<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic 1: Industrialization</strong> (9 days)</td>
<td><strong>Topic 4: World War I/ Roaring twenties</strong> (12 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic 2: Gilded Age</strong> (7 days)</td>
<td><strong>Topic 5: Great Depression New Deal</strong> (12 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic 3: Progressive Era/ Spanish American War</strong> (12 days)</td>
<td><strong>Topic 6: World War II</strong> (12 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TEKS/SEs

**Topic 1: Industrialization**

- **US.3(A)** analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism
- **US.3(B)** analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business
- **US.3(C)** analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists
- **US.15(B)** describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act
- **US.3(D)** describe the optimism of the many immigrants who sought a better life in America

**Topic 4: World War I/ Roaring twenties**

- **US.6(A)** analyze causes and effects of events and social issues such as immigration, Social Darwinism, eugenics, race relations, nativism, the Red Scare, Prohibition, and the changing role of women
- **US.25(B)** describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society
- **US.27(C)** understand the impact of technological and management innovations and their applications in the workplace and the resulting productivity enhancements for business and labor such as assembly line manufacturing, time-study analysis, robotics, computer management, and just-in-time inventory management
- **US.6(B)** analyze the impact of significant individuals such as Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford, Glenn Curtiss, Marcus Garvey, and Charles A. Lindbergh
| US.15(A) | describe how the economic impact of the Transcontinental Railroad and the Homestead Act contributed to the close of the frontier in the late 19th century |
| US.15(C) | explain how foreign policies affected economic issues such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the Open Door Policy, Dollar Diplomacy, and immigration quotas |
| US.24(B) | evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Sandra Day O'Connor, and Hillary Clinton |
| US.26(B) | discuss the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants and American Indians into American culture |

**Topic 2- Gilded Age**

| US.5(A) | evaluate the impact of Progressive Era reforms, including initiative, referendum, recall, and the passage of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments |
| US.15(B) | describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act |
| US.5(B) | evaluate the impact of muckrakers and reform leaders such as Upton Sinclair, Susan B. Anthony, Ida B. Wells, and W. E. B. DuBois on American society |
| US.5(C) | evaluate the impact of third parties, including the Populist and Progressive parties |
| US.14(B) | identify the roles of governmental entities and private citizens in managing the environment such as the establishment of the National Park System, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Endangered Species Act |
| US.15(E) | describe the emergence of monetary policy in the United States, including the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and the shifting trend from a gold standard to fiat money |

| US.16(A) | analyze causes of economic growth and prosperity in the 1920s, including Warren Harding's Return to Normalcy, reduced taxes, and increased production efficiencies |
| US.19(C) | describe the effects of political scandals, including Teapot Dome, Watergate, and Bill Clinton's impeachment, on the views of U.S. citizens concerning trust in the federal government and its leaders |

**Topic 5 – Great Depression/New Deal**

| US.16(B) | identify the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on world trade, stock market speculation, bank failures, and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System |
| US.16(C) | analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage and others |
| US.19(A) | evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal government |
| US.20(B) | evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices and the presidential election of 2000 |
| US.2(D) | explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama) |
| US.16(D) | compare the New Deal policies and its opponents' approaches to resolving the economic effects of the Great Depression |
| US.16(E) | describe how various New Deal agencies and programs, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Social Security Administration, continue to affect the lives of U.S. citizens |
evaluate various means of achieving equality of political rights, including the 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments and congressional acts such as the American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924

**Topic 3 - Progressive Era**

explain why significant events, policies, and individuals such as the Spanish-American War, U.S. expansionism, Henry Cabot Lodge, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Sanford B. Dole, and missionaries moved the United States into the position of a world power

identify the causes of World War I and reasons for U.S. entry

analyze major issues such as isolationism and neutrality raised by U.S. involvement in World War I, Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles

describe the economic effects of international military conflicts, including the Spanish-American War and World War I, on the United States

explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama)

evaluate American expansionism, including acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico

understand the contributions of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing

analyze the impact of significant technological innovations in World War I such as machine guns, airplanes, tanks, poison gas, and trench warfare that resulted in the stalemate on the Western Front

**Topic 6 – World War II**

identify reasons for U.S. involvement in World War II, including Italian, German, and Japanese dictatorships and their aggression, especially the attack on Pearl Harbor

analyze major issues of World War II, including the Holocaust; the internment of German, Italian, and Japanese Americans and Executive Order 9066; and the development of conventional and atomic weapons

explain the home front and how American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel, including high levels of military enlistment; volunteerism; the purchase of war bonds; Victory Gardens; the bravery and contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen, the Flying Tigers, and the Navajo Code Talkers; and opportunities and obstacles for women and ethnic minorities

describe the economic effects of World War II on the home front such as the end of the Great Depression, rationing, and increased opportunity for women and minority employment

explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama)

evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman during World War II, including the U.S. relationship with its allies and domestic industry's rapid mobilization for the war effort

analyze the function of the U.S. Office of War Information

analyze major military events of World War II, including the Battle of Midway, the U.S. military advancement through the Pacific Islands, the Bataan Death March, the invasion of Normandy, fighting the war on multiple fronts, and the liberation of concentration camps

evaluate the military contributions of leaders during
## Topics

**Topic 1: Industrialization** (9 days)
**Topic 2: Gilded Age** (7 days)
**Topic 3: Progressive Era/ Spanish American War** (12 days)

### TEKS/SEs

**Topic 1 Industrialization**

- **US.3(A)** analyze political issues such as Indian policies, the growth of political machines, civil service reform, and the beginnings of Populism
- **US.3(B)** analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business
- **US.3(C)** analyze social issues affecting women, minorities, children, immigrants, urbanization, the Social Gospel, and philanthropy of industrialists
- **US.15(B)** describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business, including the costs and benefits of laissez-faire, anti-trust acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act

**Topic 2 Gilded Age**

- **US.5(A)** evaluate the impact of Progressive Era

**Topic 3: World War I/ Roaring twenties** (12 days)

- **US.6(A)** analyze causes and effects of events and social issues such as immigration, Social Darwinism, eugenics, race relations, nativism, the Red Scare, Prohibition, and the changing role of women
- **US.25(B)** describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society
- **US.27(C)** understand the impact of technological and management innovations and their applications in the workplace and the resulting productivity enhancements for business and labor such as assembly line manufacturing, time-study analysis, robotics, computer management, and just-in-time inventory management

**Topic 4: World War I/ Roaring twenties**

- **US.6(B)** analyze the impact of significant individuals such as Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford, Glenn Curtiss, Marcus Garvey, and Charles A. Lindbergh
- **US.16(A)** analyze causes of economic growth and prosperity in the 1920s, including Warren Harding's Return to Normalcy, reduced taxes, and increased production efficiencies

**Topic 5: Great Depression/New Deal** (12 days)

- **US.16(B)** identify the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on world trade, stock market speculation, bank failures, and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System
- **US.16(C)** analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage and others
- **US.19(A)** evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal government
### Topics

**Topic 7: Early Cold War** (9 days)
**Topic 8: Civil Rights Movement** (10 days)
**Topic 9: Vietnam War** (8 days)

### TEKS/SEs

**Topic-7 – Early Cold War**

**US.8(A)** describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Berlin airlift, and John F. Kennedy's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis

**US.8(C)** explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean War and its relationship to the containment policy

**US.8(D)** explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War

**US.8(F)** describe the responses to the Vietnam War such as the draft, the 26th Amendment, the role of the media, the credibility gap, the silent majority, and the anti-war movement

**US.17(B)** identify the causes of prosperity in the 1950s, including the Baby Boom and the impact of the GI Bill (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), and the

### Units

**Topic 10: Era of Change 1960’s- 1970’s** (7 days)

**Topic 11: America in the 1980’s- 1990’s** (5 days)

**Unit-12: America in the 21st Century** (7 days)

**STAAR REVIEW**- (25 days) **April 2- May 4**

### TEKS/SEs

**Topic-10 – 1960’s -1970’s**

**US.2(A)** Identify the major characteristics that define an historical era.

**US.2(B)** Identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics

**US.2(C)** Apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods.

**US.2(D)** Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).

**USH.26 (C)** Explain how the contributions of people of
effects of prosperity in the 1950s such as increased consumption and the growth of agriculture and business

US.21(A) analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, including Brown v. Board of Education, and other U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson, Hernandez v. Texas, Tinker v. Des Moines, Wisconsin v. Yoder, and White v. Regester

US.25(B) describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society

US.2(D) explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama)

US.8(B) describe how Cold War tensions were intensified by the arms race, the space race, McCarthyism, and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), the findings of which were confirmed by the Venona Papers

US.8(E) analyze the major issues and events of the Vietnam War such as the Tet Offensive, the escalation of forces, Vietnamization, and the fall of Saigon

US.17(C) describe the economic impact of defense spending on the business cycle and education priorities from 1945 to the 1990s

US.20(A) describe the impact of events such as the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the War Powers Act on the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government

US.23(B) evaluate various means of achieving equality of political rights, including the 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments and congressional acts such as the various racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups shape American culture.

US.20(B) evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices and the presidential election of 2000.

US.21(A) analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, including Brown v. Board of Education, and other U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson, Hernandez v. Texas, Tinker v. Des Moines, Wisconsin v. Yoder, and White v. Regester.

US. 23A identify and analyze methods of expanding the right to participate in the democratic process, including lobbying, non-violent protesting, litigation, and amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

US.27(B) explain how specific needs result in scientific discoveries and technological innovations in agriculture, the military, and medicine, including vaccines.

Process Standards

US.29(H) use appropriate skills to analyze and interpret social studies information such as maps, graphs, presentations, speeches, lectures, and political cartoons

US.29(F) identify bias in written, oral, and visual material

US.30(A) create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information

US.30(C) use different forms of media to convey information, including written to visual and statistical to written or visual, using available computer software as appropriate

US.31(A) create thematic maps, graphs, and charts representing various aspects of the United States

Unit-11 – Student Research and Presentation

US.29(A) use a variety of both primary and secondary valid sources to acquire information and to analyze and answer historical questions

US.29(B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing,
**American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924**

**US.25(C)** identify the impact of popular American culture on the rest of the world over time

**US.25(D)** analyze the global diffusion of American culture through the entertainment industry via various media

**US.26(E)** discuss the meaning and historical significance of the mottos "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust"

**US.26(F)** discuss the importance of congressional Medal of Honor recipients, including individuals of all races and genders such as Vernon J. Baker, Alvin York, and Roy Benavidez

**US.27(B)** explain how specific needs result in scientific discoveries and technological innovations in agriculture, the military, and medicine, including vaccines

#### Unit-8 – Civil Rights Movements

**US.2(D)** explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama)

**US.9(B)** describe the roles of political organizations that promoted civil rights, including ones from African American, Chicano, American Indian, women's, and other civil rights movements

**US.9(C)** identify the roles of significant leaders who supported various rights movements, including Martin Luther King Jr., Cesar Chavez, Rosa Parks, Hector P. Garcia, and Betty Friedan

**US.9(D)** compare and contrast the approach taken by some civil rights groups such as the Black Panthers with the nonviolent approach of Martin Luther King Jr.

**US.9(E)** discuss the impact of the writings of Martin
Luther King Jr. such as his "I Have a Dream" speech and "Letter from Birmingham Jail" on the civil rights movement

**US.9(G)** describe the role of individuals such as governors George Wallace, Orval Faubus, and Lester Maddox and groups, including the Congressional bloc of southern Democrats, that sought to maintain the status quo

**US.9(I)** describe how litigation such as the landmark cases of Brown v. Board of Education, Mendez v. Westminster, Hernandez v. Texas, Delgado v. Bastrop I.S.D., Edgewood I.S.D. v. Kirby, and Sweatt v. Painter played a role in protecting the rights of the minority during the civil rights movement

**US.17(D)** identify actions of government and the private sector such as the Great Society, affirmative action, and Title IX to create economic opportunities for citizens and analyze the unintended consequences of each

**US.23(B)** evaluate various means of achieving equality of political rights, including the 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments and congressional acts such as the American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924

**US.24(B)** evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Sandra Day O'Connor, and Hillary Clinton

### Unit-9 – Contemporary America

**US.10(D)** describe U.S. involvement in the Middle East such as support for Israel, the Camp David Accords, the Iran-Contra Affair, Marines in Lebanon, and the Iran Hostage Crisis

**US.11(A)** describe U.S. involvement in world affairs, including the end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War, the Balkans Crisis, 9/11, and the global War on Terror

**US.17(E)** describe the dynamic relationship between U.S. international trade policies and the U.S. free enterprise system such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil embargo, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT),
and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

**US.27(C)** understand the impact of technological and management innovations and their applications in the workplace and the resulting productivity enhancements for business and labor such as assembly line manufacturing, time-study analysis, robotics, computer management, and just-in-time inventory management

**US.2(D)** explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama)

**US.10(A)** describe Richard M. Nixon's leadership in the normalization of relations with China and the policy of détente

**US.10(B)** describe Ronald Reagan's leadership in domestic and international policies, including Reaganomics and Peace Through Strength

**US.10(C)** compare the impact of energy on the American way of life over time

**US.10(E)** describe the causes and key organizations and individuals of the conservative resurgence of the 1980s and 1990s, including Phyllis Schlafly, the Contract with America, the Heritage Foundation, the Moral Majority, and the National Rifle Association

**US.10(F)** describe significant societal issues of this time period

**US.11(B)** identify significant social and political advocacy organizations, leaders, and issues across the political spectrum

**US.11(D)** analyze the impact of third parties on presidential elections

**US.11(E)** discuss the historical significance of the 2008 presidential election
US.14(B) identify the roles of governmental entities and private citizens in managing the environment such as the establishment of the National Park System, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Endangered Species Act

US.18(A) discuss the role of American entrepreneurs such as Bill Gates, Sam Walton, Estée Lauder, Robert Johnson, Lionel Sosa, and millions of small business entrepreneurs who achieved the American dream

US.18(B) identify the impact of international events, multinational corporations, government policies, and individuals on the 21st century economy

US.19(C) describe the effects of political scandals, including Teapot Dome, Watergate, and Bill Clinton's impeachment, on the views of U.S. citizens concerning trust in the federal government and its leaders

US.19(D) discuss the role of contemporary government legislation in the private and public sectors such as the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

US.24(B) evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Sandra Day O'Connor, and Hillary Clinton

US.25(C) identify the impact of popular American culture on the rest of the world over time

US.28(B) explain how space technology and exploration improve the quality of life

US.28(C) understand how the free enterprise system drives technological innovation and its application in the marketplace such as cell phones, inexpensive personal computers, and global positioning products

**Process Standards**

US.29(B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing and contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations, making predictions, drawing inferences, and drawing
Topics

Topic 7: Early Cold War (9 days)
Topic 8: Civil Rights Movement (10 days)
Topic 9: Vietnam War (8 days)

TEKS/SEs

Topic 7 – Early Cold War
US.8(A) describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Berlin airlift, and John F. Kennedy's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

US.8(C) explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean War and its relationship to the containment policy.

US.8(D) explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War.

US.8(F) describe the responses to the Vietnam War such as the draft, the 26th Amendment, the role of the media, the credibility gap, the silent majority, and the anti-war movement.

Units

Topic 10: Era of Change 1960’s-1970’s (7 days)
Topic 11: America in the 1980’s-1990’s (5 days)
Unit-12: America in the 21st Century (7 days)
STAAR REVIEW (25 days) April 2-May 4

TEKS/SEs

Topic 10 – 1960’s-1970’s

US.2(A) Identify the major characteristics that define an historical era.

US.2(B) Identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics.

US.2(C) Apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods.

US.2(D) Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr.)