

BHS Social Studies Department Curriculum

Grade 11 United States History

Unit 6 – Changing America

Essential Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Business leaders believed that individual initiative benefited all of society.▪ Lack of restrictions helped large companies but hurt small ones.▪ Unity among workers led to the growth of unions.▪ Conflict between workers and employers resulted in unrest.▪ The spoils system and lobbyists fostered corruption in government.▪ Public protest by a free press worked to end political corruption.▪ Economic inequity developed between farmers and urban workers.▪ many reformers believed that social change would result in a more just and equitable society.▪ Values and beliefs shaped the program of the Progressive Era.▪ Reform efforts were successful in correcting the worse abuses of big business and government.▪ Interests of the progressives were translated into federal legislation.▪ Business practices worked to limit economic competition.▪ Increased United States economic and political power led to the acquisition of an overseas empire.▪ Confrontation with Spain resulted in war over Cuba.▪ Conflict became evident in American society during and after World War I.▪ Wilson’s idealism and American economic interests led to controversy over foreign policy.▪ Shifts in government policies and increased production resulted in economic change.▪ Social change affected the arts, the role of women, and minorities.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ What factors caused American industry to grow so rapidly?▪ How were Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller able to become industrial giants?▪ What were the difficulties experienced by labor unions in the late 1800s?▪ What were the major factors behind the migration to American cities?▪ What were the major forms of corruption during this period?▪ What were the new forms of leisure pastimes and amusements that attracted the interest of Americans before 1900?▪ What were some of the problems that American farmers faced in the 1880s?▪ What were the major goals of the Populist party?▪ What were the types of reform that progressive leaders advocated?▪ What were the limitations of progressivism?▪ In what ways was Roosevelt successful or disappointing as a progressive leader?▪ What progressive reforms were achieved by Wilson as President?▪ Why did Americans move away from a policy of isolationism?▪ What problems and responsibilities did victory in the Spanish-American War brought the United States?▪ Why did the United States declare war on the German Empire in 1917?▪ Why did the United States fail to join the League of Nations?▪ In what ways did the United States involvement in international relations changed following World War I?▪ What signs of social tension were evident in the 1920s?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Many factors encouraged industrial growth during this era, including railroads,

<p>Essential Knowledge</p>	<p>big business, incorporation, and the methods used by Carnegie and Rockefeller to achieve success.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People worked under horrible conditions during the late 1800s. ▪ Labor unions faced many obstacles but also achieved many gains during this period. ▪ Many immigrants came to the United States during this era. ▪ There were great differences between the “old” and “new” immigration. ▪ Many factors led to the growth of cities during the late 1800s and early 1900s. ▪ Many problems arose from the increase in the urban population during this era. ▪ Political corruption increased greatly at local, state, and national levels. ▪ Reforms began in the 1870s and 1880s. ▪ There was great controversy surrounding the tariffs of this time. ▪ There were many developments in literature, art, and higher education. ▪ Farmers faced many problems during the late 1800s, leading to the rise and fall of the Grange and the support of greenbacks and free silver. ▪ Muckrakers played an important role in identifying social ills and promoting social change. ▪ The methods and strategies used in business and education influenced social reform. ▪ Reforms strengthened democracy. ▪ Social reformers and the government made advances in protecting adult and child workers. ▪ Theodore Roosevelt became known as a “trustbuster.” ▪ The 1902 coal strike was a turbulent event in US history. ▪ Teddy Roosevelt is known for his efforts for conservation of wilderness areas. ▪ The public reaction had a marked reaction to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. ▪ The Progressive Party developed during this time period. ▪ A split in the Republican party helped lead to Woodrow Wilson’s election in 1912. ▪ The United States emerged from a period of isolationism during this era. ▪ Many events led to the US involvement in the Spanish-American War. ▪ There were many reasons for involvement of the Philippines in the war. ▪ The Philippine Islands were difficult to govern. ▪ Teddy Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” diplomacy guided foreign relations during this period. ▪ The “Open Door” policy in China developed during this period. ▪ America was greatly concerned over the Russo-Japanese War. ▪ There were many varied causes of World War I. ▪ The United States had difficulty remaining neutral during the war. ▪ The United States had a leading role in helping the Allies to achieve victory over the Central Powers. ▪ Public opinion was strongly shaped by the government during this period. ▪ The process of the Versailles peace conference was extremely important to modern American policy-making. ▪ The Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles in the midst of great controversy. ▪ The Washington Conference set important military limitations for the US and her allies. ▪ The Harding administration faced many scandals. ▪ Henry Ford introduced many changes to American industry. ▪ The Kellogg-Briand Pact greatly influenced foreign policy. ▪ Women’s lives changed greatly during the 1920s.
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<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Examples may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ entrepreneur, economies of scale, corporation, holding company, trust ▪ horizontal integration, vertical integration ▪ rebate, Social Darwinism, philanthropy, real wages ▪ company town, scrip, business cycle, blacklist ▪ lockout, scab, collective bargaining, arbitration ▪ industrial union, injunction, pogrom, anarchism ▪ merchandising, graft, political machine ▪ kickback, ward, lobbyist, township ▪ patronage, rider, free-trader, protectionist ▪ antebellum, realism, expatriate, yellow journalism ▪ pooling, cooperative, inflation, deflation ▪ gold standard, third party, Populist Movement ▪ conspicuous consumption, social gospel, pragmatism ▪ direct primary, initiative, referendum, recall ▪ literacy test, conservation, income tax, inheritance tax ▪ rediscount, price-cutting, interlocking directorate ▪ imperialism, isolationism, reciprocity, arbitration ▪ neutrality, protectorate, anarchist, corollary ▪ partitioned, sphere of influence, indemnity, contraband ▪ armistice, victory garden, covenant, deported ▪ reparation, technological unemployment, open shop, welfare capitalism ▪ domestic market, postwar disillusionment
<p>Essential Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reading and interpreting primary sources ▪ memorization of required material ▪ labeling and memorizing map locations ▪ expository writing with documents, readings, and on quizzes and tests ▪ notetaking
<p>Related Maine Learning Results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applications of Social Studies Processes, Knowledge, and Skills: A1- b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j A2- a ▪ Civics and Government: B1- a,b,c,d,e B2- a,b,c,d,e B3- a,b ▪ Economics: C1- a,b,c,d,e,f,g C2- a,b,c ▪ Geography: D1- a,b,c,d D2- a,b ▪ History: E1- a,b,c,d E2- a,b
<p>Sample Lessons And Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ notes ▪ textbooks readings and questions ▪ reading and interpreting ▪ “Shipwrecked” activity exemplifying communism v. republicanism ▪ review game

<p>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ oral questioning during class discussions ▪ reading questions ▪ essay writing ▪ quizzes ▪ review game
<p>Sample Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications: Upton Sinclair, <u>The Jungle</u>, excerpts Thomas Nast political cartoons ▪ Videos: Gangs of New York A&E Biographies: Carnegie, Rockefeller, Ida Tarbell ▪ Publications: Thomas Nast political cartoons The Zimmerman Note Wilson’s Declaration of War Against Germany Wilson’s 14 Points Address to Congress Versailles Treaty Allen, Frederick Lewis, <u>Only Yesterday</u> ▪ Videos: A&E Biography: Teddy Roosevelt All Quiet on the Western Front
<p>Technology Link</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Gangs of New York” fact v. fiction: http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/03/0320_030320_oscars_gangs.html WWI Webquest: http://www.davison.k12.mi.us/dhs/staff/hewitt/webquests/wwi/WWI.html