Louisiana Social Studies

Grade 7

Adopted 2022

Skills and Practices

SP1. Examine sources in order to 6-8.SP1

- a. distinguish between primary, secondary, and tertiary sources 6-8.SP1.A
- b. determine the origin, author's point of view, intended audience, and reliability 6-8.SP1.B
- c. explain the meaning of words, phrases, and content-specific vocabulary 6-8.SP1.C

SP2. Use a variety of primary and secondary sources to 6-8.SP2

- a. analyze social studies content 6-8.SP2.A
- b. evaluate claims, counterclaims, and evidence 6-8.SP2.B
- c. compare and contrast multiple sources and accounts 6-8.SP2.C
- d. distinguish between historical facts and historical interpretations 6-8.SP2.D

SP3. Construct and express claims that are supported with relevant evidence from primary and/or secondary sources, social studies content knowledge, and clear reasoning and explanations to 6-8.SP3

- a. demonstrate an understanding of social studies content 6-8.SP3.A
- b. compare and contrast content and viewpoints 6-8.SP3.B
- c. analyze causes and effects 6-8.SP3.C
- d. explain counterclaims 6-8.SP3.D

Grade 7: The United States and Louisiana: Early Republic Through Reconstruction

1. **Explain ideas, events, and developments in the history of the United States of America from 1791 to 1877 and how they progressed, changed, or remained the same over time.** 7.1
2. **Analyze connections between ideas, events, and developments in U.S. history within their global context from 1791 to 1877.** 7.2
3. **Compare and contrast events and developments in U.S. history from 1791 to 1877.** 7.3
4. **Use geographic representations and historical data to analyze events and developments in U.S. history from 1791 to 1877, including environmental, cultural, economic, and political characteristics and changes.** 7.4

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5. **Use maps to identify absolute location (latitude and longitude) and describe geographic characteristics of places in Louisiana, North America, and the world.** 7.5

6. **Use a variety of primary and secondary sources to:** 7.6
   a. Analyze social studies content. 7.6.A
   b. Evaluate claims, counterclaims, and evidence. 7.6.B
   c. Compare and contrast multiple sources and accounts. 7.6.C
   d. Explain how the availability of sources affects historical interpretations. 7.6.D

7. **Construct and express claims that are supported with relevant evidence from primary and/or secondary sources, social studies content knowledge, and clear reasoning and explanations to:** 7.7
   a. Demonstrate an understanding of social studies content. 7.7.A
   b. Compare and contrast content and viewpoints. 7.7.B
   c. Analyze causes and effects. 7.7.C
   d. Evaluate counterclaims. 7.7.D

8. **Analyze the influence of key events, ideas, and people on the economic, political, and social development of the United States from 1791–1850s.** 7.8
   a. Explain the causes and events of the Whiskey Rebellion, including the response from the Washington administration and its relationship to enforcement of the government's right to tax. 7.8.A
   b. Explain the influence of precedents set by the presidency of George Washington, and analyze the advice in and effects of his Farewell Address. 7.8.B
   c. Analyze key events of the presidency of John Adams including the Alien and Sedition Act and the XYZ affair. 7.8.C
   d. Explain the significance of the election of 1800. 7.8.D
   e. Explain how the disagreements between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton resulted in the emergence of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican political parties, including views on foreign policy, Alien and Sedition Acts, economic policy, National Bank, funding and assumption of the revolutionary debt. 7.8.E
   f. Describe the role of the Electoral College in presidential elections, including how it aims to ensure representation of less populated states. 7.8.F
   g. Explain how the U.S. government addressed foreign and domestic challenges during the late 1700s to the mid-1800s and how related policies and legislation influenced the development of the United States. 7.8.G
   h. Analyze the major events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency, including the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark expeditions, Dunbar-Hunter Expedition of Ouachita River, Red River Expedition, and Twelfth Amendment. 7.8.H

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9. **Analyze the causes, course of, and consequences of the War of 1812.** 7.9

   a. Explain the events leading to the War of 1812, including Britain's war with Napoleonic France, impressment, and blockades, and analyze the political and economic effects on the United States. 7.9.A

   b. Explain key events, turning points and outcomes of the War of 1812, including blockades, Battle of Lake Erie (1813), Burning of Washington (1814), Battle of New Orleans (1814), Battles of Baltimore and Lake Champlain (1814), penning of the Star Spangled Banner, and the Treaty of Ghent (1814). 7.9.B

   c. Analyze the interests and motivations of Native American groups aligned with the United States and with Britain during the War of 1812, including Chief Tecumseh. 7.9.C

   d. Explain the importance and effects of the Battle of New Orleans to Louisiana, and describe the roles played by General Andrew Jackson and Jean Lafitte. 7.9.D

   e. Explain the events leading to and surrounding Louisiana statehood, including the Neutral Strip, the West Florida controversy, and the capture of the Spanish Fort at Baton Rouge, as well as key figures including Julien de Lallande Poydras. 7.9.E

10. **Analyze the growth and development of the United States from the early to mid-1800s.** 7.10

   a. Describe the Era of Good Feelings (1815–1825), including Henry Clay's American System, Treaty of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, and the development of transportation networks. 7.10.A

   b. Analyze the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823), with emphasis on its policies of both isolationism and protection of American interests in the Western Hemisphere, and how it influenced U.S. foreign policy and interactions with other nations. 7.10.B

   c. Analyze the effects of Marbury v. Madison (1803), McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), Gibbons v. Ogden (1824), and Worcester v. Georgia (1832). 7.10.C

   d. Analyze the ideas and motivations that contributed to westward expansion, including Manifest Destiny, and its political, social, and economic effects. 7.10.D

   e. Analyze the causes and effects of Indian Removal policies of the early to mid-1800s, including the Indian Removal Act of 1830, Trail of Tears, and Seminole Wars, and explain the role of key figures, including Andrew Jackson, Chief John Ross, and Chief Osceola. 7.10.E

   f. Analyze key events and developments that contributed to westward expansion, including the Oregon Treaty (1846), annexation of Texas (1845), Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), Gadsden Purchase (1853), the Pony Express (1860), Pacific Railway Act (1862), and Homestead Act (1862). 7.10.F

   g. Explain the motivation and means of migration West, the experiences of the settlers, and resulting changes in the West, including the Gold Rush (1848–1855), trails (Oregon Trail, Mormon Trail, and Santa Fe Trail), first transcontinental telegraph, and the transcontinental railroad. 7.10.G

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h. Describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Mexican-American War, including the Battle of the Alamo, Battle of San Jacinto, annexation of Texas, the Mexican Cession and Zachary Taylor's role in the war and subsequent election to the presidency. 7.10.H

i. Explain the causes and effects of the first Industrial Revolution in the United States, including advancements in technology, increased manufacturing, changing labor conditions, growing transportation systems, and urbanization. 7.10.I

j. Analyze the development of the agrarian economy in the South, including Louisiana, and explain how advancements in technology, such as the cotton gin and multiple-effect evaporator for sugar, contributed to an increase in enslaved labor. 7.10.J

k. Explain how steamboats influenced Louisiana's economic growth and the significance of Captain Henry Miller Shreve in steamboat navigation. 7.10.K

l. Compare and contrast the economies of the North and the South during the early to mid-1800s. 7.10.L

m. Describe push and pull factors for immigration to the United States in the early to mid-1800s, and explain how migration within and to the United States affected rural and urban areas. 7.10.M

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11. Analyze role and importance of social and political reform movements of the nineteenth century. 7.11

a. Analyze the key people, ideas, and events of the women's rights movement and woman's suffrage movement of the early to mid-1800s, including the Seneca Falls Convention, National Women's Rights Conventions, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Mary Church Terrell, and Margaret Fuller. 7.11.A

b. Explain the development of education and prison reform movements, including those led by Horace Mann and Dorothea Lynde Dix. 7.11.B

c. Explain the effects of abolition efforts by key individuals and groups, including Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison, and the Quakers. 7.11.C

d. Analyze the historical works and ideas of influential abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass' speech "The Constitution of the United States: Is It Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery?" and Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. 7.11.D

e. Describe the purpose, challenges, routes, and successes of the Underground Railroad and the key role played by Harriet Tubman. 7.11.E

f. Explain restrictions placed on the trade of enslaved people prior to the Civil War, including the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves of 1807. 7.11.F

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12. Explain the ideas, key people, and events related to the growth of sectionalism and rising tension prior to the Civil War. 7.12

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a. Analyze major events, legislation, and court decisions from 1800 to 1861 that led to increasing sectionalism, including the Missouri Compromise of 1820, North Carolina v. Mann (1830), the Nullification Crisis (1831–1833), the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Acts (1793, 1850), the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), and the Dred Scott decision (1857). 7.12.A

b. Describe the reasons for the formation of the Republican Party in 1854 and its founding platform. 7.12.B

c. Compare and contrast various arguments on the issue of slavery and state's rights, including those expressed in the Lincoln-Douglas debates and during the 1860 presidential campaign. 7.12.C

d. Explain the causes of and reactions to rebellions and raids, including the German Coast Uprising, Nat Turner's Rebellion, and John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry and subsequent trial. 7.12.D

e. Analyze Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, and explain how the ideas expressed affected the cause and course of the Civil War. 7.12.E

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13. Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War. 7.13

a. Explain why the Confederate states seceded from the Union. 7.13.A

b. Explain Louisiana's decision to secede from the Union and its effects, including the state seizure of federal properties in Louisiana (the United States Arsenal and Barracks at Baton Rouge; United States Branch Mint). 7.13.B

c. Describe the events leading to, significance of, and reaction to the Battle of Fort Sumter, including Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. 7.13.C

d. Describe the importance and outcomes of the major military engagements of the Civil War, including Manassas, Shiloh, Capture of New Orleans, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Siege of Port Hudson, Sherman's March to the Sea, and the surrender at Appomattox Court House. 7.13.D

e. Describe the roles and experiences of soldiers, women, enslaved people, and freed people during the Civil War. 7.13.E

f. Analyze the role of Louisiana in the Civil War and how the conflict affected Louisiana and its people, including the importance of its ports and the occupation of New Orleans. 7.13.F

g. Analyze the purpose, significance, and consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation. 7.13.G

h. Describe the roles and contributions of key individuals in the Civil War, including Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Stonewall Jackson, PGT Beauregard, Mary Walker, Clara Barton, Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, Robert Smalls, and the Louisiana Tigers. 7.13.H

i. Analyze Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Second Inaugural Address, and explain how the ideas expressed affected the course of the war and show how ideas about equality changed over time. 7.13.I

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j. Describe the significance of Lincoln's assassination, and how it affected the nation. 7.13.J

14. **Analyze the major events, key people, and effects of Reconstruction.** 7.14

    a. Compare and contrast plans for Reconstruction, including Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan, President Johnson's Plan, and the Radical Republican Plan for Reconstruction. 7.14.A

    b. Analyze the development and effects of tenant farming and the sharecropping system in the postwar South. 7.14.B

    c. Explain how federal action affected individual rights and freedoms during the Reconstruction era, including through the Thirteenth Amendment, Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights Bill of 1866, Reconstruction Act of 1867, Fourteenth Amendment, Fifteenth Amendment, and analyze the challenges, achievements, and effectiveness of each. 7.14.C

    d. Explain the rise of violence and intimidation of Black Americans by groups, including the Ku Klux Klan, White League and Red Shirts and describe the significance of the Opelousas and Colfax Massacres. 7.14.D

    e. Describe the role and motivations of carpetbaggers and scalawags during Reconstruction. 7.14.E

    f. Explain the roles of Black politicians in Southern states during Reconstruction, including Oscar Dunn and P.B.S. Pinchback. 7.14.F

    g. Explain how the presidential election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877 led to the end of Reconstruction, and analyze short-term effects of the collapse of Reconstruction, including the decline of Black Americans in elected offices and loss of enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. 7.14.G

    h. Analyze how Black Codes affected the lives of Black Americans, including the restriction rights to own and lease property, conduct business, bear arms, and move freely through public spaces. 7.14.H

    i. Analyze how national events and amendments to the U.S. Constitution influenced Louisiana from the 1860s to 1877, including changes to the Louisiana Constitution. 7.14.I