownership, education and assimilation; describe the impact of the federal policies and responses by indigenous nations. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>Can political freedom exist without an economic foundation? Does racial equality depend upon government action? Should African Americans have more strongly resisted the government's decision to abandon the drive for equality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the views of Booker T. Washington and Ida B. Wells • Compare and contrast the rights of whites and African Americans during Reconstruction • Discuss how African Americans attempted to improve their lives during the Reconstruction Era • Detail how some African Americans responded to harassment by the Ku Klux Klan • Explain why Reconstruction ended • Briefly describe the history of the Native Americans and their diverse culture before the westward expansion • Recognize sources of conflict between the Plains Indians and the U.S. government • Explain how Chief Joseph, Geronimo, and Sarah Winnemucca responded to the white's treatment of American Indians • Describe how the U.S. government tried to assimilate American Indians • Describe why the U.S. government created the American Indian reservation system 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>6.1 - Booker Washington and Ida Wells. 6.2 - Reconstruction Rights. 6.3 - African Americans Lives. 6.4 - Ku Klux Klan. 6.5 - End of Reconstruction. 6.6 - Native Americans. 6.7 - Plains Indians. 6.8 - American Indians. 6.9 - Assimilate American Indians. 6.10 - American Indian Reservation</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
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Module 7 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.20.2(A) Analyze how immigration and internal migration changed the demographic and settlement patterns of the United States population. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>Has the West been romanticized?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand why people migrated west • Describe how the U.S. government aided economic development in the West • Explain the difficulties that farm families faced on the Great Plains • Discuss how the environment influenced farming practices and daily life in the West • Explain what ranches were like • Describe how cattle and sheep ranching developed in the West • Discuss what life was like for cowboys and residents of a cattle town • Understand why the cattle boom on the open range ended • Explain the role mining and the transcontinental railroad played in bringing more people west • Discuss why large companies took over most mining operations and how this changed the lives of miners 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>7.1 - Migrating West. 7.2 - Development in the West. 7.3 - Great Plains. 7.4 - Farming Practices. 7.5 - Ranches. 7.6 - Cattle and Sheep Ranching. 7.7 - Cowboys. 7.8 - Cattle Boom Ending. 7.9 - Role Mining. 7.10 - Large Companies Taking Over.</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>

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Module 8 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	SS.9.4.4.20.1(A) Explain how technological innovation, heavy industrialization, and intensified boom-bust cycles of an unregulated capitalist economy led to changes in the nature of work, economic scale and productivity, the advent of the modern corporation, and the rise of national labor unions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)	How did the “Second Industrial Revolution” transform the U.S. ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how entrepreneurs took advantage of changes in business organization • Describe the arguments business leaders and social critics made about government's role in business • Explain how the development of steel and oil refining affected United States industry • Describe why Thomas Edison wanted to open a research laboratory and how it changed American life • Discuss how innovations in communications technology changed business practices and daily life in the United States • Discuss how new methods of marketing products changed American life • Discuss the rise of the daily newspaper and contributions made by new American authors • Discuss the role of government in the development of business • Recount the innovations that were made in transportation • Explain the working conditions that laborers faced in the new age of rapid industrialization 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	8.1 - Communications Technology. 8.2 - Government's Role in Business. 8.3 - Steel and Oil Refining. 8.4 - Thomas Edison. 8.5 - Communications Technology. 8.6 - New Methods of Marketing. 8.7 - The Daily Newspaper. 8.8 - Development of Business. 8.9 - Transportation Innovations. 8.10 - Rapid Industrialization.	CYU's Module Quiz
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Module 9 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.20.1(A) Explain how technological innovation, heavy industrialization, and intensified boom-bust cycles of an unregulated capitalist economy led to changes in the nature of work, economic scale and productivity, the advent of the modern corporation, and the rise of national labor unions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.2(A) Analyze how immigration and internal migration changed the demographic and settlement patterns of the United States population. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.3(A) Analyze how the shift to mechanized farming and industrial production changed patterns in social organization, consumption and popular culture, and domestic life, including the rapid growth of cities in diverse regions of the country. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>How successful were labor unions in improving the lives of workers in the late 1800s and early 1900s?</p> <p>How did employers, states and the federal government respond to the labor movement?</p> <p>Why was there such a great influx of immigration in the late 1800's?</p> <p>What was it like to immigrate to the United States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the Knights of Labor attempted to address the needs of many workers • Discuss how business reacted to strikes in the late 1800s, and how this affected unions • Give examples of union revolts and how they shaped the labor movement • Define the term corporation and describe its structure • Recount the results of the Second Industrial Revolution • Describe the typical journey of immigrants across the Atlantic Ocean • List and describe the countries that people came from as they immigrated to the United States • Understand that the Federal Government assumed the task of inspecting, admitting, rejecting, and processing all immigrants seeking admission to the U.S. in 1891 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	9.1 - Knights of Labor. 9.2 - Businesses React to Strikes. 9.3 - Union Revolts. 9.4 - Corporation and its Structure. 9.5 - Second Industrial Revolution. 9.6 - Immigrants to the United States. 9.7 - Immigration at Ellis Island. 9.8 - Challenges Immigrants Faced. 9.9 - Nativists Opposing New Immigration. 9.10 Urban Life	CYU's Module Quiz

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<p>Module 10 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.4.20.3(A) Analyze how the shift to mechanized farming and industrial production changed patterns in social organization, consumption and popular culture, and domestic life, including the rapid growth of cities in diverse regions of the country. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.7(A) Evaluate the effectiveness of political responses to the problems of industrialism, monopoly capitalism, urbanization and political corruption. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>To what extent did the Populist movement achieve its goals? How did American's social lives change during the late 1800's? Do political machines still exist?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the immigration process at Ellis Island • Explain the challenges immigrants faced as they settled in the United States • Describe where immigrants found assistance • Discuss how immigration changed during the late 1800s • Detail why nativists opposed new immigration • Explain what urban life was like for the poorest city-dwellers • Recognize how social reformers used settlement houses and churches to improve the lives of the poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the social values that the new class of wealthy city-dwellers expressed • Discuss how life changed for middle class Americans during the late 1800s • Explain the new form of popular music and theatre that developed in the late 1800s • Describe how outdoor activity and sports provided a source of leisure for Americans • Understand how colleges and public education changed during the late 1800s • Explain how corruption and illegal activities developed in many political machines • Discuss how political machines emerged in U.S. cities • Recognize the scandals that plagued the Grant administration • Recognize the events that led to the collapse of public support for the Tweed Ring • Discuss why Americans wanted political reform and analyze how the desire affected the Republican Party • Explain Chester Arthur's changing positions on civil service reform, and analyze how this affected his political party • Explain how President Harrison dealt with President Cleveland's reform • Explain the factors that led to economic hardships for farmers • Explain why farmers supported money backed by silver • Discuss what the farmers' movement hoped to achieve and what weakened their efforts 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>10.1 - Wealthy City-Dwellers. 10.2 - Outdoor Activity and Sports. 10.3 - Colleges and Public Education. 10.4 - Political Machines. 10.5 - Grant Administration. 10.6 - Boss Tweed Ring. 10.7 - President Cleveland's Reform. 10.8 - Economic Hardships for Farmers. 10.9 - Silver Affecting the Economy. 10.10 - Populist Party.</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>

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Module 11 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.20.1(A) Explain how technological innovation, heavy industrialization, and intensified boom-bust cycles of an unregulated capitalist economy led to changes in the nature of work, economic scale and productivity, the advent of the modern corporation, and the rise of national labor unions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.3(A) Analyze how the shift to mechanized farming and industrial production changed patterns in social organization, consumption and popular culture, and domestic life, including the rapid growth of cities in diverse regions of the country. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.4(A) Explain changes in federal Indian policy, especially in the areas of removal, sovereignty, land ownership, education and assimilation; describe the impact of the federal policies and responses by indigenous nations. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.20.6(A) Describe the major political and social reform movements of the Progressive Era; analyze their impact on individuals, communities and institutions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>Can reform movements improve American society and politics? . Were the Progressives successful in making government more responsive to the will of the people? Does government have a responsibility to help the needy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how silver affected the economy and the 1896 election • Recognize the issues that the Populist Party supported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the backgrounds of the reformers • Recognize issues that concerned progressives and explain how they tried to make changes • Specify issues the muckrakers addressed • Summarize how Progressive writers and thinkers viewed American society • Explain how reformers tried to improve life in the cities • Describe how reformers tried to improve moral standards • Discuss what the results of the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire were • List and describe the rulings that the Supreme Court made on labor laws • Discuss how immigrants were left out of some reforms and how they contributed to other reforms • Report on how African Americans and Native Americans organized to improve their lives • Recognize workplace problems that unions and progressives targeted • Summarize union successes and failures • Assess why child labor laws were necessary • Discuss and describe child labor at the turn of the century (1900) • Explain how reformers sought to improve city governments • Summarize the reforms that were enacted to make voting procedures more democratic • Describe the goals of progressive state leaders • Describe how the response to the miner's strike and Square Deal reflected President Roosevelt's governing style • Summarize why the government tried to regulate trusts and the food and drug industry 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	11.1 - Backgrounds of the Reformers. 11.2 - Issues Muckrakers Addressed. 11.3 - Reformers Improvements. 11.4 - Triangle Shirtwaist Fire. 11.5 - Immigrants Left out of Reforms. 11.6 - Union Successes and Failures. 11.7 - Child Labor Laws. 11.8 - Improving City Governments. 11.9 - The Square Deal. 11.10 - Food and Drug Industry.	CYU's Module Quiz
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - United States History

<p>Module 12 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.4.20.6(A) Describe the major political and social reform movements of the Progressive Era; analyze their impact on individuals, communities and institutions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>How successful were Progressive Era reforms in the period 1890-1920? How did America expand its influence around the world in the late 1800s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how American women gained the right to vote • Detail what progressive reforms were enacted during President Taft's administration • Discuss what divisions in the Republican Party led to the formation of the Progressive Party • Recognize the factors that ensured Woodrow Wilson's victory in the 1912 presidential election • Discuss how President Wilson attempted to help farmers and how successful his efforts were • Explain how Woodrow Wilson's proposals affected big business and U.S. citizens • Discuss the stand that Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt took on the environment • List and describe the major national parks created under Roosevelt • Describe the major causes of the Spanish-American War • Recount how Spain responded to the revolt in Cuba • Detail the major battles of the Spanish-American War • Discuss and describe the Rough Riders role in the Spanish-American War • Discuss what happened to the Philippines after the Spanish-American War • Explain the outcomes of the Spanish-American War 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>12.1 - American Women Right to Vote. 12.2 - President Taft's Administration. 12.3 - The Progressive Party. 12.4 - President Wilson's Efforts to Help. 12.5 - Woodrow Wilson's Proposals. 12.6 - Major National Parks. 12.7 - Spanish-American War. 12.8 - Major Battles of the Spanish-American War. 12.9 - Rough Riders. 12.10 - The Philippines.</p>	<p>CYU's Quiz</p>
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
<p>Module 13 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.4.20.8(A) Explain how the United States became a world power via trade and the imperialist acquisition of new territories. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>	<p>Why did European countries participate in imperialism and a race for colonies? How did Mexico gain independence?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the major factors that drove imperialism • Discuss how the United States acquired Hawaii • Summarize U.S. policy toward Latin America during the late 1800s and early 1900s • Assess American expansion in Latin America • Explain the major obstacles to building the Panama Canal • Discuss how the United States governed Cuba and Puerto Rico • List the major events of the Mexican Revolution • Detail the conflict with Mexico • Discuss why the U.S. intervened in Mexico • Discuss on the outcomes of the Mexican Revolution • Discuss how the nations of the world asserted power during the age of 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>13.1 - Driving Imperialism. 13.2 - Acquiring Hawaii. 13.3 - Latin America. 13.4 - Building the Panama Canal. 13.5 - U.S. Governed Cuba and Puerto Rico. 13.6 - Mexican Revolution. 13.7 - Conflict with Mexico. 13.8 - Nations Asserting Power. 13.9 - Expansion in the Pacific. 13.10 - Japan Becoming a World Power.</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imperialism • Discuss the American expansion in the Pacific • Describe how Japan became a world power 			
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Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
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Months 1-12

Module 14 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	SS.9.4.4.20.9(A) Describe the implications of United States involvement in World War I on domestic and foreign policy. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)	What were the causes and effects of WW1?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the major causes of unrest in Europe prior to WWI • Discuss the results of the strategy that was used during the early part of the war • Discuss why the war had settled into a stalemate • Recognize the events that led to U.S. entry into the war • Detail the challenges the U.S. faced while trying to remain neutral • Discuss how the U.S. prepared its military for World War I • Explain how the U.S. government prepared the nation for war • Explain the types of experiences Americans had while serving in Europe • Describe the global impact of World War I • Describe how organized labor and volunteers contributed to the war effort • Describe how U.S. involvement turned the tide of the war • Differentiate who used the different types of weapons and describe their impact • Recognize the weapons used during World War I • Recognize the leaders during World War I and at the Treaty of Versailles • List the final events of World War I • Summarize the terms of the Treaty of Versailles • Discuss why the U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles • Recognize the goals of President Wilson's Fourteen Points 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	14.1 - Unrest in Europe. 14.2 - War Stalemate. 14.3 - U.S. War Entry. 14.4 - U.S. Preparing for War. 14.5 - Global Impact of World War I. 14.6 - Organized Labor and Volunteers. 14.7 - Weapons of World War I. 14.8 - Treaty of Versailles. 14.9 - Final Events of World War I. 14.10 - President Wilson's Fourteen Points.	CYU's Module Quiz
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Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
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Months 1-12

Module 15 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	SS.9.4.4.20.5(A) Describe "Jim Crow" racial segregation and disenfranchisement in the South, the rise of "scientific racism," the spread of racial violence across the nation, the anti-Chinese exclusion movement in the West, and the debates about how to preserve and expand freedom and equality. (Development of an Industrial United	How did the causes and effects of the Red Scare affect Americans? What issues led to Prohibition in the 1920s and what problems contributed to its failure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the main causes of the strikes of 1919 and how most Americans reacted to the strikes • Describe some of the economic outcomes of demobilization • Discuss the cause and effects of the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks in Russia • Discuss what caused the public 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	15.1 - Strikes of 1919. 15.2 - Bolsheviks in Russia. 15.3 - Red Scare. 15.4 - 1928 Presidential Election. 15.5 - Harding	CYU's Module Quiz
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	<p>States: 1870—1920) SS.9.4.4.20.6(A) Describe the major political and social reform movements of the Progressive Era; analyze their impact on individuals, communities and institutions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870—1920)</p>		<p>hysteria of the Red Scare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recount why the Sacco and Vanzetti trial aroused public interest • Explain how Republican policies encouraged economic growth • Describe the issues that affected the outcome of the 1928 presidential election • Evaluate the negative and positive effects of the Harding administration • Discuss how the Republican Party overcame the political scandals of the Harding administration • Discuss why many Americans supported the Ku Klux Klan, and what factors led to a decline in that support • Recognize the actions that African Americans took to combat discrimination and violence • Discuss Mexican and Puerto Rican immigration during the 1920s • Explain how Henry Ford changed working conditions during the 1920s • Describe how American industries encouraged changes in consumer practices • Evaluate how the economic boom affected consumers and American businesses • Describe the advances in aviation, rocketry, and polar exploration • Assess the impact prohibition had on crime 		<p>Administration. 15.6 - Combat Discrimination and Violence. 15.7 - The 1920s. 15.8 - American Industries. 15.9 - Aviation, Rocketry, and Polar Exploration. 15.10 - Impact Prohibition Had on Crime.</p>	
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
<p>Module 16 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.4.21.1(A) Describe the contributions of individuals and communities in relation to the art, literature and music of the period. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.21.2(A) Analyze the economic causes of the Great Depression and the impact on individuals, communities and institutions. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p>	<p>Was the Great Depression inevitable?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine what the Scopes trial and the religious movements of the 1920s revealed about American Society • Explain the characteristics of the new youth culture • Discuss how celebrities and new forms of popular entertainment helped create a mass culture • Explain why the stock market crashed in 1929 • Recount why financial experts issues warnings about business practices during the 1920s • Discuss how the banking crisis and subsequent business failures signaled the beginning of the Great Depression • Recognize the main causes of the Great Depression • Assess how the Great Depression affected family life and the attitudes of Americans • Compare and contrast the hardships 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>16.1 - American Society. 16.2 - New Youth Culture. 16.3 - Creating a Mass Culture. 16.4 - Stock Market Crash in 1929. 16.5 - Great Depression. 16.6 - Great Depression Affecting American. 16.7 - Unemployment During the Great Depression. 16.8 - President Hoover's Administration. 16.9 - President Hoover's Policies. 16.10 - Franklin D. Roosevelt.</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>

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Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 17 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.21.1(A) Describe the contributions of individuals and communities in relation to the art, literature and music of the period. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.21.2(A) Analyze the economic causes of the Great Depression and the impact on individuals, communities and institutions. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.21.3(A) Analyze how the New Deal addressed the struggles of the Great Depression and transformed the role of government. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.21.4(A) Describe the role of the United States as an emerging world leader and its attempts to secure peace and remain neutral; explain the factors that led the United States to choose a side for war. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p>	To what extent does the American economy shape the American experience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the New Deal provided relief for the unemployed • Discuss how the New Deal promoted industrial and agricultural recovery • Explain how the New Deal improved the lives of ordinary Americans • Describe the criticisms aimed at the New Deal • Discuss the Roosevelt recession and describe the effect it had • Recount how the Second New Deal enabled President Roosevelt to win re-election easily in 1936 • Describe the subject matter that influenced American painters and music in the 1930s • Recognize the common themes that emerged in the novels, films, and plays of the New Deal Era • Discuss President Roosevelt's foreign policy before World War II • Assess Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany • Describe why tension between the United States and Germany developed • Explain how Benito Mussolini created a fascist state in Italy • Discuss the international response to fascism • Describe the actions China and Japan's military took during the 1920s and 1930s • Discuss how Joseph Stalin maintained power in the Soviet Union • Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Allied and Axis Powers in 1941 • Explain the early events of World War II 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	17.1 - The New Deal. 17.2 - Criticisms of the New Deal. 17.3 - The Second New Deal. 17.4 - American Painters and Music. 17.5 - President Roosevelt's Foreign Policy. 17.6 - Adolf Hitler's Rise to Power. 17.7 - Benito Mussolini. 17.8 - China and Japan Military. 17.9 - Joseph Stalin. 17.10 - Allied and Axis Powers.	CYU's Module Quiz

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Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 18 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.21.4(A) Describe the role of the United States as an emerging world leader and its attempts to secure peace and remain neutral; explain the factors that led the United States to choose a side for war. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.21.5(A) Identify major conflicts of World War II; compare and contrast military campaigns in the European and Pacific theaters. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.21.6(A) Evaluate the economic impact of the war, including its impact on the role of women and disenfranchised communities in the United States. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920—1945)</p>	<p>Should the US employ atomic (nuclear) weapons to defeat its enemies in war? Could the United States have done more to prevent the Holocaust? Was World War II justified by its results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the early turning points of the war in the Pacific Detail the major battles in Europe and North Africa 1942 Assess why Japan bombed Pearl Harbor Recognize locations where the Japanese military attacked after Pearl Harbor Detail how the Allies finally defeated Germany Detail how the Allies successfully invaded Normandy Define and describe the toll of the Holocaust Discuss the effect that the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa had on the war Discuss why the United States used atomic weapons against Japan Discuss the signed treaties that signified the end of WWII Explain the actions Allied forces took to stabilize Germany and Japan after the war Assess how the Marshall Plan helped block the spread of communism in Europe Describe how the Allied Powers tried war criminals and explain why some people were dissatisfied with the trials Explain how the U.S. Government tried to control the development of atomic weapons Explain how American reacted to the prospect of nuclear war 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	18.1 - 1942 Major Battles. 18.2 - Pearl Harbor. 18.3 - The Allies. 18.4 - The Holocaust. 18.5 - Iwo Jima and Okinawa. 18.6 - End of World War II. 18.7 - Stabilizing Germany and Japan. 18.8 - The Marshall Plan. 18.9 - Allied Powers War Criminals. 18.10 - Atomic Weapons.	CYU's Module Quiz
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 19 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.22.2(A) Compare and contrast market and command economic systems and their associated political ideologies; explain how these differences contributed to the development of the Cold War. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.3(A) Analyze the role of the United States in Southeast Asia, including the Vietnam War; evaluate the impact of the domestic response to the war. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.9(A) Evaluate the effectiveness of United States policies in ending the Cold War. (Post-World War II United States:</p>	<p>Is the world safer since the end of the Cold War? Was the Cold War inevitable? Was containment an effective policy to thwart communist expansion? Should the United States have feared internal communist subversion in the 1950s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail how the Soviet Union grew in Power to become a superpower Discuss what caused the Cold War and describe U.S. strategy during the Cold War Trace how the western Allies tried to limit Soviet expansion Discuss why the United Nations was founded and relate how it was organized Discuss the role of the United Nations Summarize the history of conflict in the Middle East Recount the events that led to the founding of the new country of Israel and describe how Arab countries 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	19.1 - Soviet Union. 19.2 - The Cold War. 19.3 - United Nations. 19.4 - Conflict in the Middle East. 19.5 - New Country of Israel. 19.6 - Golda Meir and King Hussein of Jordan. 19.7 - America's Fears of Communism. 19.8 - Mao Zedong. 19.9 - President Dwight Eisenhower.	CYU's Module Quiz

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	1945—1989)		<p>responsea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine how U.S. interests are served by the creation of an Israeli state • Discuss Golda Meir and King Hussein of Jordan's connections to the United States • Discuss how Senator Joseph McCarthy was able to play upon America's fears of communism • Discuss the ways the Chinese Communists gained control of China • Explain and react to Mao's victory • Explain Mao's national and international policies • Describe the methods that President Eisenhower used to promote U.S. interests abroad • Explain the effect the Korean War had on U.S. politics • Trace the factors that led to the escalation of the conflict in Korea 		19.10 - Korean war.	
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 20 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.22.1(A) Analyze the technological and societal changes that affected popular culture in the Post World War II era. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.6(A) Identify obstacles to the success of the various civil rights movements; explain tactics used to overcome the obstacles and the role of key leaders and groups. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.7(A) Evaluate the legacy and lasting effects of the various civil rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s; explain their connections to current events and concerns. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.5(I) Explain the roots of the various civil rights movements, including African-American, Native American, women, Latino American and Asian American. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p>	<p>Were the 1950s a time of great peace, progress, and prosperity for Americans? Should President Kennedy have risked nuclear war to remove missiles from Cuba? Does the image of John F. Kennedy outshine the reality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess how the trends in popular culture reflected the larger social changes among teenagers in the 1950s • Explain the major goals of President Truman's Fair Deal and relate whether they were accomplished • Discuss how the U.S. economy and American workers fared after World War II • Detail how President Eisenhower tried to manage the nation's problems • Explain the problems that the poorest Americans faced in the 1950s • Assess how television coverage influenced the presidential election of 1960 • Discuss how the Kennedy administration dealt with domestic issues • Explain how the Cuban missile crisis almost led to war • Discuss why the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba failed • Detail the controversy surrounding President Kennedy's assassination • Explain how Americans responded to the death of the President • Discuss how President Johnson's War on Poverty affected American communities • Recognize the problems that the Great Society programs addressed • Examine how the decisions of the Warren Court (1953-1969) 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	<p>20.1 - Popular Culture.</p> <p>20.2 - U.S. Economy after World War II.</p> <p>20.3 - Poorest Americans Problems.</p> <p>20.4 - Television Coverage of 1960 Election.</p> <p>20.5 - Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>20.6 - President Kennedy's Assassination.</p> <p>20.7 - War on Poverty.</p> <p>20.8 - Warren Court.</p> <p>20.9 - Civil Rights Bill.</p> <p>20.10 - Montgomery Bus Boycott.</p>	CYU's Module Quiz

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Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 21 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.22.3(A) Analyze the role of the United States in Southeast Asia, including the Vietnam War; evaluate the impact of the domestic response to the war. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.4(A) Analyze the causes and effects of the United States Secret War in Laos and how Hmong allies were impacted as a result of their involvement in this war. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.5(A) Explain the roots of the various civil rights movements, including African-American, Native American, women, Latino American and Asian American. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.6(A) Identify obstacles to the success of the various civil rights movements; explain tactics used to overcome the obstacles and the role of key leaders and groups. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.22.7(A) Evaluate the legacy and lasting effects of the various civil rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s; explain their connections to current events and concerns. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p>	<p>Is civil disobedience the most effective means of achieving racial equality? Is violence or non-violence the most effective means to achieve social change? Did the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s effectively change the nation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • influenced civil rights • Discuss what factors influenced the passage of the Civil Rights Bill • Discuss how civil rights demonstrators used nonviolence to achieve their goals and note what the effect was • Discuss how the Montgomery Bus Boycott was a major turning point in the Civil Rights Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail how the Brown decision affected school segregation and exposed conflict over the segregation issue • Explain how the Selma protest led to the Voting Rights Act • Discuss why early attempts to register voters in Mississippi failed • Discuss why the Freedom Summer project met with limited success • Discuss why nonviolent protest and the goal of racial integration lost support • Explain how Malcolm X's message differed from that of the major civil rights organizations during the 1960s • Discuss the assassination of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy • Explain the Civil Rights issues of the 1970s • Discuss the assassination of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy • Explain the Civil Rights issues of the 1970s • Discuss how the federal government tried to assist working women in the 1960s • Recognize the gains and setbacks the women's movement experienced during the 1970s • Describe the progress people with disabilities made in terms of federal law • Discuss Latino and Native American struggles for civil rights • Assess why China and France wanted to control Vietnam • Describe why President Kennedy increased U.S. involvement in Vietnam • Discuss why the United States refused to support Vietnamese Independence in the 1940s and 1950s • Explain the strategies the U.S. used in the Vietnam War • Discuss why some Americans opposed the war and describe how 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	21.1 - School Segregation. 21.2 - Selma Protest. 21.3 - Freedom Summer Project. 21.4 - Malcolm X. 21.5 - Assassination of MLK and Robert Kennedy. 21.6 - Working Women in the 1960s. 21.7 - Latino and Native American Struggles. 21.8 - Vietnam. 21.9 - Vietnamese Independence. 21.10 - Protests on American College Campuses.	CYU's Module Quiz

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Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 22 <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.4.22.3(A) Analyze the role of the United States in Southeast Asia, including the Vietnam War; evaluate the impact of the domestic response to the war. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.23.1(A) Describe the competing views about the role of government in American life since 1980. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980—Present)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.23.2(A) Explain how United States involvement in world affairs after the Cold War, including the global war on terror, continues to affect modern foreign policy. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980—Present)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.23.4(A) Analyze the impact of twenty-first century technological innovations on society. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980—Present)</p> <p>SS.9.4.4.23.5(A) Evaluate the United States' global economic connections and interdependence with other countries. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980—Present)</p>	<p>Is secrecy more important than the public's right to know in implementing foreign policy? Since the end of the Vietnam War, who was the most effective president? Was the Watergate scandal a sign of strength or weakness in the United States system of government?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the government responded Discuss why protests developed on the American college campuses Explain how Americans reacted to President Nixon's Plan to end the war Discuss why the Tet Offensive weakened many Americans' confidence in their government Evaluate the war's long-term effects on the American people Discuss why the United States agreed to a cease-fire in January of 1973 Explain how Nixon responded to economic problems Describe how President Nixon's domestic policy differed from those of President Johnson and President Kennedy Describe the role that the White House tapes played in President Nixon's resignation Summarize the issues surrounding the Watergate scandal Discuss new trends in the popular culture and new technological advances that developed during the 1970s Explain how the American population and family structure changed during the 1970s Summarize Americans' efforts to help clean up the environment Discuss why President Ford was unable to achieve his domestic-policy goals Report on how Ford attempted to continue Nixon's foreign policies Assess how Carter weakened U.S.-Soviet relations and relate how he helped achieve peace in the Middle East Contrast Carter's foreign policy with Nixon's and Ford's Recognize the causes and effects of the energy crisis Discuss how President Carter's handling of issued caused some Americans to lose faith in his administration Describe the factors that helped Ronald Reagan with the presidency in 1980 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	<p>22.1 - Tet Offensive.</p> <p>22.2 - War's Long-Term Effects.</p> <p>22.3 - President Nixon's Domestic Policy.</p> <p>22.4 - Watergate Scandal.</p> <p>22.5 - Changes During the 1970s.</p> <p>22.6 - Cleaning up the Environment.</p> <p>22.7 - President Ford's Domestic Policy.</p> <p>22.8 - President Carter's Domestic Policy.</p> <p>22.9 - The Energy Crisis.</p> <p>22.10 - Ronald Reagan.</p>	CYU's Module Quiz
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						

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<p>Module <i>(updated 3/9/21)</i></p>		<p>What is the purpose of expository writing? How should expository writing be organized? How do writers avoid plagiarism?</p>	<p>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate for the given writing prompt. Conduct research to answer a question and avoid plagiarism by following APA format for citations. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Use a writing process to develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, drafting, revising, editing, rewriting, and addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce expository writing.</p>	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>Writing Resource I. Writing Resource II.</p>	<p>Written Assignment</p>
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