

BHS Social Studies Department Curriculum

Grade 11 United States History

Unit 5 – America Expands

Essential Understandings	■ With the Louisiana Purchase, America was faced with determining the value of the new territory and how to deal with the people already living there. ■ The feeling of nationalism led to the support of legislation that benefitted the whole nation and to expansion. ■ The interest in expansion resulted in conflicts with neighboring nations which were resolved peacefully or led to war. ■ The Industrial Revolution brought significant positive and negative changes in the United States.
Essential Questions	■ How did geographic expansion change the social and economic character of the U. S.? ■ How did these changes and conflict unify Americans and help them form a national identity? ■ How did foreign policy shape the U. S. as an emerging world power? ■ Why did early labor movements challenge the free market system? ■ How did changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution lead to the factory system?
Essential Knowledge	■ President Thomas Jefferson bought Louisiana from France expanding the nation's boundaries and removing the threat of French interference. ■ The purposes of the Lewis and Clark expedition were to find the source of the Missouri River, to find a usable route across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and to observe the customs of the Native Americans. ■ The causes of the War of 1812 were free trade, sailors' rights, and a hunger for land. ■ The Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, was an agreement to stop fighting, restore old boundaries, and to put other problems off for future settlement. ■ The conduct of the war revealed the dangers of disunion, and the war's outcome increased national pride. ■ The “American System”, an example of nationalistic legislation, provided internal improvements, protective tariffs, and better markets for farmers. ■ The effects of the Industrial Revolution in the North were rapid growth to textile and iron industries, increased manufacturing, improved transportation, and movement of people to cities to labor in factories. ■ In the South, cotton became the most important crop and export, entrenching the plantation and slavery system. ■ The expansionist movement known as Manifest Destiny led to the acquisition of Florida from Spain with the Adams-Onís Treaty, the Monroe Doctrine to discourage foreign intervention, settlement of a boundary dispute in Maine with the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, an agreement with the British to divide Oregon along the 49th parallel, war with Mexico and the annexation of half of Mexico's territory with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, an attempt to acquire Cuba with the Ostend Manifesto, and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, an agreement between the U.S. and Britain to jointly support the building of a canal through either Nicaragua or Panama.

Vocabulary	■ Manifest Destiny ■ nationalism ■ sectionalism ■ imperialism ■ impressment ■ frigate ■ internal improvements ■ protective tariff ■ ultimatum ■ textile ■ emigration ■ closed shop ■ nullification ■ extraterritoriality
Essential Skills	■ reading and interpreting primary sources ■ memorization of required material ■ writing position paper ■ taking quizzes and tests ■ note taking
Related Maine Learning Results	■ Civics and Government: A-2,3; B-4,5; C-5; D-1,4 ■ History: A-1; B-1,3,4; C-1,2,3,4 ■ Geography: A-2,3; B-3 ■ Economics: B-2,4; D-1,2
Sample Lessons And Activities	■ notes ■ textbooks readings and questions ■ reading and interpreting ■ review game
Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	■ oral questioning during class discussions ■ reading questions ■ essay writing ■ quizzes and exams ■ review game
Sample Resources	■ Publications: <i>History of a Free Nation</i>, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill. ■ <i>History of a Free Nation</i>, Glencoe, Primary Source Readings and Enrichment Activities: “Sacajawea's Participation in the Lewis and Clark Expedition” by Anna Howard Shaw and the “Shoshone Oral Tradition account.” “Why We Need a Protective Tariff” from <i>the Niles' Weekly Register</i>. Excerpt from the “The Monroe Doctrine”. Letter to the National Intelligencer: “Pioneers in Oregon”. ■ Videos: “Lewis and Clark.” National Geographic Society GTV: A Geographic Perspective on American History. “1812 – The Forgotten War”. Little Brick Schoolhouse (Canada). “Remember the Alamo”. American Experience PBS Home Video. “19th Century Turning Points, 1800 – 1846, Ambrose Video.