

Grade 6 (AAS)

United States Studies: The Industrial Revolution to the Present

- 1. Distinguish between the concepts of industrialization and urbanization; identify the importance of new resources and technological advancements on the United States, including petroleum and steel.** [SS.AAS.6.1](#)

- 2. Identify the problems created by industrialization and urbanization of the late 1800s including poor working conditions and unhealthy living conditions; define the concept of reform and identify at least one major reform of the Progressive Movement including child labor laws, 8-hour workdays, and cleaner living conditions in cities; identify the expansion of conservation efforts by the national parks and national forests.** [SS.AAS.6.2](#)
 - 2a. Identify goals of the early civil rights movement and the purpose of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).** [SS.AAS.6.2A](#)

- 3. Identify strategic placement of military bases in Alabama, such as Redstone Arsenal, Fort Rucker, Fort McClellan, and Craig Air Force Base.** [SS.AAS.6.3](#)

- 4. Identify at least one or more inventions and inventors of the late 1800s and early 1900s, including Thomas Edison (practical light bulb), Alexander Graham Bell (telephone), George Washington Carver (uses for the peanut), Wright Brothers (airplane), and Henry Ford (affordable car); illustrate the cultural changes of the early 1900s presented by at least one or more individuals including, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Zora Neale Hurston, Helen Keller, Babe Ruth, W. C. Handy, and Charles Lindbergh.** [SS.AAS.6.4](#)
 - 4a. Identify Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age.** [SS.AAS.6.4A](#)

- 5. Define economic depression; identify the general factors of the Great Depression including: stock market crash of 1929, dust bowl, Hoovervilles, and FDR.** [SS.AAS.6.5](#)
 - 5a. Describe the purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and its location.** [SS.AAS.6.5A](#)

- 6. Identify the broad causes and participants of World War II; locate major World War II countries on a map and label Axis and Allied countries; identify at least one major individual involved in World War II including FDR, Adolf Hitler, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin; identify at least one major event of World War II, including the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Holocaust, and the bombing Hiroshima.** [SS.AAS.6.6](#)

- 7. Recognize that war often requires sacrifices from the civilian population; identify minority and female contributions to World War II, including the Tuskegee**

Airmen, code talkers, and Rosie the Riveter; identify changes that happen when resources are transferred from civilian to military use in time of war. [SS.AAS.6.7](#)

- 8. Define the Cold War; identify how after World War II, the United States became a military super power and a leader in world affairs along with the Soviet Union; identify at least one goal and at least one challenge of the United States during the Cold War.** [SS.AAS.6.8](#)

8a. Identifying Alabama's role in the Cold War. [SS.AAS.6.8A](#)

- 9. Define civil rights movement; identify key figures and events of the Civil Rights movement, including Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, Montgomery Bus Boycott, and the 16th Street Baptist Church bombing; identify culturally influential music from the post-World War II world including, Elvis Presley, the Beatles, Bob Dylan, and Jimi Hendrix.** [SS.AAS.6.9](#)
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- 10. Define globalization in basic terms as working with other countries; recognize how government, globalization, and immigration impact society, including a shift from manufacturing to service economy and foreign manufacturers in America.** [SS.AAS.6.10](#)
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- 11. Define technology; identify technology that impacts our lives.** [SS.AAS.6.11](#)
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- 12. List significant policy changes of the late 20th century and their causes including: desegregation of the military, federal education funding, and No Child Left Behind Act.** [SS.AAS.6.12](#)

12a. Understanding the election of Barack Obama as the culmination of a movement in the United States to realize equal opportunity for all Americans and how the 2008 presidential election as a watershed in the use of new technology and mass participation in the electoral process. [SS.AAS.6.12A](#)