

United States History First Semester Review

I. Civil War and Reconstruction

Understand the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction and its effects on the American people.

SS.912.A.2.1 Review causes and consequences of the Civil War.

African-American migration, Anaconda Plan, Compromise of 1850, Dred Scott decision, Emancipation Proclamation, Freeport Doctrine, Gettysburg, Gettysburg Address, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Ostend Manifesto, states' rights, Vicksburg, slavery, territorial claims, abolitionist movement, regional differences.

- Assess the influence of significant people or groups on **Reconstruction**. **Andrew Johnson, Jefferson Davis, Frederick Douglass, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, William T. Sherman, Buffalo Soldiers, Harriet Tubman, and Sojourner Truth, carpetbaggers, scalawags.**
- Describe the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction era. **southern whites, blacks, black legislators and white extremist organizations such as the KKK, Knights of the White Camellia, The White League, Red Shirts, and Pale Faces, Radical Republicans.**
- Distinguish the freedoms guaranteed to African Americans and other groups with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. **abolition of slavery, citizenship, suffrage, equal protection.**
- Assess how **Jim Crow Laws** influenced life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups.
- Compare the effects of the **Black Codes** and the Nadir on freed people, and analyze the **sharecropping system** and **debt peonage** as practiced in the United States.
- Review the Native American experience. **Western Expansion, Wounded Knee Massacre, Dawes Act, Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn, Indian Schools, government involvement in killing of buffalo, reservation system.**

II. Industrial Revolution

A. SS.912.A.3.1 Analyze the economic challenges to American farmers and farmers' responses to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s.

Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in response to the Industrial Revolution.

Agricultural surplus, business monopolies, Cross of Gold, Farmers Alliance, Grange, Granger laws, Homestead Act (1862), Morrill Land Grant Act and creation of agricultural colleges, gold standard and Bimetallism, the creation of the Populist Party

- Analyze changes that occurred as the United States shifted from agrarian to an industrial society.

Social Darwinism, government regulation of food and drugs, Interstate Commerce Act (1887), populism, urbanization, laissez-faire, changes to the family structure, Ellis Island, Angel Island, push-pull factors.

B. SS.912.A.3.2 Examine the social, political, and economic causes, course, and consequences of the Second Industrial Revolution that began in the late 19th century.

- Compare the First and Second Industrial Revolutions in the United States. **expansion of trade and development of new industries, vertical and horizontal integration, Bessemer process.**
- Determine how the development of steel, oil, transportation, communication, and business practices affected the United States economy. **railroads, the telegraph, monopolies, entrepreneurs, holding companies, trusts, corporations, allowed for westward expansion.**
- Identify significant inventors of the Industrial Revolution, including African Americans and women. **Lewis Howard Latimer, Jan E. Matzeliger, Sarah E. Goode, Granville T. Woods, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, George Pullman, Henry Ford, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Elijah McCoy, Garrett Morgan, Madame C. J. Walker, George Westinghouse.**
- Compare the experience of European immigrants in the east to that of Asian immigrants in the west. **the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan, nativism, integration of immigrants into society when comparing "Old" [before 1890] and "New" immigrants [after 1890], Immigration Act of 1924.**
- Examine the importance of social change and reform in the late 19th and early 20th centuries

child labor, class system, human experience during the Second Industrial, migration from farms to cities, role of settlement houses and churches in providing services to the poor, Social Gospel movement.

- Examine causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, labor laws, Knights of Labor, labor unions, government regulation, Great Migration, Haymarket Riot (1886), Homestead Strike (1892), Pullman Strike (1894), Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1894).
- Review different economic and philosophic ideologies.
market economy, mixed economy, planned economy and philosophic examples are capitalism, socialism, communism, anarchy.
- Analyze the impact of political machines in United States cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
political machines, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Washington Gladden, Thomas Nast.
- Compare how different nongovernmental organizations and progressives worked to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities, and correct injustices in American life.
YMCA, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Suffrage Association, National Women's Party, Robert LaFollette, Florence Kelley, Eugene Debs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Upton Sinclair, Gifford Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan, Ida Tarbell, muckrakers, National Woman Suffrage Association.
- Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.
the railroad industry, bridge construction in the Florida Keys, the cattle industry, the cigar industry, the influence of Cuban, Greek and Italian immigrants, Henry B. Plant, William Chipley, Henry Flagler, George Proctor, Thomas DeSaille Tucker, Hamilton Disston.

III. World Affairs through WWI

Demonstrate an understanding of the changing role of the United States in world affairs through the end of World War I.

A. SS.912.A.4.1 Analyze the major factors that drove United States imperialism.

- Explain the motives of the United States' acquisition of the territories. **the Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt Corollary, Manifest Destiny, natural resources, markets for resources, big stick, expansionism, imperialism, Open Door policy, elimination of spheres of influence in China, Platt Amendment, Teller Amendment, Treaty of Portsmouth (1905), *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* by Alfred T. Mahan, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Virgin Islands.**
- Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish-American War. **Cuban as a protectorate, yellow fever, Yellow Journalism, sinking of the *Maine*, Commodore Dewey, the Rough Riders, the Treaty of Paris.**
- Analyze the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction. **disease, environmental impact of Panama Canal, shipping routes, independence for Panama**
- Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history. **Ybor City, Jose Marti.**

B. SS.912.A.4.5 Examine causes, course, and consequences of United States involvement in World War I.

American Expeditionary Force, armistice, Big Four, entangling alliances vs. neutrality, Fourteen Points, home front, imperialism, isolationism, Lusitania, militarism, nationalism, propaganda, Sussex Pledge, war bonds, War Industries Board, Wilson's Fourteen Points, Zimmermann Telegram.

- Examine how the United States government prepared the nation for war with war measures. **Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, war bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, Committee of Public Information.**
- Examine the impact of **airplanes, battleships**, new weaponry, and **chemical warfare** in creating new war strategies. **convoys, trench warfare, unrestricted submarine warfare.**
- Compare the experiences Americans had while serving in Europe.

African Americans in World War I, conscientious objectors, Hispanics in World War I, women in World War I.

- Compare how the war impacted German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, Native Americans, women, and dissenters in the United States.
- Examine the provisions of the **Treaty of Versailles** and the failure of the United States to support the **League of Nations**.
self-determination, boundaries, demilitarized zone, sanctions, reparations and the League of Nations, including Article X of the Covenant.

IV. Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Analyze the effects of the changing social, political, and economic conditions of the Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression.

A. SS.912.A.5.3 Examine the impact of United States foreign economic policy during the 1920s.

anarchists, assembly line, Communists, consumerism, the Depression of 1920-21, demobilization, disarmament, flappers, Fordney-McCumber Act, impact of climate and natural disasters, installment buying, Jazz Age, Prohibition, Red Scare, Roaring Twenties, Sacco and Vanzetti, tariffs, Teapot Dome, “The Business of America is Business.”

- Discuss the economic outcomes of demobilization.

B. SS.912.A.5.5 Describe efforts by the United States and other world powers to avoid future wars.

Dawes Plan, Four Power Treaty, Kellogg-Briand Pact, League of Nations, Neutrality Acts, Washington Naval Conference, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, London Conference, Nobel Prize

C. SS.912.A.5.10 Analyze support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.

- Explain the causes of the public reaction associated with the Red Scare.
FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, labor, Palmer Raids, Sacco and Vanzetti, racial unrest
- Analyze the influence that **Hollywood**, the **Harlem Renaissance**, the **Fundamentalist movement**, and **prohibition** had in changing American society in the 1920s.
Eighteenth Amendment, flappers.
- Examine the freedom movements that advocated civil rights for African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and women.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Nineteenth Amendment, normalcy, quota system, Universal Negro Improvement Association, Volstead Act.

- Compare the views of **Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey** relating to the African-American experience.
- Explain why support for the **Ku Klux Klan** varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women, and antiunion ideas. **100 Percent Americanism**
- Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.
Alfred DuPont, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Majorie Kinnan Rawlings, Rosewood Incident.

D. SS.912.A.5.11 Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal.

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), bank holiday, Black Tuesday, Bonus Expeditionary Force, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Dust Bowl, impact of climate and natural disasters, National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act), National Recovery Act, National Recovery Administration (NRA), New Deal, Relief, Roaring Twenties, Smoot-Hawley Tariff, Social Security, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Works Progress Administration (WPA).

- Evaluate how the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties changed consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices.
bull market, buying on margin, economic boom, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), speculation boom, Gross National Product (GNP)

V. Causes of World War II,

SS.912.A.6.2 Describe the United States' response in the early years of World

War II

Neutrality Acts, Cash and Carry, Lend Lease Act, rise of dictators, American neutrality