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| **Unit 1** | **Period 1**  **1491—1607** | **Period #1 introduces students to the approaches of a historian and to the course in general. It engages students in our first look at cultural diffusion and conflict, as it relates to Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans within the Columbian Exchange. Focus will be on the various interpretations of historians and bias that can be seen in primary and secondary sources.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #1 include:**   * Pre-Columbian Indian Cultures [pre—1492] * Spanish Exploration & Colonization [1492—1607] * European Renaissance [1250—1450] * Protestant Reformation [1517—1650] * English Exploration [16th century] * French Exploration [16th century] |
| **Unit**  **2** | **Period 2**  **1607—1754** | **Period #2 outlines the variances in the British-American Colonies and their growing sense of identity. The skill most developed within this unit is the appropriate use of relevant historical evidence using primary source documents in the research of various aspects of the era.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #2 include:**   * British Colonies Established [1607—1732] * Development of Colonial Government [1619—1750] * Salutary Neglect [1650—1763] * English Civil War [1642—1651] * Cromwellian England [1649—1660] * Restoration of Charles II [1660] * King Philip’s (Metacom) War [1675—1676] * European Enlightenment [1640—1790] * Great Awakening [1730—1750] * Colonial Wars [1689—1748] |
| **Unit 3** | **Period 3**  **1754—1800** | **Period #3 helps students learn about the movement for American independence and the development of early American government based on democratic principles and the debates inherent in the building of the new republic. Students continue to work on the appropriate use and analysis of historic evidence.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #3 include:**   * French & Indian War [1754—1763] * Colonial-British Debate Policy [1763—1775] * American Revolution [1775—1783] * Articles of Confederation [1781—1789] * Critical Period [1783—1789] * Constitutional Convention [May-September 1787] * Federalist Era [1789—1801] * First National Bank of the United States [1791—1811] * First Two-Party System, Federalists & Democratic-Republicans [1793—1820] * “Quasi-War” with France [1798—1800] * Revolution of 1800 |
| **Unit**  **4** | **Period**  **1800—1848** | **Unit #4 helps students examine the diverging cultures and economies of the North and South, and witness the growing competition for primacy in the West. Students again practice using a variety of historical thinking skills, including comparison within time periods (e.g. slavery in the North and South) and across time periods (e.g. principles of the Federalists and the Whigs).**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #4 include:**   * Jeffersonian Era [1801—1825] * Louisiana Purchase [1803] * Corps of Discovery [1804—1807] * War of 1812 [1812—1814] * “American System” & Economic Nationalism [1816—1828] * Manufacturing North * Second Bank of the United States [1816—1836] * Era of “Good feelings” [1817—1821] * Missouri Compromise [1820] * Age of Jackson [1829—1849] * Nullification Crisis [1828—1833] * Texas Revolution [1835—1836] * Second Two-Party System, Democrats & Whigs [1830—1852] * Trail of Tears [1838—1839] * Economic Depression [1837—1846] * Texas Annexation Issue [1836—1845] * Second Great Awakening [1820—1860] * The “Old South” * Antebellum Reform Movements [1830—1860] * Abolition * Education * Women’s Rights * Temperance * Prison & Asylums |
| **Unit**  **5** | **Period**  **1844—1877** | **Unit #5 traces the various causes and consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Students are asked to consider the extent to which the political goals of the Union were resolved by the war and its aftermath. Students use the skill of interpretation to answer the preceding question, as they examine the varied historical interpretations of the causes in reconstructing America.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #5 include:**   * Manifest Destiny [1803—1846] * Mexican War [1846—1848] * California “Gold Rush” [1848—1850] * California Annexation Issue [1849—1850] * Compromise of 1850 * Kansas-Nebraska Crisis [1854—1857] * Third Two-Party System, Democrats & Republicans [1856—Present] * Civil War [1861—1865] * Reconstruction [1865—1877]   -Presidential Reconstruction  -Congressional Reconstruction  -Amendments 13-15   * Compromise of 1877 |
| **Unit**  **6** | **Period**  **1865—1898** | **Unit #6 helps students learn about the closing of the Western Frontier and its impact, as well as the benefits and hardships associated with the growth of immigration, industry, and cities (primarily in the East and Midwest). Making historical arguments is important in this unit when students take positions on the industrialists and the role of business in transforming America into a modern nation.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit 6 include:**   * Indian Wars [1864—1890] * The New South [1865—1890] * Second Industrial Revolution [1859—1900] * Rise of Big Business * Organized Labor * Era of Immigration & Urbanization [1870—1910] * Gilded Age Politics [1877—1900] * Agrarian Revolt [1877—1900] * Populist Movement [1890—1900] * Presidential Election of 1896 |
| **Unit 7** | **1898—1945** | **Unit #7 is broken into two parts and students will be assessed on both parts separately on two different tests. The unit traces themes of reform and America’s reaction to it, the Twenties, the Depression, and FDR’s New Deal of the 1930s. Students will also understand the dynamic values of American foreign policy as it evolved from isolationism to an interventionist status during and following World War II.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #7A include:**   * Spanish-American War [April-August, 1898] * Big Stick Diplomacy [1901—1909] * Progressive Era [1901—1917] * Presidents & Policies * Amendments 16-19 * World War I [1914—1919] * America in the Great War [1917—1919] * Roaring Twenties [1920s] * Great Depression [1929—1941] * Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidency [1933—1945] * First New Deal [1933—1934] * Second New Deal [1935]   **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #7B include:**   * American Isolationism [1919—1941] * Growth of Italian Fascism, Nazi Germany, & Japanese Imperialism [1931—1939] * World War II [1939—1945] * Pearl Harbor [1941] * America in World War II [1941—1945] * End of the War & Postwar America [1945] |
| **Unit 8** | **Period**  **1945—1980** | **Unit #8 helps students examine developments in postwar America, using contextualization to see connections within the Cold War across place and time and to explore the reach of the Civil Rights Movement in post-World War II America. Students will also focus on the culture of conformity in the 1950s, the Counterculture Movement of the 1960s, the rise of Women’s Rights, the early Environmental Movement, Vietnam, and the Nixon-Ford-Carter Years of the 1970s.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #8 include:**   * Atomic Age & Early Cold War Era [1945—1960] * Korean Conflict [1950—1954] * Eisenhower Years [1953—1961] * Conforming Culture of the 1950s * Space Race [1957—1969] * Kennedy-Johnson Years [1961—1969] * New Frontier * Great Society * Vietnam Conflict [1954—1975] * Civil Rights Movement [1950—1968] * Cultural Change in the 1960s * Nixon-Ford-Carter Years [1969—1981] * Crisis in Confidence of the 1970s * Presidential Election of 1980 |
| **Unit 9** | **Period**  **1980—2017** | **Unit #9 helps students learn about the foreign and domestic impacts resulting from the end of the Cold War and analyze the responsibilities and challenges facing America as a superpower in a globalized world. This unit offers opportunity for comparison of current events to examples from America’s past, as well as reflection on and evaluation of the United States’ ascendency in the world.**  **Primary Historic Periods in Unit #9 include:**   * Ronald Reagan’s Presidency [1981—1989] * Rise of American Conservatism [1964—1993] * Gulf War [1991] * Clinton Years [1993—2001] * Rise of Global Terrorism [1993—Present] * Presidential Election of 2000 * George W. Bush Presidency [2001—2009] * September 11th Terrorist Attacks [2001] * Invasion & Occupation of Afghanistan [2001—Present] * Iraq War, Operation Iraqi Freedom [2003] * Presidential Election of 2008 * Barack Obama Presidency [2009—2017] |