

STRAND: HISTORY**TOPIC: HISTORICAL THINKING AND SKILLS****Content Statement****1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Throughout the study of history, historical documents, artifacts and other materials can be examined in terms of the perspectives or points of view they represent.

Primary and secondary sources can be studied to understand how the same event might be portrayed from different perspectives. Primary sources provide first-hand information about historical events. Secondary sources provide interpretations of events by people who were not present at the events they discuss.

In using documents, historians determine the applicability of information and separate factual information from opinion and other sources. Historians also use evidence provided by the primary and secondary sources to construct arguments that support a stated position.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze primary and secondary sources to describe the different perspectives on an issue relating to a historical event in U.S. history and to present and defend a position.

TOPIC: COLONIZATION TO INDEPENDENCE**Content Statement****2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Many different American Indian cultures inhabited North America prior to the arrival of Europeans. In grade five, students learned about the unique characteristics of the American Indian cultures.

Economic reasons for European exploration of the Americas include the pursuit of new trade routes to Asia, the quest for new opportunities and the search for resources. The Europeans found resources that were in demand in Europe. Religious reasons for Europeans coming to North America include escaping persecution, creating religious sanctuaries, and converting American Indians to Christianity.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain the economic and religious reasons for the exploration and colonization of North America by Europeans.

Content Statement**3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Rivalries spurred the powerful European countries to make land claims and to exploit the resources of the Western Hemisphere.

European powers competed with each other to control settlement and colonization of North America. One consequence was a series of wars involving colonial powers, colonists and American Indians culminating with the French and Indian War.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain how competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among European colonizing powers.

TOPIC: COLONIZATION TO INDEPENDENCE**Content Statement**

- 4. The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies and contributed to colonial economic development. Their knowledge, skills and traditions were essential to the development of the colonies.**

CONTENT ELABORATION

The general perspective of Europeans was that black Africans were inferior and uncivilized. This belief led to the forced relocation of many Africans to the American colonies. Although Africans aided Europeans in enslaving and in trading slaves, the practice was race-based and economically motivated. Europeans and many of American colonists enslaved Africans to provide a source of cheap labor.

Africans, enslaved and free, were significant contributors to the economic development of the colonies. Slavery was legal in all the American colonies. Slaves were used in maritime trade, manufacturing, agriculture, artisans and as domestics.

Slavery was also the foundation of the agricultural system in most of the Southern colonies and was critical in sustaining the cultivation of cash crops.

Slaves from Africa contributed their knowledge of planting crops to the colonies. Other cultural contributions of enslaved Americans include folklore, dance, craftsmanship, and music.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain how the practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies.

Describe the contributions of enslaved and free Africans to cultural and economic development in different regions of the American colonies.

TOPIC: COLONIZATION TO INDEPENDENCE**Content Statement****5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution****CONTENT ELABORATION**

A chain of political, economic, and social changes that occurred during the Enlightenment helped to spur the American Revolution.

The ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers fueled the discontent felt by the American colonists with a series of actions instituted by the British government following the French and Indian War. The Enlightenment ideas include:

- rights of the citizen;
- natural law;
- reason; and
- idea of popular government.

Actions instituted by the British government that angered the American colonists include:

- Proclamation of 1763;
- Sugar Act;
- Stamp Act;
- Townshend Acts;
- Tea Act;
- Coercive or Intolerable Acts; and
- Quartering Act.

Enlightenment ideas also influenced the writers of the Declaration of Independence, with an emphasis on:

- natural rights;
- limitations on the power of the government;
- social contract; and
- consent of the governed.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Connect the Enlightenment ideas and dissatisfaction with colonial rule to the writing of the Declaration of Independence which led to the American Revolution.

TOPIC: COLONIZATION TO INDEPENDENCE**Content Statement****6. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the American Revolution.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

The American Revolutionary War was a conflict between the American colonies and Great Britain. The course and outcome of the American Revolution were influenced by strategic events and leaders from both sides.

Key events and battles during this war included:

- Battle of Bunker Hill;
- Battle of Trenton;
- Valley Forge;
- Battle of Saratoga; and
- Battle of Yorktown.

The course of the war was shaped through the efforts of soldiers, American Indians, free and enslaved Africans, women, and foreign alliances.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Describe how key battles and individual contributions helped lead to the American victory in the American Revolution.

TOPIC: A NEW NATION**Content Statement****7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

The American Revolution achieved national independence for the United States of America, a new country organized under the Articles of Confederation.

The newly independent thirteen colonies now faced the challenge of organizing a new government. The former colonies moved from support of a mother country under a mercantilist system to separate economies facing various economic issues.

Thirteen colonies, owing allegiance to Great Britain, transitioned into sovereign states loosely united as a confederation. States had to create new governing documents and address issues facing the new nation.

One of the successes of the Articles of Confederation was the passage of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787. This ordinance established a precedent for protecting rights and set the stage for national growth and expansion.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze the new relationships for the American people that resulted from the American Revolution.

TOPIC: A NEW NATION**Content Statement****8. Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Domestic problems under the Articles of Confederation led to the creation of a new constitution. Problems under the Articles included:

- no chief executive;
- no federal courts;
- maintaining national security;
- creating a stable economic system;
- paying war debts;
- collecting revenue;
- regulating trade; and
- amending the Articles of Confederation.

Challenges in drafting the U.S. Constitution were debated during the Constitutional Convention and by Federalists and Anti-Federalists during the ratification process. These issues were resolved through compromises involving:

- powers of the central government versus the states;
- adoption of the Bill of Rights;
- congressional representation;
- the extent of democratic participation; and
- the continued institution of slavery.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze how the problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.

TOPIC: A NEW NATION**Content Statement****9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Actions of early U.S. presidential administrations established a strong federal government.

- Washington Administration:
 - creation of the national bank;
 - Whiskey Rebellion;
 - Greenville Treaty; and
 - Jay's Treaty.

Adams Administration:

- Alien & Sedition Acts; and
- maintaining neutrality.

Jefferson Administration:

- Marbury v. Madison; and
- Louisiana Purchase.

Madison Administration:

- War of 1812.

Monroe Administration:

- McCulloch v. Maryland;
- negotiating treaties to secure U.S. borders; and
- The Monroe Doctrine.

Peaceful transitions of the presidency began with Washington when he established the tradition of a two-term limit. (Later ratified as the 22nd Amendment.) Peaceful transitions occurred despite disputes in the elections of 1800 and 1824.

Attempts by Great Britain to invade the United States during the War of 1812 were turned back and the Madison Administration preserved the pre-war status of the United States.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain how early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.

TOPIC: EXPANSION**Content Statement****10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

The United States negotiated treaties with and purchases from other countries in an effort to expand its territory and to solidify its borders. Treaties were negotiated with:

- Spain - Adams-Onís Treaty;
- Great Britain - Oregon Treaty; and
- Mexico - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The U.S. expanded its territory through purchases from:

- France - Louisiana Purchase;
- Mexico - Gadsden Purchase; and
- Russia - Alaska Purchase.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Describe how the United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.

Content Statement**11. Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Territorial expansion of the United States continued after the War of 1812. It contributed to economic development by providing land for settlement and development of transportation networks. Resources, such as gold and fur, were discovered in the acquired territories.

As the country expanded, it developed into sections with distinct economic and cultural characteristics. The sections took different positions on key political issues of the day including slavery and tariffs. Westward expansion escalated the debate over the key sectional issue of whether slavery should be extended into the new territories.

Growth of the United States encroached upon Mexico. The annexation of Texas, efforts to purchase Mexican territory and disputes over the Texas-Mexico border led to the Mexican War.

Settlement of the United States led to the displacement of American Indians from their native lands through legal and military actions including the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears.

In the 1840s, the idea of Manifest Destiny was used by politicians and leaders to explain and justify continental expansion by the United States.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain how westward expansion contributed to economic, agricultural and industrial development.

Analyze debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians in relationship to westward expansion.

TOPIC: CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION**Content Statement**

12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.

CONTENT ELABORATION

The federal system of government created by the Constitution raised questions during the first half of the 19th century over the power of the federal government versus the powers reserved to the states. States' rights arguments were first outlined in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99.

As the United States continued to grow, sectionalism based on economic characteristics became more distinct. The sections took different positions on key political issues of the day including:

- tariff policy;
- the national bank;
- internal improvements;
- sale of public lands; and
- slavery.

In several key instances, the sectional issues involved arguments over states' rights:

- Tariff of Abominations; and
- Nullification Crisis of 1832-33.

One sectional issue in particular, the extension of slavery, prompted much debate in the 1800s:

- Missouri Compromise;
- Wilmot Proviso;
- Compromise of 1850; and
- Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The debate over this issue culminated with the South's exercise of the ultimate states' right – secession.

The American Civil War was fought to resolve the issues of states' rights versus a federal union, and whether or not the nation would continue to allow slavery.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Compare the positions of sections of the United States on issues from the 1820s through the 1850s.

Summarize how disputes over the nature of federalism fed into sectional issues and helped lead to the American Civil War.

TOPIC: CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION**Content Statement****13. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

The American Civil War was a conflict between the United States and the eleven Southern states that seceded from the Union. The course and outcome of the Civil War was influenced by strategic decisions by leaders from both the North and South, decisive battles, and military strategy.

Key events and battles include:

- Fort Sumter;
- Battle of Antietam;
- Battle of Gettysburg;
- Battle of Vicksburg;
- Sherman's March to the Sea;
- Emancipation Proclamation;
- Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse; and
- assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

The course of the war was shaped by the efforts of the military and civilians, including women, free and enslaved Africans.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Describe how key battles and individual contributions helped lead to the defeat of the secessionist states.

Content Statement**14. The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

The conclusion of the American Civil War brought victory for the federal union over the secessionist states, emancipated enslaved Americans, and began the period of Reconstruction for the South.

During Reconstruction, amendments were passed to emancipate all enslaved Americans, grant citizenship, and extend voting rights.

Reconstruction had a particular impact on Southern states. They were required to implement a series of actions before being readmitted to the Union, resulting in resentments and new issues. Many white southerners resented the new status afforded to African Americans. They responded by enacting black codes forming organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan.

Congress and the presidency engaged in a struggle to control Reconstruction, which threatened the balance of power between the branches of the federal government.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Describe how the Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority, and lingering social and political differences.

STRAND: GEOGRAPHY**TOPIC: SPATIAL THINKING AND SKILLS****Content Statement**

15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.

CONTENT ELABORATION

Modern and historical maps, as well as other geographic tools can be used to analyze how historical events have been influenced by the distribution of natural resources, topography and geographic location.

These tools can be used to understand changes over time. They may be used to help illustrate sectionalism, unification or movement.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze the ways in which historical events are shaped by geography using both modern and historical maps as well as other geographic tools.

TOPIC: HUMAN SYSTEMS**Content Statement**

16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.

CONTENT ELABORATION

The expansion of the United States, both geographically and economically, was influenced by the availability of its natural resources:

In the north, the abundance of resources allowed for the development of manufacturing and shipping.

In the south, the soil and climate was conducive for the growing of cash crops which drained southern soils of essential nutrients and helped force the westward expansion of the plantation system.

Expansion westward encouraged the building of canals and railroads, which in turn influenced further western migration.

New settlers negatively affected the environment by impacting native vegetation, sources of water, and wildlife for economic gain.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze how the availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States.

Explain how the economic expansion of the United States sometimes resulted in unintended environmental consequences.

TOPIC: HUMAN SYSTEMS**Content Statement**

17. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.

CONTENT ELABORATION

The development of the colonies into regions reflected the geographic characteristics of the region and the origins of its settlers and caused displacement of American Indians.

In the south, the plantation economy relied upon slave labor. In the north, the manufacturing and industrial economy that developed was less reliant on slavery. These differences influenced the ideas and political perspectives regarding the institution of slavery as the colonies gained independence and developed as a country.

The opening of lands west of the Appalachians for white settlers led the government to move American Indians further west through treaty negotiations or by forcible removal.

Sections of North America developed new patterns of settlement and land use due to the movement of people through immigration, importation of slaves and the displacement of American Indians. These new patterns of settlement and land use influenced the political and economic development of the United States with the creation of the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

The movement of people and products necessitated the construction of better transportation networks.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Describe the movement of people, products and ideas that resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use and analyze its impact on the political and economic development of the United States.

Content Statement

18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.

CONTENT ELABORATION

Cultural biases, stereotypes, and prejudice against groups such as Americans Indians, women, and new immigrant groups contributed to controversies in American history. Responses to prejudice contributed to rebellions, forced migrations, and struggles for equal rights.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain how cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and for the majority population.

TOPIC: HUMAN SYSTEMS**Content Statement**

19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.

CONTENT ELABORATION

Democratic ideals became the cornerstone for the development of a common unique national identity. Many of these ideals were reflected in colonial governments and formed the basis for the colonists' disagreements over British policies, and were embedded in the U.S. Constitution, particularly in the Bill of Rights.

A uniquely American identity began to emerge around the time of the American Revolution. The creation of public educational systems helped foster these ideals.

Many immigrants came to the United States in pursuit of these democratic ideals with the hope of assimilating as Americans.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Identify developments that helped bring about a unique national identity based on democratic ideals among diverse regional and cultural populations in the United States.

STRAND: GOVERNMENT**TOPIC: CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND SKILLS****Content Statement**

20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.

CONTENT ELABORATION

Throughout early American history, there are examples of how participation in social and civic groups led to the attainment of individual and public goals.

An example of social participation is membership in a trade union which sought to improve working conditions.

Civic groups included the Sons of Liberty, women suffragists, and the abolitionist movement.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain how participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.

Content Statement

21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influences public opinion.

CONTENT ELABORATION

Media and communication technology influences public opinion through a variety of means. Historically, this includes improvements in printing, mail delivery, distribution of newspapers, and the telegraph, which heightened public awareness and provided information. They also exposed people to arguments, emotional appeals, and propaganda. Pamphlets, books and newspaper articles influenced public opinion in early American history. The invention of the telegraph transformed news and hastened the rise of independent, mass-circulation newspapers in the 19th century.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Explain how media and communication technology influence public opinion.

TOPIC: ROLES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**Content Statement**

22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances.

CONTENT ELABORATION

The federal government established by the U.S. Constitution divides power among a federal government and states. This allows both levels of government some degree of independence.

The United States is a republic in which elected officials representing the people make laws and public policy.

The U.S. Constitution provides for separation of powers among the three branches of government which includes:

- a legislative branch that makes laws;
- an executive branch that enforces laws; and
- a judicial branch that interprets laws.

The U.S. Constitution also provides for a system of checks and balances among the three branches of government. These checks and balances include the:

- power of the President to veto acts of Congress;
- power of Congress to approve presidential appointments, override Presidential veto, and impeachment; and
- power of Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional through judicial review and override lower court decisions.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Describe and give examples of how the U.S. Constitution created a federal system, representative democracy, separation of powers, and checks and balances.

Content Statement

23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.

CONTENT ELABORATION

The U.S. Constitution including the Bill of Rights, protects the rights of citizens by placing limits on the powers of the government. The federal government, for example, is prohibited from infringing on the freedoms of speech, press, religion, assembly, and petition.

Citizens also are entitled to due process of law, guaranteed the right to trial by jury and the right to counsel, and are protected from cruel and unusual punishments. After the Civil War, Reconstruction Amendments extended basic rights to the formerly enslaved Americans.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Evaluate how the U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.

STRAND: ECONOMICS**TOPIC: ECONOMIC DECISION MAKING AND SKILLS****Content Statement****24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Economic choices are made because wants are unlimited, but resources are scarce. In any economic decision, whether by an individual, business or government, there are consequences for the present and the future.

Businesses must weigh the consequences of hiring more workers, investing in research and development, and lowering or raising prices against potential profits in the short and long term.

Governments must consider which public goods and services to provide for the common good with available revenue. They also must weigh the immediate and future impact of raising or lowering revenue through tax and tariff policy.

Historical decisions based in part on economic choices include:

- exploring new lands;
- importing slaves to the Americas;
- imposing new taxes on the American colonies;
- purchasing and/or acquiring lands from foreign countries;
- growth of industry;
- working conditions, and
- imposing tariffs.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze how choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.

TOPIC: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION**Content Statement****25. The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work****CONTENT ELABORATION**

The first Industrial Revolution in the United States began following the War of 1812 and greatly increased the country's economic growth. It fundamentally changed the means of production through improvements in technology, the use of new power sources, the advent of interchangeable parts, and the shift from craftwork to factory work, which led to greater efficiency in the production process. Although this revolution began with the textile industry, it quickly moved to the production of other goods.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze how the Industrial Revolution changed the means of production and affected economic growth.

TOPIC: MARKETS**Content Statement****26. Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes, and trade barriers.****CONTENT ELABORATION**

Examples of how governments policies can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers can be found in early American history.

Spending by the United States and state governments has impacted markets by the financing of internal improvement, such as transportation networks including:

- roads;
- canals; and
- railroads.

The United States also purchased land for later development.

Regulations have been used by governments to control markets by limiting the production or exchange of goods.

Trade barriers, such as tariffs, are used by governments to impact markets. They are the means used to prevent certain exchanges of goods between nations.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LEARNING

Analyze the impact government can have on markets by spending, regulating, taxing, and creating trade barriers.