

AMERICAN AND NATIONAL IDENTITY (NAT): This theme focuses on how and why definitions of American and national identity and values have developed, as well as on related topics such as citizenship, constitutionalism, foreign policy, assimilation, and American exceptionalism.

NAT-1.0 Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity.

NAT-2.0 Explain how interpretations of the Constitution and debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship have affected American values, politics, and society.

NAT-3.0 Analyze how ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of the United States.

NAT-4.0 Analyze relationships among different regional, social, ethnic, and racial groups, and explain how these groups' experiences have related to U.S. national identity.

- First Great Awakening
- Enlightenment
- Anglicanization
- Seven Years' War
- Benjamin Franklin
- Patriot movement vs. Loyalists
- republican government
- natural rights
- Declaration of Independence
- Articles of Confederation
- The Constitution
- Bill of Rights
- participatory democracy
- expanding suffrage
- universal white male suffrage
- nationalism
- Second Great Awakening
- liberalism
- abolitionists
- Manifest Destiny
- Mexican-American War
- Irish and German immigrants
- ethnic communities
- anti-Catholic nativist movement
- Mexican Americans
- free soil movement
- sectionalism
- Civil War
- Emancipation Proclamation
- Gettysburg Address
- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- equal protection
- Reconstruction
- segregation
- Southern and eastern European immigrants
- Assimilation
- Americanization
- Social Darwinism
- reservations
- Indian assimilation
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- Closing of the Western Frontier
- Imperialists
- Anti-Imperialists
- World War I
- Nativist campaigns
- Immigration quotas
- Red Scare
- isolationism
- World War II
- Japanese Internment
- Baby boom
- Suburbanization
- Cold War
- McCarthyism
- nuclear arsenal
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- Nonviolent protests
- desegregation of the armed forces
- *Brown v. Board of Education*
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Vietnam War
- Feminists
- Gay and lesbian activists
- Latino, American Indian and Asian American activists
- Sun Belt
- end of Cold War
- September 11, 2001
- War on Terrorism
- Civil liberties and human rights

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

Mayflower Compact

John Winthrop's "City Upon A Hill"

Roger Williams

Martin Luther King Jr. "I Have a Dream"

Bacon's Rebellion

Shays' Rebellion

Whiskey Rebellion

"Revolution of 1800"

Jeffersonian Republicanism

Jacksonian Democracy

KKK

Anarchy movement

New KKK

Social Security

Executive Order 9066

McCarthyism

The Great Society

Modern Liberalism

The Silent Majority

Watergate

Neo-Conservatives

POLITICS AND POWER (POL): This theme focuses on how different social and political groups have influenced society and government in the United States, as well as how political beliefs and institutions have changed over time.

POL-1.0 Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.

POL-2.0 Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.

POL-3.0 Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • town meetings • elected assemblies • Enlightenment • taxation without representation • republican government • natural rights • state constitutions • Articles of Confederation • Constitutional Convention • The Constitution • federalism • separation of powers • three branches of government • Federalists • Anti-Federalists • Federalist Papers • Alexander Hamilton • James Madison • Bill of Rights • George Washington • John Adams • precedents • Federalist Party • Democratic-Republican Party • Thomas Jefferson • George Washington's "Farewell Address" • judicial review • participatory democracy • expanding suffrage • universal white male suffrage • Democratic Party | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrew Jackson • Whig Party • Henry Clay • antebellum reforms • temperance • abolitionists • women's rights movement • American System • national bank • internal improvements • Missouri Compromise • abolitionists • End of Second Party System • Compromise of 1850 • Kansas-Nebraska Act • Republican Party • Abraham Lincoln • Election of 1860 • Civil War • Emancipation Proclamation • Gettysburg Address • 13th 14th 15th Amendment • equal protection • Reconstruction • Radical Republicans • Segregation • farmers' cooperatives • People's Party (Populists) • Gilded Age • Political machines • socialism • Social Gospel Movement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tariff and currency policy • women's voluntary organizations • Jane Addams • settlement houses • <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> • Progressive Era • Progressive Amendments (16th 19th) • Prohibition • Women's Suffrage • Franklin Roosevelt • New Deal • Relief, Recovery, & Reform • Nonviolent protests • desegregation of the armed forces • Civil Rights Act of 1964 • Feminists • Gay and lesbian activists • Latino, American Indian and Asian American activists • Liberalism • Lyndon Johnson's Great Society • Individual liberties • Conservatives • Watergate • New Conservatism • Ronald Reagan • Election of 1980 • deregulation • free-trade agreements |
|---|--|--|

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayflower Compact House of Burgesses Bacon's Rebellion John Locke Proclamation of 1763 Virtual vs. direct representation Stamp Act Shays' Rebellion "The Great Compromise" Necessary and Proper Clause Alien and Sedition Acts Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions John Marshall - <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> Hartford Convention "Era of Good Feelings" Corrupt Bargain Webster-Hayne Debate Nullification Crisis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank War Log Cabin Hard Cider Campaign American Temperance Society William Lloyd Garrison <i>The Liberator</i> Nat Turner's Rebellion Frederick Douglass Know-Nothing Party popular sovereignty John Brown - Harper's Ferry Boss Tweed Tammany Hall Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal Meat Inspection Act 1912 Election Progressive "Bull Moose" Party Espionage and Sedition Act Palmer Raids Red Scare "Return to Normalcy" Andrew Mellon- Herbert Hoover Glass-Steagall - FDIC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fireside Chats CCC, WPA, AAA, Social Security NDEA GI Bill of Rights 1948 Election "Dixiecrats" Strom Thurmond Joseph McCarthy - McCarthyism HUAC Southern Manifesto JFK New Left 1964 Election - Barry Goldwater Miranda v. Arizona SNCC - Sit-ins - Freedom Rides Malcolm X Black Power/Panthers Richard Nixon Silent Majority George Wallace |
|--|---|---|

WORK, EXCHANGE, AND TECHNOLOGY (WXT): This theme focuses on the factors behind the development of systems of economic exchange, particularly the role of technology, economic markets, and government.

WXT-1.0 Explain how different labor systems developed in North America and the United States, and explain their effects on workers' lives and U.S. society.

WXT-2.0 Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to economic issues.

WXT-3.0 Analyze how technological innovation has affected economic development and society.

- Columbian Exchange
- capitalism
- maritime technology
- joint-stock companies
- *encomienda* system
- slave labor
- caste (*casta*) system
- fur trade
- trade alliances,
- mercantilism
- African slave trade
- chattel slavery
- Constitution: slavery compromises
- Slavery expansion in deep South
- neutral trade rights
- tariff
- national bank
- internal improvements
- market revolution
- textile machinery
- steam engines
- interchangeable parts
- telegraph
- roads
- canals
- railroads
- factories
- middle class
- laboring poor
- cotton production
- American System
- free soil movement
- sharecropping system
- industrial capitalism
- government subsidies
- real wages
- standard of living
- gap between rich and poor
- corporations
- trusts
- holding companies
- laissez-faire
- child labor
- labor movement
- national and local unions
- "New South"
- sharecropping
- tenant farming
- mechanization
- consolidation
- farmers' cooperatives
- World War I
- War production
- Radio & cinema
- Mass mobilization
- free-market global economy
- Post-World War II technology
- White collar jobs
- digital communications
- computers, digital mobile technology, internet
- social networks
- increasing service sector
- decreasing manufacturing
- stagnant real wages
- economic inequality

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

Cash Crops – tobacco

Headright System

Indentured servants

Navigation Acts

Coueurs de bois

Hamilton's Economic Plan

National Road

Turnpikes

Erie Canal

Lowell System

Granger Laws

Farmers Alliance

Andrew Carnegie

John D. Rockefeller

vertical and horizontal integration

Knights of Labor

American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Great Railroad Strike

Haymarket Riot

Homestead Strike

Pullman Strike

Eugene Debs

I.W.W. "Wobblies"

Pink Collar Jobs

Bonus Army

C.I.O.

Wagner Act - NLRB

Taft-Hartley Act

stagflation

deindustrialization

Reaganomics

NAFTA

Globalization outsourcing

CULTURE AND SOCIETY (CUL): This theme focuses on the roles that ideas, beliefs, social mores, and creative expression have played in shaping the United States, as well as how various identities, cultures, and values have been preserved or changed in different contexts of U.S. history.

CUL-1.0 Explain how religious groups and ideas have affected American society and political life.

CUL-2.0 Explain how artistic, philosophical, and scientific ideas have developed and shaped society and institutions.

CUL-3.0 Explain how ideas about women's rights and gender roles have affected society and politics.

CUL-4.0 Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time.

- Native American culture
- Puritans
- religious pluralism
- First Great Awakening
- Anglicanization
- Protestant evangelicalism
- Enlightenment
- Benjamin Franklin
- Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
- "republican motherhood"
- Declaration of Independence
- "republican motherhood"
- Cultural nationalism
- Second Great Awakening
- utopias
- liberalism
- Romanticism
- perfectionism
- women's rights movement
- Seneca Falls Convention
- domestic ideals
- separate spheres
- The South
- anti-Catholic nativist movement
- Slavery as a "Positive Good" argument
- "New South"
- Social Darwinism
- Gospel of Wealth
- philanthropy
- utopians
- socialism
- Social Gospel Movement
- women's voluntary organizations
- Jane Addams
- settlement houses
- Women's Suffrage
- Mass culture/national culture
- Mass media
- Radio & cinema
- Harlem Renaissance
- Modernism
- Science vs. religion
- 1920s gender roles
- Nativist campaigns
- Women in WWII
- Feminists
- Gay and lesbian activists
- Latino, American Indian and Asian American activists
- Mass culture
- Conformity
- Youth rebellion
- counterculture
- sexual revolution
- Evangelical Christian churches
- Contemporary cultural debates
- social networks

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

Separatists

Anne Hutchinson

Harvard

Pennsylvania – Quakers – William Penn

Jonathan Edwards – "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

John Peter Zenger

Abigail Adams "Remember the Ladies"

Penny Press

Washington Irving

"Burned-Over District"

Transcendentalism

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Henry David Thoreau

Hudson River School of art

Dorothea Dix

"Cult of Domesticity"

"Declaration of Sentiments"

Horatio Alger Novels

Jacob Riis *How the Other Lives*

Muckrakers: Lincoln Steffens, Ida

Tarbell

The Jungle by Upton Sinclair

Carrie Chapman Catt NAWSA

Alice Paul NWP

Flappers, Vamps

The New Woman

Margaret Sanger – birth control

Scopes Trial

Lost Generation

Langston Hughes

Rosie the Riveter

Levittown

The Lonely Crowd

Rock & Roll – Elvis

Beat Generation

Juvenile delinquency

Betty Friedan *The Feminine Mystique*

N.O.W.

Counterculture

Woodstock

Stonewall Riots

Phyllis Schlafly "Stop ERA"

Moral Majority

Christian Coalition

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT (MIG): This theme focuses on why and how the various people who moved to and within the United States both adapted to and transformed their new social and physical environments.

MIG-1.0 Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration's effects on U.S. society.

MIG-2.0 Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life.

- American Indian Groups: Great Basin, Great Plains, Northeast, Mississippi River Valley, Atlantic Seaboard, Northwest, California
- Spanish, French, Dutch, English colonizers
- New England, Middle, Chesapeake, Southern colonies
- British West Indies
- Puritans
- Seven Years' War (French and Indian)
- Slavery expansion in deep South
- Northwest Ordinance (ban on slavery)
- internal improvements
- steam engines
- roads
- canals
- railroads
- cotton production
- American System
- Louisiana Purchase
- American Indian Removal
- Missouri Compromise
- natural and mineral resources
- Manifest Destiny
- Mexican-American War
- Irish and German immigrants
- ethnic communities
- anti-Catholic nativist movement
- Mexican Americans
- free soil movement
- Mexican Cession
- industrial capitalism
- factories
- ethnic neighborhoods
- Southern and eastern European immigrants
- Assimilation
- Americanization
- political machines
- Transcontinental Railroad
- Boomtowns
- American bison
- reservations
- Indian assimilation
- Social Darwinism
- settlement houses
- urbanization
- Closing of the Western Frontier
- Nativist campaigns
- Great Migration
- Mexican Immigration
- Immigration quotas
- Red Scare
- The Great Depression
- Japanese Internment
- Baby boom
- Suburbanization
- Sun Belt
- Immigration Laws of 1965
- Increased immigration and diversity

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

Puritan Great Migration
Ohio Valley
California Gold Rush
Oregon Trail
"Know-Nothings"
Homestead Act
Pacific Railway Act
Exodusters
Anti-Coolie Clubs

Chinese Exclusion Act
Dawes Act
tenements
Gentlemen's Agreement
National Origins Act of 1921
Immigration Act of 1924
Sacco and Vanzetti
bracero program
Zoot Suit Riots
"White Flight"

"Operation Wetback"
Federal Highway Act
Levittown
Rust Belt/Frost Belt
Illegal immigrants
Asian refugees
Amnesty
Dream Act

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT (GEO): This theme focuses on the role of geography and both the natural and human-made environments on social and political developments in what would become the United States.

GEO-1.0 Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of various communities, and analyze how competition for and debates over natural resources have affected both interactions among different groups and the development of government policies.

- Great Basin, Great Plains, Northeast, Mississippi River Valley, Atlantic Seaboard, Northwest, California
- maize cultivation
- Agriculture & hunting & gathering
- New England, Middle, Chesapeake, Southern colonies, British West Indies
- Columbian Exchange
- Capitalism
- *encomienda* system
- slave labor

- New England, Middle, Chesapeake, Southern colonies
- British West Indies
- Plantation economies
- staple crops
- Epidemic diseases
- Slavery expansion in deep South
- cotton production
- natural and mineral resources
- Manifest Destiny
- industrial capitalism
- American bison
- Reservations
- Closing of the Western Frontier

- Preservationists and conservationists
- New Deal
- Relief, Recovery, & Reform
- Atomic bombs and debate
- nuclear arsenal
- oil crises
- national energy policy
- pollution
- Environmental movement
- Environmental regulations
- deregulation
- climate change
- fossil fuels

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

Colonial Period

Puritans – nature as evil and sinful – something that needed to be managed and controlled vs. Native American view of nature as sacred.

Early America Pre Civil War

Hudson River School of Art 1820s
Rocky Mountain School of Art
Transcendentalism

Emerson's Nature (1836)

Thoreau's Walden (1854)

Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* (1855)

Late 1800s

Gold Rush in Ca – hydraulic mining – strip mining
George Marsh *Man and Nature* 1864
Devastation of the buffalo/bison
Gold Rush - sacred Black Hills
1880 – Stephan Forbes – Zoologist –

National Park System –

Yellowstone in 1872
Arbor Day 1872
Yosemite NP 1890

Urban pollution from Industrialization

John Muir founds **Sierra Club** (1892)

1900-1950

Theodore Roosevelt

Preservation vs. Conservation

National Reclamation Act or Newlands

– Francis Newlands (1902)

Gifford Pinchot – National Forest Service

Hetchy-Hetch Controversy 1906-1908

National Conservation Commission (1908)

Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy

National Park Service - 1916

“The Great Plow up”

The Dust Bowl

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (1935)

National Wildlife Federation (1936)

DDT as a pesticide (1939)

Ecology – Aldo Leopold - *The Sand County - Almanac* (1949)

1950s-1990s

Nuclear Testing

First Nuclear Power Plant (1954)

Nuclear Test-ban Treaty (1963)

Sierra Club reborn – Bernanrd De Voto – Echo Park - Valley Dam

Rachel Carson's Silent Spring (1962)

DDT (banned in 1972) – pesticides & chemicals

Wilderness Society

National Audubon Society

Nature Conservancy

Earth Day – 4/22/70

Endangered Species Act

Cayuhoga River fires (1969)

Smog – air pollution – LA & Denver
Acid Rain

EPA – National Environmental Protection Act (1970)

Clear Air Act (1970)

Clear Water Act (1972)

Carter – solar panels on the White House

Energy Crisis & gas shortages

Department of Energy 1977

Carter's Energy Conservation program

Taxing “gas guzzlers” – fuel efficiency incentives

CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Economy)

Three Mile Island – nuclear power fears

Love Canal – Hooker Chemical – EPA Hostage

Superfund (1980)

Greenpeace

Reagan Deregulation

Reagan removed the solar panels from the White House

“Sagebrush Rebellion”

James Watt – Reagan's Sec. of Interior – open up public lands

Defunding of EPA – Limited automobile emissions standards

Exxon-Valdez oil spill (1989)

Global Warming/Climate Change

AMERICA IN THE WORLD (WOR): This theme focuses on the interactions between nations that affected North American history in the colonial period, and on the influence of the United States on world affairs.

WOR-1.0 Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced political, economic, and social developments in North America.

WOR-2.0 Analyze the reasons for and results of U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas.

- Spanish, French, Dutch, English colonizers
- Metacom's War (King Philip's)
- Pueblo Revolt
- mercantilism
- African slave trade
- Seven Years' War (French and Indian)
- American Revolution
- Patriots vs. Loyalists
- French, Haitian & Latin American Revolutions
- California missions
- neutral trade rights
- George Washington's "Farewell Address"
- Louisiana Purchase
- American Indian Removal
- Monroe Doctrine
- Manifest Destiny
- Mexican-American War
- Mexican Americans
- Mexican Cession
- Civil War
- reservations
- Indian assimilation
- industrial capitalism
- Social Darwinism
- racial theories
- Imperialists
- Closing of the Western Frontier
- Anti-Imperialists
- Self-determination
- isolationism
- Spanish-American War
- Philippines War Personal mobility
- World War I
- Nativist campaigns
- Neutrality
- Woodrow Wilson
- American Expeditionary Force
- Allies
- Treaty of Versailles
- League of Nations
- Immigration quotas
- unilateral foreign policy
- fascism, militarism, & totalitarianism
- Nazi Germany
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- World War II
- Axis Powers
- Japanese atrocities
- Concentration camps
- Holocaust
- Japanese Internment
- Pacific "Island-Hopping"
- D-Day Invasion
- Atomic bombs and debate
- Cold War
- Soviet Union
- collective security
- free-market global economy
- containment
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- nuclear arsenal
- détente
- decolonization
- oil crises
- Ronald Reagan
- free-trade agreements
- end of Cold War
- September 11, 2001
- World Trade Center & Pentagon Attack
- Afghanistan War
- Iraq War
- War on Terrorism
- Civil liberties and human rights
- climate change

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

Proclamation of 1763
 Sugar Act
 Stamp Act
 Intolerable Acts
 Battle of Saratoga
 French Alliance
 Treaty of Paris of 1783
 Jay's Treaty
 Pinkney's Treaty
 Quasi War
 XYZ Affair
 Impressment
 Embargo Act
 War of 1812
 Texas Revolt
 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 White Man's Burden
 Treaty of Paris of 1898
 Anti-Imperialist League
 Open Door Policy
 Big Stick Diplomacy

Roosevelt Corollary
 Panama Canal
 Dollar Diplomacy
 Moral Diplomacy
 FDR's "Good Neighbor Policy"
 Lend-Lease Act
 Nagasaki & Hiroshima
 Nuremberg Trials
 United Nations
 Truman Doctrine
 Berlin Blockade & Airlift
 Marshall Plan
 NATO
 Brinkmanship
 Sputnik
 Suez Crisis
 Eisenhower Doctrine
 U2 Incident
 C.I.A. covert operations
 "Bay of Pigs"
 Cuban Missile Crisis
 Alliance for Progress

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 Tet Offensive
 Nixon Doctrine
 Vietnamization
 Nixon visits China & USSR
 SALT I
 Yom Kippur War
 OPEC Oil Embargo
 Reagan Doctrine
 Grenada Invasion
 Iran-Contra Scandal
 Panama Invasion
 Gulf War
 "New World Order"
 Al-Qaeda
 Osama Bin Laden
 Guantanamo Bay
 Drone Strikes
 Rise of ISIS