

Social Studies: Advanced Placement U.S. History I/II

UNIT/ Weeks	Timeline/Topics	Essential Questions
2	<p><u>Settlement and Expansion of Colonial America.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early contacts among groups in North America • North American societies in the context of the Atlantic World • Spanish exploration and the development of colonies in the Americas • The rise of the English as an imperial power, including the conflict with the Spanish • Initial English colonial settlements, including successes and failures • The unique attributes of each of the colonies • The evolution of relations between the colonies and England, including the debate over citizenship and representation • The military conflicts with the French, culminating in the French and Indian War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the English nation-state rise between 1492 and 1607? • What important factors influenced this rise? • In what ways did later colonization efforts attempt to learn from earlier experiences? • To what extent was there religious freedom in the colonies? • What caused the conflict between the British and the Native American and French in 1754? • How did the war change the geopolitical standing of each group by the end of the war?
4	<p><u>Birth of a New Nation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and social causes of the French and Indian War • Military engagements and consequences of the French and Indian War • Growing tensions between the colonies and Parliament over taxation and representation • Diplomatic relations between the colonies, the British Parliament, and the French strategies of both sides in the Revolutionary War • Course of the battles of the Revolutionary War • Origins and structure of the Articles of Confederation • Political, social and economic challenges of the Critical Period • Circumstances surrounding the Constitutional Convention and the structure of the Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the American Revolution inevitable? • To what extent could either side have contributed to a peaceful resolution to their differences? • Which tactics proved more successful and why? Analyze the ways in which the colonists used both legal and extra-legal means of protesting. • Who were the greatest generals of the war and what made them so important? • In what ways were the Articles of Confederation designed to correct the perceived injustices of the colonial era? • What were the resulting strengths and weaknesses of the document?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument over ratification and the development of the Bill of Rights 	
4	<p><u>The Early National Period</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth of a new nation and struggle for identity • Growing pains of the New Republic • George Washington and the development of the role of the President • The debate over the Bank of the United States • The emergence of political parties • Foreign relations, including the Jay Treaty, the Pinckney Treaty, the XYZ Affair, the conflict with the Barbary Pirates, and the growing tensions with Europe during the Napoleonic Wars • Marbury v. Madison and the development of the role of the Supreme Court • Jeffersonian Republicanism, including policies regarding the Bank, Louisiana, Aaron Burr, and foreign relations; and elections from 1789 to 1812. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent could it be said that the Anti-Federalists prevailed in the fight over ratification? • In what ways did the United States government work to achieve stability, both domestically and internationally during the 1790's? • Should the Alien and Sedition Acts be viewed as unconstitutional, or were they just an early example of hardball politics? • Is it accurate to say that the Supreme Court did not become a co-equal branch of the government until after the appointment of John Marshall? • How effective was the United States in responding to the geopolitical challenges it faced during this period?
2	<p><u>The War of 1812 and Its Aftermath</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing pains of the New Republic • Foreign relations between the United States and France and Britain • Causes and course of the War of 1812 • Political, social, and economic aftermath of the War of 1812, including the death of the Federalist Party • The emergence of the Second Bank of the United States, and the conflict over internal improvements • The contested election of 1824 and the end of the Era of Good Feeling • Tariffs and the specter of nullification • Major decisions of the Marshall Court • The Monroe Doctrine and the growth of the United States in regional politics • The rise of immigration and nativism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the policies of the United States government new or merely a continuation of policies already in place? • How did the addition, and settlement, of southern and western lands contribute to the political struggle that resulted in the Civil War? • To what extent did the cotton boom fundamentally transform southern society, economically and culturally? • In that ways was the emergence of the factory economy of the north beneficial to the region and the nation? • What were the negative aspects of the new economy? • Why is this period often considered the golden age for American transportation?

2	<p><u>Jacksonian Democracy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circumstances surrounding the elections of 1824 and 1828 • Rise of the Jacksonian Democratic party, including its beliefs, policies, and important members • Four Main Crises of the Age of Jackson • The expanding view of democracy (spoils system, rotation in office) • The Native American question (court cases and Indian removal) • The nullification crisis, and economic issues of the period (Second Bank of the United States and the Panic of 1837) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the Jacksonian Democrats truly the guardians of the Constitution, political democracy, individual liberty, and equality of economic opportunity? • In what ways did Andrew Jackson differ from his predecessors and in what ways did he continue the traditions or reflect the traditional values of the early national period? • To what extent did The Jacksonian Period live up to its characterization as the era of the "common man" in terms of economic development, politics, and expansion? • In what ways did the conflicts over nullification and the bank point to the larger sectional, economic, and political tensions in the Jacksonian age?
3	<p><u>Reform Era Policies and Practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in immigration, urbanization, industrialization • Social and cultural reactions to the industrial age, including the Second Great Awakening, Utopian movements, and reformers • Reform movements involving treatment of the poor, the blind, the deaf, the insane, and criminals • The temperance movement; reform movements involving civil rights, including the status of slaves and women • Artistic and philosophical movements of the age, including the Hudson River School, romantic authors, and transcendentalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the reform and Utopian movements a reflection of Jacksonian ideals, and to what extent were they a reaction to those ideals? • In what ways did the philosopher, reformers, artists, and authors of this time period contribute to the development of a uniquely American identity? • What were the larger social goals of the reformers, and to what extent were they successful in achieving these? • In what ways were strides made by advocates for abolitionism, temperance, and women's rights? Which group made the most progress?
3	<p><u>Westward Expansion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in westward expansion, specifically independence in Texas and statehood issues involving slavery • Life on the trail • Oregon and California • Border crisis involving Mexico and the Mexican War • Negotiation of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and shifting power structure in North America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What effect did John Tyler's presidency have upon the sectional tensions of the era? • What motivated settlers to come to Texas in the 1820s and 1830s? • How did these motives contribute to the conflict that led to Texan independence? • What were the issues in the debate over the admission of Texas to the Union? • How did the gold rush and the establishment of the Oregon Trail contribute to manifest destiny and the growing sectional crisis?

4	<p><u>The Coming of the Civil War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of the Mexican War in terms of land acquisition, slavery, economics, and politics • The Four Horsemen of the American Apocalypse, including Uncle Tom's Cabin • The Kansas-Nebraska Act • The Dred Scott Decision • John Brown's Raid • Sectionalism and the Secession Crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways did the debates over immigration and expansion merely mask the conflict over slavery? • At what point did secession become inevitable? • Provide supporting evidence for why you believe the Civil War could have been avoided before that point-or not. • To what extent did the "Four Horsemen of the American Apocalypse" contribute to the growing division in the country?
3	<p><u>Era of the Civil War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak of the military conflict between north and south, and the course of the war • Political, diplomatic, social, and economic consequences of the war, north and south • Religion and the abolitionist cause • The Emancipation Proclamation and its effects on the war effort and the slave population • Generals and leadership during the crisis, north and south 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the military fortunes of the North and South shaped by their generals and the political fortunes shaped by the leaders? • In what ways and to what extent did the nature of warfare change as a result of the Civil War? • Who are the heroes of this time period and what makes them so? • Was it inevitable that the South would lose the Civil War? Why or why not?
3	<p><u>Reconstruction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing models for Reconstruction: Presidential, Congressional, and White Southern • The assassination of President Lincoln and its implications for Reconstruction and the policies of Andrew Johnson • Military occupation of the South • The emergence of black republican governments • Impeachment of Andrew Johnson • Radicalization of Reconstruction • 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments • White resistance, the KKK and the spiral of violence; and readmitting southern states • The Grant scandals, the restoration of conservative white governments, and the gradual denial of black rights in the South. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the assassination of Lincoln contribute to harsher Reconstruction policies? • Trace the ways in which Congress attempted to secure right for freed slaves and the steps southern states took to obstruct Congressional actions. • In what ways did the impeachment of Andrew Johnson reveal the fault lines of American politics in the years following the Civil War? • How did the scandals of the Grant administration undermine the goals of Reconstruction? • To what extent was Congressional Reconstruction a success?
3 (End of Year I)	<p><u>Westward Expansion and Industrialization</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent is "The Gilded Age" an apt description of the time period?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic effects of post-bellum industrialization in the North and the South • The expanding economic power of the United States in the world economy • Impact of an unregulated economy on the development of heavy industry and the emergence of business tycoons • Case studies on Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, and Vanderbilt • Early attempts to rein in big business by the government at the state and federal levels • Westward expansion as seen in the context of the railroad industry and emerging economic interests • Conflicts between Native Americans and settlers, ranchers, and miners and military conflicts with Native Americans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways did the court undermine Reconstruction efforts to bring about racial equality? • What factors contributed to American industrialization in the late 19th century? • FRQ: To what extent was the policy of the United States toward Native Americans a continuation of an early policy and to what extent was it new? •
4	<p><u>The Gilded Age</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization, urbanization, and cultural transformations • Domestic and global challenges and the creation of mass culture • Cultural effects of deregulation, industrialization, and westward expansion • Urbanization and the competing ideals of city and rural life in America • Immigration, minority rights, and a rigid class system • Corruption and machine politics in state and local governments • The rise of agrarian discontent and the Populist response • Competing arguments about the proper role of government in this era, leading to an introduction of Progressive ideals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did state/federal governments attempt to regulate big business during the last quarter of the 19th century? • In what ways did reform movements and organizations attempt to solve the social problems facing U.S. society? • To what extent was society "reformed" by these efforts?
4	<p><u>The Progressive Era</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressivism defined • Goals of Progressivism and types of Progressives • Muckrakers, social reform, and the use of the media to achieve social, economic, and political goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the root causes of the Progressive movement? • Why did the movement flourish in the north and west, but lack support in the south? • To what extent did state and local governments influence the movement at the national level? • Is it accurate to describe Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson as progressives?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radical movements, the IWW and Socialist Party • The changing role in government (including state and local) • Role of Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson in promoting Progressive agendas at the federal level • Successes and failures of the Progressive Era 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who was the most Progressive and why? • Who was the least Progressive and why? • Were the conditions of farmers, the poor, women, and African-Americans improved by progressive reforms from the Election of 1896 to the outbreak of World War I?
3	<p><u>From Isolation to Imperialism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization, urbanization, and cultural transformation • Domestic and global challenges and the creation of mass culture • Early expansionism from young America to the Chilean and Venezuelan conflicts • Mahan, Coaling Stations, the building of the United States Navy, and initial imperialistic efforts, including Hawaii; American involvement and influence in the Spanish-American War, the Filipino Insurrection, and the Panamanian Crisis • Mexico, American involvement, the Tampico Incident, and Pancho Villa • Non-intervention in European affairs at the outbreak of the first World War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the domestic and international policies of Theodore Roosevelt reflect the values of his era? • What were the causes, course, and effects of the Spanish-American War? • What were the chief arguments of the imperialists and anti-imperialists; • What was the particular significance of the Roosevelt corollary? • How did the American interest in the development of a canal in Panama evolve? •
3	<p><u>World War I and the Aftermath</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and global challenges and the creation of mass culture • Initial opposition to American involvement in the First World War • The Lusitania, the Sussex Pledge, the Zimmerman Telegram, and unrestricted submarine warfare • The course of the war, before and after American involvement • Civil Rights for Americans during and after the war • The Treaty of Versailles and the Senate fight over ratification and the League of Nations • Warren G. Harding, Normalcy, and the end of the Progressive Era • Social, political, economic, and cultural trends during the 1920s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways were American relations with Mexico a demonstration of the United States as the dominant power in the hemisphere? • How did regional relations evolve during this period? • What were the events and policies that culminated in the decision to go to war in 1917? • Assess Woodrow Wilson in terms of his wartime leadership and his vision for a post war world. • In what ways were the League fight and the Red Scare emblematic of the shift in America's world view in the years following the Great War? • Were the major social issues and conflicts of the Twenties uniquely modern, or were they merely continuations of earlier issues and conflicts? • To what extent is the following statement valid: "The Twenties were the new Gilded Age." To what extent did the writers and

		artists of the Twenties reflect and challenge traditional American values?
4	<p><u>The Great Depression and the New Deal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic trends in the wake of the First World War, and the collapse of the world economy The Stock Market crash, crop failures, and the collapse of the banking industry by 1932 The Bonus Army, Hoovervilles, and the social crisis surrounding the election of 1932 FDR, Hundred Days, the First and Second New Deals, and the recasting of the role of government Court challenges to the New Deal programs, and other dissenting voices, including economic and religious critics The overall effects of the New Deal programs on the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the underlying causes of the Great Depression and the initial attempts by the Hoover administration to mitigate its effects? To what extent did the reforms of the New Deal truly transform the role of government, and to what extent did they merely build upon an earlier foundation? What was the evolution of the conflict between FDR and the Supreme Court from the beginning of his first term to the beginning of the Second World War? What were the major arguments made by New Deal critics? To what extent did Americans accept and approve of the changes wrought by New Deal policies and legislation? How did FDR reconcile his own beliefs about intervention with the isolationist mood of the country at the time?
4	<p><u>America and the Second World War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American isolationism in the 1930s, the Neutrality Acts, and the slow drift toward intervention by 1941 Pearl Harbor, involvement in the War, mobilization, and its effects on American economy, society, and politics Civil liberties during the war, especially the status of Japanese Americans The course of the war in the Pacific and in Europe, including the dropping of the atomic bomb and the end of the war Diplomacy during the war, from the Atlantic Charter to the Potsdam Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citing leaders, battles, and other events, what were the high points, low points, and turning points of the war in Europe? Citing leaders, battles, and events, what were the high points, low points, and turning points of the war in the Pacific? To what extent can the two wars be compared in terms of (a) treatment of minorities, (b) opportunities for women, (c) civil liberties, and (d) plans for the post-war order? Trace the course of diplomatic relations between allies from the beginning of the war to the end. How did the goals and strategies change over time? What were the arguments for and against dropping the atomic bomb in 1945?
3	<p><u>Origins of the Cold War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emergence of two opposing superpowers Containment, the Marshall Plan, NSC-68, and the growing military and economic burden of the Cold War Initial conflicts in Greece and Turkey produce the Truman Doctrine as a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways was the Marshall Plan an attempt to avoid the mistakes that had been made after the Treaty of Versailles? To what extent did relations break down between the United States and the Soviet Union in the wake of the Second World War? In what ways did the containment policy and the fallout from the Chinese Revolution contribute to the culture of fear and conservatism during the 1950s?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of Korea, the invasion of the south in 1950 and the course of the Korean Conflict • The role of the United States in Cold War conflicts in Egypt, Hungary, French Indochina, and Cuba • Kennedy and the Cold War: Bay of Pigs, Berlin, and the Space Race 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were the Bay of Pigs, the Space Race, and the Cuban Missile Crisis related?
2	<p><u>Cold War Culture and Society</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in popular media and culture during the 1950s and 1960s • The Red Scare and its impact on cultural conformity, and the backlash against that conformity during the 1960s • The modern civil rights movement, including Brown v. Board, the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Sit- Ins, the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act, Dr. Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Huey Newton, the Black Panthers • Civil rights movements by other groups, including women, Native Americans, and gays • Post-war religious trends • The emergence of anti-institutionalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who were the great figures in post-war art and literature? Specifically, what did their work say about the post-war society and values? • To what extent was the sexual revolution revolutionary? • To what extent was the sexual revolution a continuation of past movements? • What were the high and low points of the Civil Rights Movement, from 1954 to 1968, and to what extent were the civil rights of African Americans extended? • How did the role of students evolve during this period?
2	<p><u>The Vietnam War and the Aftermath</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dien Bien Phu, Ho Chi Minh, the assassination of Diem, and the growth of American involvement in French Indochina • The Gulf of Tonkin incident and the expansion of American involvement in the war • The course of the war from 1964 to 1975, including bombing campaigns of the North, the Tet Offensive, the incursion into Cambodia, the Paris Peace Accords, and the Fall of Saigon • American support for and opposition to the war in Vietnam, and its effects on the political, economic, and social situation in the United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways did the war in Vietnam reflect the geopolitical struggles of the Cold War? • To what extent did growing discontent with the war influence changes in American policy between 1968 and 1975? • How effective were the tactics used by opponents of the war? • To what extent was the counterculture movement driven by opposition to the war, and to what extent were other contributing factors at work?

<p>1 (End of Part II)</p>	<p><u>Sound Bite Society</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politics and economics at the end of the 20th Century • Society at the end of the 20th Century- A Global Society • The U.S. in the post-Cold War world • The New Conservatism, the Reagan years • Increasing prosperity and global responsibilities after WWII • Globalization and redefining national identity • Watergate, the resignation of President Nixon, and the emerging distrust of government • Expanding role of the popular media • Modern religion and political activism • The election of 2000 and terrorism and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What ways did the various Middle Eastern conflicts first symbolize and later replace the major conflicts of the Cold War? • To what extent were the Reagan/Bush presidencies successful in rolling back reforms of the New Deal and Great Society and in reshaping the role of government? • To what extent was America transformed by societal changes—from television to race relations to AIDS and crack cocaine? • How did the role of the President change in the years from the Watergate scandal through the terrorist attacks of September 11th?
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