

# INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

## Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

### American History

#### Settling of the West

##### **Big Idea**

In the 1800s, growing numbers of white settlers move to the West, and Native Americans lose their lands. Railroads cross the nation, and both the cattle kingdom and Populism rise and fall.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- What are some of the most important jobs that would accompany the settlement of a wild and unsettled west?
- What aspects of our culture might keep Native Americans and white settlers from living together peacefully?
- How does the issue of private property rights differ from the concept of property held by Native Americans?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- Pursuit of economic opportunity leads settlers to push westward. Settlers confronted established Native American cultures. With the help of cowboys, the cattle industry thrives as the Native American culture of the Great Plains declines.
- The promise of cheap, fertile land draws thousands of settlers westward to seek their fortunes as farmers. Settlers face extreme hardships in taming the land.
- Farmers band together to address their economic problems giving rise to the populist movement. Economic troubles lead to clashes over silver or gold as the basis of monetary system.

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Describe how the perspectives of cultural groups helped to create political action groups such as
- Analyze the perspectives that are evident in African-American, American Indian and Latino art, music, literature and media and how these contributions reflect and shape culture in the United States.
- Explain how Jim Crow laws legalized discrimination based on race.
- Analyze the struggle for racial and gender equality and its impact on the changing status of minorities since the late 19th century.
- Explain the effects of immigration on society in the United States
- Explain how perceptions and characteristics of geographic regions in the United States have changed over time including
- Describe how changes in technology, transportation and communication affect the location and patterns of economic activities and use of productive resources.
- Analyze the geographic processes that contributed to changes in American society.

# INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

## Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

### American History

#### **Industrialization**

##### ***Big Idea:***

Technological innovations and the growth of the railroad industry help fuel an industrial boom. Some business leaders follow corrupt practices, and workers suffering harsh working conditions try to organize.

##### ***Essential Questions:***

- How did the United States become an industrial power in the late nineteenth century?
- What were the regional divisions in the nation's economy in the late nineteenth century?
- How did industrial development affect the class relations of this period?
- How is American society changing in this period?
- How did women's lives change in the new industrial era?

##### ***Main Ideas:***

- Industrial booms as natural resources, creative ideas, and growing markets fuel technological development.
- The growth and consolidation of the railroads benefit the nation but lead to corruption and regulation.
- The expansion of industry in the North results in the growth of big business and in the formation of unions by laborers seeking to better their working conditions and pay.

##### ***Skills & Objectives:***

- Explain the effects of industrialization in the United States in the 19th century
- Analyze the development and impacts of labor unions, farm organizations and business organizations on the United States economy.
- Evaluate the effects of specialization, trade and interdependence on the economic system of the United States.
- Analyze the reasons for the rise and growth of labor organizations in the United States (i.e., Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations) including
  - a unregulated working conditions
  - laissez-faire policies toward big business
  - violence toward supporters of organized labor
  - violence toward supporters of organized labor

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**American History**

- Analyze the impact of industrialization and the modern corporation in the United States on economic and political practices with emphasis on
  - laissez-faire policies
  - monopolies
  - standard of living
- Explain the effects of industrialization in the United States in the 19th century including
  - changes in work and the workplace
  - Immigration and child labor and their impact on the labor force
  - modernization of agriculture
  - urbanization
  - the emergence of a middle class and its impact on leisure, art, music, literature and other aspects of culture

## INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

### Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

#### American History

#### Urbanization/Immigration

##### **Big Idea:**

The population rises as immigrants supply a willing workforce for urban industrialization and a political base for many urban politicians. Abuse in local and national government prompts calls for reform.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- What were the characteristics of city politics in this period?
- In what ways were state governments the laboratories of democracies?
- What were the major insurgent political movements of the time?
- How did developments in technology and science influence progressivism?
- How did Progressive reform influence national politics?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- The rapid growth of cities creates many changes: how to provide adequate housing, transportation, water, and sanitation and how to fight and crime.
- The political machine emerges as cities attempt to deal with the problems of rapid urbanization. Local and national political corruption during the Gilded Age leads to a call for reform.
- African Americans lead the fight against institutionalized racism in the form of voting restrictions and Jim Crow laws.
- Social and economic changes during the late 19th century create broad reform movements in American society.
- Many of the social and economic changes giving rise to progressivism lead women into public life as reformers and workers.

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Explain the effects of industrialization in the United States in the 19th century including
  - changes in work and the workplace
  - immigration and child labor and their impact on the labor force
  - modernization of agriculture
  - urbanization
  - the emergence of a middle class and its impact on leisure, art, music, literature and other aspects of culture

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  - laissez-faire policies
  - monopolies
  - standard of living
- Analyze the reasons for the rise and growth of labor organizations in the United States (i.e., Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations) including
  - unregulated working conditions
  - laissez-faire policies toward big business
  - violence toward supporters of organized labor
- Explain the goals and outcomes of the late 19th and early 20th century reform movements of Populism and Progressivism with emphasis on
  - urban reforms
  - conservation
  - business regulation and antitrust legislation
  - the movement for public schooling
  - the regulation of child labor
- Explain how Jim Crow laws legalized discrimination based on race.
- Explain the effects of immigration on society in the United States
- Analyze the geographic processes that contributed to changes in American society including
  - industrialization and post-industrialization
  - urbanization and suburbanization
  - immigration
- Evaluate the effects of specialization, trade and interdependence on the economic system of the United States.
- Analyze the development and impacts of labor unions, farm organizations and business organizations on the United States economy.
- Demonstrate how United States governmental policies, including taxes, antitrust legislation and environmental regulations affect individuals and businesses.
- Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on
- Explain the effects of industrialization in the United States in the 19th century including
- Explain the goals and outcomes of the late 19th and early 20th century reform movements of Populism and Progressivism with emphasis on.
- Describe how the perspectives of cultural groups helped to create political action groups.
- Analyze the struggle for racial and gender equality and its impact on the changing status of minorities since the late 19th century.
- Explain the effects of immigration on society in the United States.

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#### **American History**

- Explain how perceptions and characteristics of geographic regions in the United States have changed over time including.
- Analyze the geographic processes that contributed to changes in American society.
  - urbanization and suburbanization
  - immigration
- Analyze the development and impacts of labor unions, farm organizations and business organizations on the United States economy.
- Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on
- Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences including

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### American History

#### Imperialism

**Big Idea:** To compete with other world powers and to preserve democracy, America gains colonies overseas and enters WWI, although some Americans object.

#### **Essential Questions:**

- What was the significance of the Spanish American War?
- How did America extend its power over seas after the Spanish American War?
- How did the United States get involved in WWI?
- What were the political and social trends in America during WWI?

#### **Main Ideas:**

- Economic and cultural factors convince U. S. policymakers to join the competition for new markets in territories overseas, including Hawaii.
- The United States goes to war with Spain over Cuban Independence and emerges with colonies in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.
- Long-term tensions erupt into a devastating war among European nations, while the United States tries to remain neutral.
- The war unleashes a series of disruptions in American society as the U.S. government attempts to meet the demands of modern warfare.

#### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Trace the development of the United States as a world power with emphasis on
  - the Spanish-American War
  - United States imperialism in the Far East, South Pacific, Caribbean and Central America
- Trace the development of the United States as a world power with emphasis on
- Evaluate the effects of specialization, trade and interdependence on the economic system of the United States.
- Demonstrate how United States governmental policies, including taxes, antitrust legislation and environmental regulations affect individuals and businesses.
- Explain the reasons for the creation of the Federal Reserve System and its importance to the economy.
- Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on
- Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences including

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**American History**

- Explain the considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights including
- Analyze instances in which the rights of individuals were restricted
- Determine the credibility of sources by considering the following

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#### American History

#### The Twenties

**Big Idea:** Americans lash out at those who are different while they enjoy prosperity and new conveniences produced and new businesses.

#### **Essential Questions:**

- What impact did the isolationist feelings that redevelop after WWI have on America?
- What spurred the national economy in the 1920s?
- How did American culture and society change in the 1920s?

#### **Main Ideas:**

- During the prosperous 1920s, the automobile industry and other industries flourish. Americans standard of living rises to new heights.
- Americans experience cultural conflicts as customs and values change in the United States during the 1920s.
- American women of the 1920s pursue new lifestyles and assume new jobs and different roles in society.
- African American ideas, politics, art, literature, and music flourish in Harlem and elsewhere in the United States.

#### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Analyze the major political, economic and social developments of the 1920s including
  - the Red Scare
  - women's right to vote
  - African-American migrations from the South to the North
  - immigration restrictions, nativism, race riots and the reemergence of the Ku Klux Klan
  - the Roaring Twenties and the Harlem Renaissance
- Describe how the perspectives of cultural groups helped to create political action groups.
  - the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
  - National Organization for Women (NOW)
- Examine the United States Constitution as a living document by analyzing its evolution through amendments and Supreme Court decisions.
- Analyze instances in which the rights of individuals were restricted.
- Explain the considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights including
  - compelling government interest
  - public safety

# INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

## Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

### American History

#### The Great Depression

##### ***Big Idea:***

- The economic boom of the 1920s collapse in 1929 as the United States enters a deep economic depression.
- Millions of Americans lose their jobs, and President Hoover is unable to end the downslide.

##### ***Essential Questions:***

- What were the causes and consequences of the Great Depression?
- What was Hoover's approach to the economic crisis?

##### ***Main Ideas:***

- Economic problems affecting industries, farmers, and consumers lead to the Great Depression.
- The Great Depression brings suffering of many kinds and degrees to people from all walks of life.
- President Hoover tries to restore confidence and halt the Depression, but his actions are ineffective.

##### ***Skills & Objectives:***

- Analyze the major political, economic and social developments of the 1920s including
  - stock market speculation and the stock market crash of 1929
- Evaluate the effects of specialization, trade and interdependence on the economic system of the United States.
- Demonstrate how United States governmental policies, including taxes, antitrust legislation and environmental regulations affect individuals and businesses.
- Explain the reasons for the creation of the Federal Reserve System and its importance to the economy.
- Examine the United States Constitution as a living document by analyzing its evolution through amendments and Supreme Court decisions.

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### Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

#### American History

#### New Deal

**Big Idea:** President Roosevelt launches a program aiming to end the Great Depression. The Depression and Roosevelt's New Deal have profound effects on the nation.

#### **Essential Questions:**

- What were the major successes and failures of FDR 1st term?
- What directions did the New Deal take in FDR's second term?
- What were the major social and cultural trends of the 1930s?
- How successful was the New Deal overall?

#### **Main Ideas:**

- President Roosevelt takes many actions to combat the depression.
- The second New Deal institutes new programs to extend federal aid and stimulate the nation's economics.
- New Deal policies and actions affect Americans in all walks of life.
- The New Deal affects American society not only in the 1930s but also in the decades that follow.

#### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Analyze the major political, economic and social developments of the 1920s including
  - stock market speculation and the stock market crash of 1929
- Analyze the causes and consequences of major political, economic and social developments of the 1930s with emphasis on
  - the Great Depression
  - the Dust Bowl
  - the New Deal
- Analyze the impact of the Great Depression and World War II on the economy of the United States and the resulting expansion of the role of the federal government.
- Explain the considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights including
  - compelling government interest
  - public safety

## INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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#### American History

#### World War II

##### **Big Ideas:**

- An imperfect peace leads to the rise of brutal dictators who suppress opponents and innocent people at home and attack their neighbors.
- Soon American isolation can no longer be kept, causing us to be plunged into worldwide war causing soldiers abroad and Americans at home to join in on the war efforts.
- This ends in a victory for the allies and transforms American society in the process.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- How was America drawn into the developing war in Europe and Asia?
- What were the critical first steps America took after entering the war?
- How did the United States mobilize its economy and scientific expertise for war?
- What were the major effects of World War II on American society?
- What were the purposes and effects of the Atomic Bombs dropped on Japan?
- What were the major challenges the United States faced after World War II?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- The United States remains isolated from world affairs as economic and political factors lead to the rise of nationalist leaders in the Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy.
- The United States provides aid to nations resisting Hitler and enters World War II after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
- The United States enters the war and mobilizes its citizens and resources to give its allies unprecedented military and industrial support.
- The United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union cooperate in the fight to defeat Germany and its allies.
- America wages an aggressive military campaign against Japan in the Pacific islands and finally ends the war.
- Americans begin to adjust to new economic opportunities and continue social problems after World War II.

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Trace the development of the United States as a world power with emphasis on
- Analyze the impact of United States participation in World War II, with emphasis on the change from isolationism to international involvement including the reaction to the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- Analyze the impact of United States participation in World War II with emphasis on
  - events on the home front to support the war effort, including industrial mobilization, women and minorities in the workforce

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- the internment of Japanese-Americans
- Analyze the impact of the Great Depression and World War II on the economy of the United States and the resulting expansion of the role of the federal government.
- Examine the United States Constitution as a living document by analyzing its evolution through amendments and Supreme Court decisions including
- Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion.
- Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences including :
  - clear and present danger
  - compelling government interest
  - national security
  - libel or slander
  - public safety
  - equal opportunity

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#### Cold War

##### **Big Ideas:**

- After WWII, tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union lead to a war without direct conflict- the Cold War.
- Both countries invest heavily in nuclear weapons, and the United States enters the Korean War.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- How did the Cold War affect the priorities of the federal government?
- What were the social and economic trends during the Cold War?
- How did fears of domestic subversion develop during the Cold War?
- What were the major technological and social developments of the 1950s?
- How did minority groups fare in the 1950s?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- The allied coalition falls apart as the United States and the Soviet Union find themselves in conflict with each other.
- U.S. containment policies and Communist successes in China and North Korea lead to the Korean War.
- The Cold War kindles a fear of Communist influence in the Korean War.
- Tensions mounts between the United States and the Soviet Union as both try to spread their influence around the world.
- Many Americans suffer from poverty and racial discrimination, despite unprecedented economic prosperity in the nation.

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Explain how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced United States foreign policy after 1945 with emphasis on
  - the Marshall Plan
  - communist containment, including the Truman Doctrine, Berlin Blockade and Cuban Missile Crisis
  - the Korean War and the Vietnam War
- Explain major domestic developments after 1945 with emphasis on
  - postwar prosperity in the United States
  - McCarthyism
  - the space race
  - immigration patterns
- Trace social unrest, protest and change in the United States including

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- antiwar protest during the Vietnam War
  - the counterculture movement
  - the women's liberation movement
- Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on
  - extension of suffrage
  - labor legislation
  - civil rights legislation
  - military policy
  - environmental legislation
  - business regulation
  - educational policy
- Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences including
- Explain the considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights including
  - clear and present danger
  - compelling government interest
  - national security
  - libel or slander
  - public safety
  - equal opportunity
  - conscientious objectors in World War I
  - immigrants during the Red Scare
  - intellectuals and artists during the McCarthy Era

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#### American History

#### New Frontier and Great Society

##### **Big Ideas:**

- President Kennedy survives major confrontations with the Soviet Union but cannot get his domestic policies past Congress.
- President Johnson succeeds him and launches an era of liberal activity with a wide-ranging program of new laws.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- What was the significance of the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- How did the Civil Rights Movement and the Space Race develop in the Kennedy years?
- What were the major initiatives of L.B.J.'s Great Society programs?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- Foreign affairs dominate the president campaign of 1960 and the administration of John F. Kennedy. Kennedy faces some of the most dangerous Soviet-American confrontations of the Cold War.
- With the stirring phrase the new Frontier, Kennedy outlines a broad vision for progress, but Congress enacts few of his initiatives. His efforts are ended by his tragic assassination.
- Lyndon B. Johnson drives the most ambitious legislative agenda through Congress since the New Deal. The landmark decisions of the Supreme Court under Chief justice Earl Warren reflect the era of liberal activism.

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Analyze one or more issues and present a persuasive argument to defend a position.
- Explain major domestic developments after 1945 with emphasis on
  - the space race
  - immigration patterns
- Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on
  - extension of suffrage
  - labor legislation
  - civil rights legislation
  - military policy
  - environmental legislation
  - business regulation
  - educational policy

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**American History**

- Analyze one or more issues and present a persuasive argument to defend a position.

## INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

### Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

#### American History

#### Civil Rights

##### **Big Ideas:**

- After decades of discrimination, African Americans begin a struggle for equality.
- They make gains against unfair laws in the South, but as the movement reaches northern cities, gains are less developed.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- How did the Civil Rights Movement gain force in the 1950s?
- What were the domestic conflicts Americans faced in 1950s?
- How did the Civil Rights Movement develop in the Kennedy and Johnson years?
- How and why did the Civil Rights Movement become more militant in the late 1960s?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- African Americans use strong organization and nonviolent tactics to confront the South's policies of segregation and racial inequality.
- Civil rights activists break down numerous racial barriers through continued social protest and prompting of landmark legislation.
- The civil rights movement turns north, new leaders emerge, and the movement becomes more militant, thus leaving behind a mixed legacy

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Analyze the origins, major developments, controversies and consequences of the civil rights movement with emphasis on
  - Brown v. Board of Education
  - changes in goals and tactics of leading civil rights advocates and organizations
  - the linkages between the civil rights movement and movements to gain justice for other minority groups
- Explain how Jim Crow laws legalized discrimination based on race.
- Analyze the struggle for racial and gender equality and its impact on the changing status of minorities since the late 19th century.
- Examine the United States Constitution as a living document by analyzing its evolution through amendments and Supreme Court decisions including
  - Plessey v. Ferguson
  - Brown v. Board of Education
  - Regents of the University of California v. Bake
- Explain why the 19th and 26th Amendments were enacted and how they affected individuals and groups.

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**American History**

- Describe the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of political parties, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion with emphasis on
  - civil rights legislation
- Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences.
- Analyze instances in which the rights of individuals were restricted including:
  - African-Americans during the civil rights movement

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### Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

#### American History

#### Vietnam

##### **Big Ideas:**

- The United States enters a war in Vietnam, which results in the deaths of tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers into bitterly opposed camps, and a lasting impact on U.S. foreign policy.
- This era of protest and conflict will inspire Latin American, Natives American, women, and young Americans to seek greater equality and a stronger voice in government.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- What problems did the U.S. face in fighting communist aggression in Vietnam?
- How did the antiwar and movements make themselves felt throughout American society?
- How did social divisions emerge in this period?
- How successful was Nixon's policy of Detente?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- America slowly involves itself in the war in Vietnam as it seeks to halt the spread of Communism.
- An antiwar movement emerges in the United States, pitting those who oppose the government's war policy against those who support it.
- A shocking enemy attack in Vietnam, two assassinations, and a chaotic political convention help make 1968 the most explosive year of the decade.
- The nation's longest war ends after nearly ten years and leaves a lasting impact on U.S. policy and American society.
- The nations Latinos, Native Americans, and women demand greater equality.
- Groups of disillusioned youths shun the social activism of the time and choose instead to drop out of society and established their own way of life.

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Explain how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced United States foreign policy after 1945 with emphasis on
- Analyze the origins, major developments, controversies and consequences of the civil rights movement with emphasis on
- changes in goals and tactics of leading civil rights advocates and organizations
- the linkages between the civil rights movement and movements to gain justice for other minority groups

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#### American History

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  - extension of suffrage
  - civil rights legislation
  - military policy
  - environmental legislation
  - educational policy
- Explain how civil disobedience differs from other forms of dissent and evaluate its application and consequences including
- Explain the considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights including

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#### American History

#### The 1970s

##### ***Big Ideas:***

- Richard Nixon takes office as president, slowing down the growth of federal power and changing the approach to foreign policy.
- He resigns in disgrace during his second and his successors are unable to fix growing economic problems.

##### ***Essential Questions:***

- How did the Nixon administration's domestic policies differ from those policies pursued by LBJ?
- What were the changes in the approach to foreign policy attempted by the Nixon Administration?
- What were the political and social impacts of the Watergate scandal?
- How effective were the efforts of Ford and Carter to confront the economics of the time?
- How successful were their foreign policy efforts?

##### ***Main Ideas:***

- President Richard Nixon attempts to move the country in a more conservative direction and to ease Cold War tensions throughout the world
- Richard Nixon's involvement in the cover-up of a campaign burglary forces him to resign from office.
- In the wake of Watergate and Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon, both Ford and Carter try to restore faith in America's leadership as they battle the worst economic crisis in decades.
- Americans, struck by their sense of limitations, begin to address a growing number of environmental concerns.

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#### American History

#### The 1980s

##### **Big Ideas:**

- A growing conservatism movement brings Reagan and Bush to office.
- Their policies affect the American economy and society and fundamentally change our relationships with foreign nations.

##### **Essential Questions:**

- What factors influences the wave of conservatism of the late 1970s and early 1980s?
- How did Ronald Reagan administration take a new approach to the economy and the structure of government?
- How was the continued push for minority rights received by the American people in the 1980s?
- How did the balance of power in the world shift by the late 1980s?

##### **Main Ideas:**

- New Conservatism emerges out of a decade of turmoil and scandal.
- The federal budget and structure of government are reshaped by Reagan's conservative policies.
- The impact of the Civil rights Movement continues to be felt by the continued efforts for total equality for all groups.
- United States foreign policy is dramatically affected by the major changes occurring throughout the world.

##### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Identify major historical patterns in the domestic affairs of the United States during the 20th century and explain their significance.
- Compare how different economic systems answer the fundamental economic questions of what goods and services to produce, how to produce them, and who will consume them.
- Explain how the U.S. government provides public services, redistributes income, regulates economic activity, and promotes economic growth and stability.
- Analyze the evolution of the Constitution through post-Reconstruction amendments and Supreme Court decisions.
- Analyze the differences among various forms of government to determine how power is acquired and used.
- Analyze ways people achieve governmental change, including political action, social protest and revolution.
- Evaluate the reliability and credibility of sources.
- Use data and evidence to support or refute a thesis.

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### Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

#### American History

#### The 1990s and the New Millennia

**Big Idea:** The challenges of technology, the new world order, and societal changes force Americans to redefine the issues that concern them.

#### **Essential Questions:**

- What became the major issues concerning Americans coming into the 1992 Presidential Election?
- What domestic and foreign policy did Bill Clinton face as President?
- How was the economy changed by agreements like NAFTA?
- What challenges were faced by the Clinton Administration by the conservative shift that occurs in the country in the mid to late 1990s?
- What issues arise in the 2000 Presidential Election?
- What domestic and political issues face the Bush administration?
- What role does the United States play in the new global economy? What challenges do we face?
- How are the changes in technology and demographics affecting America?
- 

#### **Main Ideas:**

- The Clinton administration navigates the country through a time of economic stability.
- The Clinton administration faces challenges in Bosnia, Somalia, and the Middle East.
- The Clinton administration suffers criticism for personal and financial indiscretion.
- The election of 2000 reflects the growing political divide developing in the electorate.
- The Bush administration faces the new challenges of terrorism.
- New technologies and new trade laws have a dramatic effect on the U.S. economy.
- The changing American demographics shift how and where American live.

#### **Skills & Objectives:**

- Identify major historical patterns in the domestic affairs of the United States during the 20th century and explain their significance.
- Analyze the influence of different cultural perspectives on the actions of groups.
- Analyze the consequences of oppression, discrimination and conflict between cultures.
- Analyze the ways that contacts between people of different cultures result in exchanges of cultural practices.
- Analyze the cultural, physical, economic and political characteristics that define regions and describe reasons that regions change over time.
- Analyze geographic changes brought about by human activity using appropriate maps and other geographic data.

**INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009**

**American History**

- Analyze the patterns and processes of movement of people, products and ideas.
- Explain how the U.S. government provides public services, redistributes income, regulates economic activity, and promotes economic growth and stability.
- Analyze ways people achieve governmental change, including political action, social protest and revolution.
- Evaluate the reliability and credibility of sources.
- Use data and evidence to support or refute a thesis.