

EVERGREEN COMMUNITY CHARTER SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Course: US History II
Grade: 9

- 8.5 Reading Informational Text
 Students read, understand, and respond to informational text – with emphasis on comprehension, making connections among ideas and between texts with focus on textual evidence.
- 8.6 Writing
 Students write for different purposes and audiences. Students write clear and focused text to convey a well-defined perspective and appropriate content.

PA Core Standards/Assessment Anchors	Methods/Materials/Evaluation	Objectives
CC.8.5.9.A - I CC.8.6.9.A - I 5.1.9.C 5.3.9.G 6.4.U.B 7.3.U.A 8.1.U.A 8.1.U.B 8.1.U.C 8.1.8.A 8.1.8.B 8.2.U.A 8.2.U.B 8.2.U.C 8.2.U.D 8.3.U.A 8.3.U.B 8.3.U.C 8.3.U.D	<p><u>Methods:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class participation • Discussion • Questioning • Compare & contrast • Graphic organizer • Independent and group research <p><u>Resources:</u></p> <p>Texts: <i>The American Nation</i>, Prentice Hall, 1998.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher developed materials • Computers/Internet • Curriculum-relevant documentary and feature films • Simulation games • Maps • Timelines <p><u>Evaluation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quizzes and tests • Class participation • Review games • Homework • Research papers • PowerPoint projects • Map projects 	<p><u>Unit 5 – The Nation Torn Apart</u></p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the Kansas-Nebraska Act reopened the issue of slavery in the territories. • Explain why a civil war broke out in Kansas. • Describe how the Dred Scott decision divided the nation. • Explain why the Republican Party came into being in the mid-1850s. • Outline Abraham Lincoln’s views on slavery. • Identify Abraham Lincoln’s and Stephen Douglas’s views on slavery. • Discuss the different reactions of Northerners and Southerners to the raid on Harper’s Ferry. • Explain why Lincoln was able to win the election of 1860. • Identify the events that led to the outbreak of the Civil War. • Describe how the South reacted to Lincoln’s election victory. • Compare and contrast human and military resources of the Union and Confederacy at the beginning, during and end of the Civil War. • Identify turning points of the war. • Explain how military and political leadership affected the outcome of the war. • Analyze Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, his reasons for using it, and its significance. • Analyze Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, its purpose, meaning, and significance. • Compare and contrast the various roles of blacks and whites in the Union on the home front and battlefield.

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- List and discuss roles of black and white women on the home front and battlefield.
- Describe the immediate impact of Lincoln’s assassination.
- Identify social, political, and economic results of the Civil War.
- Differentiate between Presidential and Congressional plans for Reconstruction.
- Identify the goals of the Freedmen’s Bureau.
- Explain why conflicts developed over plans for reconstruction.
- Describe the changes in the South brought about by Radical Reconstruction.
- Explain the events leading up to Johnson’s Impeachment and its effects on our democratic system.
- List and explain the “Civil War” amendments and legislation.
- Explain why support for Reconstruction declined.
- Identify the signs that the South began to develop a stronger economy by the 1880s.
- Analyze how blacks attempted to improve their economic standing during Reconstruction, and how they were assisted and/or thwarted by different political and social groups.

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industry grow.

- Identify the leaders of “big business” and the practices they used.
- Summarize how working conditions changed as industry grew.
- Describe workers’ efforts to organize during the late 1800s.
- Explain why cities grew in the late 1800s.
- Describe the problems city dwellers faced and the efforts to improve city life.
- Identify the attractions and leisure activities cities offered.
- Identify the reasons immigration to the United States increased in the late 1800s.
- Describe the difficulties immigrants faced adjusting to their new lives.
- Discuss how immigrants assimilated and contributed to American life.
- Describe efforts to limit immigration.

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Federal, state and local governments expanded their roles to enact progressive reforms in the early 1900s.

- Social welfare programs were created to ensure a minimum standard of living.
- Negative effects of industrialization included child labor, low wages, long hours, unsafe working conditions.
- Organized labor led to formation of unions, strikes, and the growth of the American Federation of Labor.
- State voters gained influence at the polls in lawmaking, choosing candidates and in the workplace.
- Women’s suffrage movement created educational opportunities for women and passage of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution
- Temperance supporters opposed the manufacture, sale and consumption of alcohol leading to the 18th Amendment.
- Progressive reforms affected business, natural resources, labor, voting and consumer protection resulting in an expansion of federal power through federal regulatory agencies and constitutional amendments.

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6.4.U.D

6.5.U.B

6.5.U.E

7.1.U.A

7.2.U.A

7.3.U.A

7.4.U.B

7.4.9.B

Reparations, Army, Territory).

American society underwent rapid social change as it becomes an urban nation and traditional values were challenged (women’s changing roles, mass media created heroes, religious and racial tensions).

- Prohibition was imposed by a constitutional amendment that made it illegal to manufacture, transport and sell alcoholic beverages; Americans tried to legislate morality. Creation of speakeasies, bootleggers, organized crime, 21st Amendment.
- African Americans migrated to the North and Midwest in search of employment opportunity, and to escape southern discrimination and violence, but faced discrimination and violence in the north.
- The cultural climate of the 1920s and 1930s brought about new leaders in art (Georgia O’Keefe), literature (F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Steinbeck), and music (Aaron Copland, George Gershwin).
- The Harlem Renaissance influenced American life as African American artists, writers and musicians revealed the freshness and variety of their culture through art (Jacob Lawrence), literature (Langston Hughes) and music (Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Bessie Smith).