Mississippi Social Studies

U.S. History: 1877 to Present

Adopted 2022

U.S. History: 1877 to Present

1. **Westward Expansion and the - New South Trace how economic developments and the westward movement impacted regional differences and democracy in the post Reconstruction era.** USH.1
    1. Illustrate the impact of Manifest Destiny on the economic and technological development of the post-Civil War West (including mining, the cattle industry, and the transcontinental railroad). USH.1.1
    2. Trace the changing role of the American farmer (including establishment of the Granger movement, the Populist Party, and agrarian rebellion over currency issues). USH.1.2
    3. Evaluate the Dawes Act for its effect on tribal identity, land ownership, and assimilation of American Indians. USH.1.3
    4. Explain the impact of the Populist movement on the role of the federal government in American society. USH.1.4
    5. Evaluate Reconstruction Amendments, black codes, Jim Crow, disenfranchisement, sharecropping, Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896), and the rise of early Civil Rights Activists as a response to the injustice such as Booker T. Washington, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, and W.E.B. DuBois. USH.1.5

2. **Industrialization - Analyze industrialization and its impact on the United States in the late 19th and early 20th century.** USH.2
    1. Interpret the changes brought by industrialization to the American economy (including mass production in factories, creation of corporations and monopolies, influence of industrialists like John Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, the impact of inventions/innovations and inventors). USH.2.1
    2. Compare population changes caused by industrialization (including settlement patterns of the new immigrants from Europe and China and the nativist reaction evidenced by the Chinese Exclusion Act). USH.2.2
    3. Interpret the impact of industrialization on workers on living conditions linked to urbanization, tenement living, social gospel, Jane Addams, and the lack of city services; the responses of workers to work and life challenges (including the formation of labor unions, the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor the industrial Workers of the World, the rise of labor leaders, Eugene V. Debs, Samuel Gompers, the impact of strikes, Haymarket Riot, Homestead Strike, and Pullman Strike). USH.2.3

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4. Analyze the effects of laissez-faire economics on business practices in the United States and their effects (including John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, JP Morgan, and Bessemer Process, horizontal, vertical integration, and Sherman Antitrust Act). USH.2.4
5. Trace the evolution from the power of the political machines to Civil Service reform (including Spoils/patronage system, Tweed Ring, Thomas Nast, and Pendleton Civil Service Act). USH.2.5

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3. **Progressive Movement - Evaluate causes, goals, and outcomes of the Progressive Movement.** USH.3
    1. Assess the impact of media and influence of muckrakers on public opinion during the Progressive movement (including Upton Sinclair, Jacob Riis, and Ida Tarbell). USH.3.1
    2. Trace the development of political, social, and cultural movements and subsequent reforms (including women's suffrage, Temperance Movement, and compulsory public education). USH.3.2
    3. Evaluate the limitation of reform efforts of the voices of the Niagara Movement, the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Ida B. Wells, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Marcus Garvey in response to Jim Crow Laws, Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896). USH.3.3
    4. Compare and contrast presidential domestic policies of Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson (including trustbusting, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, conservation, the Hepburn Act, Federal Reserve, and Federal Trade Commission). USH.3.4
    5. Trace national legislation including the use of Sherman Antitrust Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act, and constitutional amendments (16-19) resulting from and affecting the Progressive Movement. USH.3.5

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4. **Imperialism and WWI - Assess the domestic and foreign developments that contributed to the emergence of the United States as a world power in the twentieth century.** USH.4
    1. Assess causes of the Spanish-American War (including yellow journalism, the sinking of the USS Maine, and economic interest in Cuba). USH.4.1
    2. Explain the role of the Rough Riders on the iconic status of President Theodore Roosevelt. USH.4.2
    3. Analyze consequences of the Spanish-American War (including territorial expansion in the Pacific and the Caribbean (Treaty of Paris 1898), insurgency in the Philippines, and establishment of the Anti-Imperialist League). USH.4.3
    4. Trace the involvement of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands for economic and imperialistic interests. USH.4.4
    5. Evaluate the role of the Open-Door Policy and the Roosevelt Corollary on America's expanded economic and geographic interests. USH.4.5

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6. Compare the executive leadership represented by Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy (the Roosevelt Corollary), William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy. USH.4.6
7. Evaluate the factors that led to US involvement in World War I (including the "Lusitania", Zimmerman Telegram, and unrestricted submarine warfare). USH.4.7
8. Investigate controversies over the Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, Treaty of Versailles of 1919, and the League of Nations. USH.4.8
9. Evaluate the domestic impact of World War I (including the war mobilization effort, changes in the workforce, the origins of the Great Migration, and Schenck vs. United States (1919)). USH.4.9

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5. **1920s–1930s - Evaluate the impact of social and economic changes and the conflict between traditionalism and modernism in the 1920s through the 1930s.** USH.5
    1. Analyze the impact of radio, cinema, and print media on the creation of mass culture. USH.5.1
    2. Analyze the impact of the Lost Generation writers on American culture (including F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, H.L. Mencken, John Steinbeck, and William Faulkner). USH.5.2
    3. Determine the impact of technological innovations on increased leisure time. USH.5.3
    4. Assess effects of overproduction, stock market speculation, and restrictive monetary policies on the pending economic crisis. USH.5.4
    5. Evaluate the impact of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act on the global economy and the resulting worldwide depression. USH.5.5
    6. Analyze the impact of the changes in the 1920s on the economy, society, and culture (including mass production, the role of credit, and the effect of radio in creating a mass culture). USH.5.6
    7. Debate the causes and effects of the social change and conflict between traditional and modern culture that took place during the 1920s, including the role of women, the Red Scare, immigration quotas, Prohibition, and the Scopes trial. USH.5.7
    8. Evaluate the impact of the Harlem Renaissance and Black Nationalism on the social and cultural landscape of America (including Langston Hughes, Zora Neal Hurston, Marcus Garvey, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and Ella Fitzgerald). USH.5.8
    9. Analyze the Great Depression for its impact on the American family (including the Bonus Army, Hoovervilles, Dust Bowl, and Dorothea Lange). USH.5.9
    10. Investigate conditions created by the Dust Bowl for their impact on migration patterns during the Great Depression. USH.5.10

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6. **Great Depression and New Deal - Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression and New Deal.** USH.6

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1. Assess the causes of the Great Depression (including the uneven distribution of wealth, rampant stock market speculation, the collapse of the farm economy, policies of the federal government, the Federal Reserve System, overproduction of industry, and the impact of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act). USH.6.1
2. Assess President Herbert Hoover's initial conservative response to the Great Depression (including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Bonus Army, rugged individualism, and trickle-down economics). USH.6.2
3. Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression (including Keynesian economics and the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering, achieving economic recovery, promoting organized labor, and incorporating reforms). USH.6.3
4. Evaluate the impact of Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency on the expansion of federal powers. USH.6.4

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7. **World War II - Examine the nation's role in World War II and the impact on domestic and international affairs.** USH.7
    1. Explain the isolationist debate as it evolved from the 1920s through the 1930s to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent change in United States' foreign policy. USH.7.1
    2. Examine roles of significant World War II leaders (including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, and George S. Patton). USH.7.2
    3. Identify the impact of military strategies of World War II (including blitzkrieg, island-hopping, and amphibious landings). USH.7.3
    4. Analyze the U.S. response to war crimes committed during World War II like the Holocaust and Bataan Death March (including the Nuremberg Trials, and the postwar Universal Declaration of Human Rights). USH.7.4
    5. Analyze the reasons for and results of dropping atomic bombs on Japan. USH.7.5
    6. Describe the mobilization of various industries to meet war needs. USH.7.6
    7. Explain the expansion of the U.S. military through the selective service and the contributions of minority populations (including Native Americans, African Americans, Japanese Americans, and women). USH.7.7
    8. Trace the way in which the U.S. government took control of the economy through rationing, price controls, limitations on labor unions, prohibition of discrimination in the defense industry, the sale of bonds, and wage controls. USH.7.8
    9. Discuss the impact and challenges faced by women and minorities during the war (including A. Phillip Randolph, Bracero Program, the Zoot Suit Riots, Double V Campaign, and Rosie the Riveter). USH.7.9
    10. Summarize the discrimination that Japanese Americans faced during WWII including internment and Korematsu vs. United States (1944). USH.7.10

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Post WWII: President Truman and President Eisenhower - Assess the evolving role of the U.S. in global affairs and the domestic impact on national security, individual freedoms, and changing culture. USH.8

1. Distinguish between cold war and conventional war. USH.8.1
2. Locate areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960 (including East and West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, and China). USH.8.2
3. Analyze the breakdown of relations between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. after WWII. USH.8.3
4. Identify and explain the steps the U.S. took to contain communism during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. USH.8.4
5. Describe how the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan deepened the tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. USH.8.5
6. Identify the importance of the following on Cold War tensions: Berlin Blockade, Berlin Airlift, NATO, Warsaw Pact, and Iron Curtain. USH.8.6
7. Evaluate the role, function, and purpose of the United Nations (UN). USH.8.7
8. Examine the United States' reaction to Communist takeover in China. USH.8.8
9. Summarize the Korean War and its impact on the Cold War. USH.8.9
10. Describe U.S. government efforts to control the spread of communism within the United States and impact of the Red Scare on individual freedoms. USH.8.10
11. Discuss the role of the space race and the arms race in the Cold War (including Sputnik, the U-2 incident, and NASA). USH.8.11
12. Explain the social and cultural changes in post war America (including the G.I. Bill, Interstate Highway Act, the Baby Boom, and the impact of television). USH.8.12

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9. **President Kennedy, President Johnson, and President Nixon - Demonstrate an understanding of domestic and international issues from each administration.** USH.9

    1. Analyze the domestic events of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon (including The New Frontier, Great Society, the Silent Majority, the anti-war and counter-cultural movements, the Watergate scandal, and the Supreme Court case, U.S. vs. Nixon (1974)). USH.9.1
    2. Debate the reasons for the nation's changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor actions have transformed American society. USH.9.2
    3. Analyze the impact of the African American Civil Rights Movement on other movements (including American Indian Movement (AIM), United Farm Workers (UFW), and the Disability Rights Movement). USH.9.3
    4. Describe the changing roles of women in society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure (including the Equal Pay Act, and the modern women's movement). USH.9.4
    5. Analyze the impact of the environmental movement and the development of environmental protection laws. USH.9.5

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6. Explain how the federal, state, and local governments have responded to demographic and social changes, including population shifts to the suburbs, racial concentrations in the cities, Rustbelt-to-Sunbelt migration, and drug abuse. USH.9.6
7. Analyze the international policies and actions taken as a response to the Cold War (including U.S. involvement in Cuba, the escalation of the war in Vietnam as a result of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, and de-escalation of Cold War tensions through détente). USH.9.7

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10. **President Ford, President Carter, President Reagan, and President H.W. Bush - Explain the reaction to Carter's Administration and the emergence of the Conservative movement and its impact on domestic and international issues from 1974-1992.** USH.10
    1. Evaluate the conservative movement as a response to social, economic, and environmental issues from 1974 to 1992 (including Moral Majority, Roe vs. Wade (1973), Regents of the University of California vs. Bakke (1978), and Three Mile Island, Reaganomics). USH.10.1
    2. Analyze President Reagan's and President Bush's international policies (including the Strategic Defense Initiative, Reagan Doctrine, Iran-Contra, End of the Cold War, Invasion of Grenada, Invasion of Panama, and Persian Gulf War). USH.10.2
    3. Analyze the response of the Carter administration to environmental issues, the Cold War, and conflicts in the Middle East. USH.10.3

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11. **Civil Rights Movement - Evaluate the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on social and political change in the United States.** USH.11
    1. Explain the importance of President Truman's order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government. USH.11.1
    2. Trace the federal government's involvement in the modern Civil Rights Movement (including the abolition of the poll tax, nationalization of state militias, Brown vs. Board of Education (1954), the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965). USH.11.2
    3. Explain contributions of individuals and groups to the modern Civil Rights Movement (including Martin Luther King, Jr., James Meredith, Medgar Evers, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Fannie Lou Hamer, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement Colored People (NAACP), and the grassroots efforts of the Civil Rights movement (civil rights foot soldiers)). USH.11.3
    4. Describe the development of the Black Power Movement (including the ideology of self-defense which inspired the change in focus of the SNCC, the rise of Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, and the Black Panther Movement). USH.11.4
    5. Describe the significance of Martin Luther King Jr.'s "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" and his "I Have a Dream" speech. USH.11.5

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6. Describe the accomplishments of the modern civil rights movement (including the growth of the African American middle class, increased political power, and declining rates of African American poverty). USH.11.6
7. Evaluate the effectiveness of major non-violent demonstrations and events on the Civil Rights Movement (including Montgomery Bus Boycott, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, the March on Washington, and Selma March). USH.11.7

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12. **1992 to the Present - Explain key domestic issues as well as America's role in the changing world from 1992 to present.** USH.12
    1. Examine domestic issues (including Contract with America, Impeachment Trial of William "Bill" Clinton, Eminent Domain, No Child Left Behind, Hurricane Katrina, and Affordable Care Act of 2010). USH.12.1
    2. Describe the reactions to domestic and global terrorism (including Oklahoma City bombing, terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi Freedom, the War in Afghanistan, the U.S.A. P.A.T.R.I.O.T. Act, Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Homeland Security). USH.12.2
    3. Describe issues surrounding the changing global economy (including North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), immigration, national debt, technological trends, and global climate concerns). USH.12.3
    4. Discuss the historic Presidential Elections of 2000, 2008, and 2016. USH.12.4