

Grade 11

Virginia and United States History

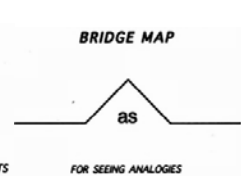
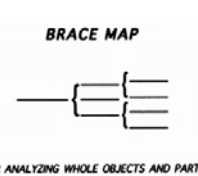
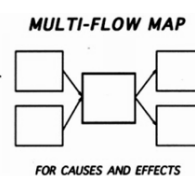
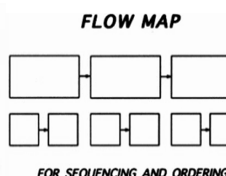
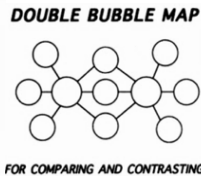
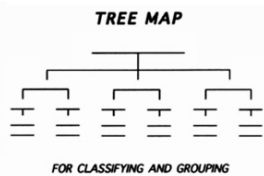
The standards for Virginia and United States History expand upon the foundational knowledge and skills previously introduced to include the historical development of American ideas and institutions from the Age of Exploration to the present. While continuing to focus on political, geographic, and economic history, the standards provide students with a basic knowledge of American culture through a chronological survey of major issues, movements, people, and events in Virginia and United States history. As a foundation to develop historical thinking skills, students will apply social science skills to understand the challenges facing the development of the United States. These skills will support the investigation and evaluation of the fundamental political principles, events, people, and ideas that developed and fostered our American identity and led to our country's prominence in world affairs.

The study of history must emphasize the historical thinking skills required for responsible citizenship, geographic analysis, and economic decision making. Students will continue to develop and apply these skills as they extend their understanding of the essential knowledge defined by the standards for history and social science.

Skills

- VUS.1 The student will demonstrate skills for historical thinking, geographical analysis, economic decision making, and responsible citizenship by
- a) synthesizing evidence from artifacts and primary and secondary sources to obtain information about events in Virginia and United States history;
 - b) using geographic information to determine patterns and trends in Virginia and United States history;
 - c) interpreting charts, graphs, and pictures to determine characteristics of people, places, or events in Virginia and United States history;
 - d) constructing arguments, using evidence from multiple sources;
 - e) comparing and contrasting historical, cultural, economic, and political perspectives in Virginia and United States history;
 - f) explaining how indirect cause-and-effect relationships impact people, places, and events in Virginia and United States history;
 - g) analyzing multiple connections across time and place;
 - h) using a decision-making model to analyze and explain the incentives for and consequences of a specific choice made;
 - i) identifying the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and ethical use of material and intellectual property; and
 - j) investigating and researching to develop products orally and in writing.

Thinking Map Images for Copying and Pasting



VUS History Curriculum Framework 2015 <http://www.doe.virginia.gov/boe/meetings/2016/01-jan/agenda-items/item-e.pdf>

	Essential Understandings (By Units)	Essential Knowledge (Content)	Blooms and Objectives (Focus Skills VUS.1a-j) (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Exemplars and Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
Q 1	<p>Unit 1</p> <p>VUS.2a Early European exploration, and colonization, and system of enslavement resulted in the redistribution of the world's population as millions of people from Europe and Africa voluntarily and involuntarily moved came to the New World.</p> <p>VUS.2b Exploration and colonization initiated worldwide commercial expansion and cultural interactions as products and people were exchanged between Africa, the Americas, and Europe.</p> <p>VUS.3a Colonial economies developed under the European system of mercantilism as determined by the climate, soil conditions, and natural resources</p>	<p>Characteristics of early exploration and settlements in the New World North America</p> <p>Interactions among American Indians, Europeans, and Africans, and American Indians</p> <p>Economic characteristics of the Colonial Period</p> <p>Social characteristics of the colonies</p>	<p>Describing the characteristics of the Age of European exploration and colonization</p> <p>Evaluating the impact of European settlement in the Americas (1f)</p> <p>Analyzing the cultural interactions among American Indians, Europeans, and Africans</p> <p>Understand early colonization by evaluating the economic characteristics of the colonies</p>	<p>The Columbian Exchange (PBS) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KfzyU9zO0zg</p> <p>Unit 1 Resource Folder</p> <p>(External sites)</p> <p>Animated Atlas: "Growth of a Nation" http://www.animatedatlas.com/movie2.html</p> <p>Crash Course The Black Legends Native Americans and Spaniards</p> <p>Crash Course When is Thanksgiving</p> <p>Early Native Americans and US History Interactive Map: http://www.learner.org/interactives/historymap/indians.html</p> <p>Virtual Jamestown http://www.virtualjamestown.org/</p>

<p>philosophies to shape the new nation.</p> <p>VUS.4c The ideas of the Enlightenment and the perceived unfairness of British policies by some Americans provoked debate and resistance by the American colonists.</p> <p>VUS.4d Competing factors in Europe led to the American victory over the British. Despite Britain's military superiority, the colonists achieved victory in the American Revolution through the efforts of colonial military and political leaders.</p> <p>VUS.4e The American Revolution was inspired by ideas concerning natural rights and political authority, and its successful completion affected people and governments throughout the world for many generations. The revolutionary generation formulated the political philosophy and laid the institutional foundations for the system of government under which Americans live. New political ideas about the relationship between people and their government helped to justify the Declaration of Independence.</p>	<p>The Road to Revolution: Changes in British Policy led to the American Revolution</p> <p>The beginning of the American Revolution</p> <p>Differences among the colonists</p> <p>Competing advantages of the opposing forces</p> <p>Developments leading to colonial victory in the Revolutionary War</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence</p>	<p>Understand of the issues and events leading to and during the Revolutionary Period by explaining how conflicting loyalties created political differences among the colonists concerning separation from Great Britain</p> <p>Analyzing reasons for the competing factors that led to colonial victory in the Revolutionary War</p> <p>Evaluating how key principles in the Declaration of Independence grew in importance to become unifying ideas of American political philosophy.</p>	<p>Crash Course Crash Course Taxes & Smuggling Prelude to the Revolution</p> <p>Crash Course Who won the American Revolution</p>
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Essential Understandings (By Units)	Essential Knowledge (Content)	Blooms and Objectives (Focus Skills VUS.1a-j) (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Exemplars and Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
<p>Unit 2</p> <p>VUS.5a American political leaders wrote a series of documents intended to provide an effective system of government based on republican principles.</p> <p>VUS.5b The U.S. Constitution was created in a spirit of compromise in order to establish an effective form of government, with notable contributions by Virginians George Washington and James Madison.</p> <p>VUS.5c The debates between the Federalists and Antifederalists set the stage for the development of political parties in the United States.</p> <p>VUS.5d Important legal precedents established by the Marshall Court strengthened the role of the United States Supreme Court as an equal branch of the national government.</p>	<p>The Articles of Confederation</p> <p>Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)</p> <p>Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)</p> <p>The United States Constitution's Bill of Rights</p> <p>Key issues and their resolutions</p> <p>Key leaders</p> <p>Debates over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution</p> <p>Issues leading to the formation of political parties</p> <p>Formation of political parties</p> <p>The doctrine of judicial review</p>	<p>Examining founding documents to explore the development of American constitutional government with emphasis on the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom in the framing of the Bill of Rights</p> <p>Understand development of the American political system by describing the major compromises necessary to produce the Constitution of the United States, and with emphasis on the roles of James Madison and George Washington</p> <p>Assessing the arguments of Federalists and Anti-Federalists during the ratification debates and their relevance to political debate today to defend the principles and issues that led to the development of political parties</p> <p>Evaluating the impact of how John Marshall's precedent-setting decisions established the Supreme Court as an independent and equal branch of the national government.</p>	<p>Unit 2 Resource Folder</p> <p>Crash Course The Constitution, The Articles of Confederation</p> <p>It's the Constitution Charley Brown https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b07FQsCcbD8</p> <p>Crash Course Where the US Politics Came from</p> <p>Crash Course Crash Course Thomas Jefferson and His Democracy</p>
VUS.6b The continental United States was established through	The Monroe Doctrine	Describing the political results of territorial expansion	

	<p>international diplomacy and warfare.</p> <p>VUS.6c The second war (War of 1812) with Britain had lasting political and economic consequences as American nationalism and economic production greatly increased.</p>	<p>War of 1812</p> <p>Economic Impact of the War of 1812</p>	<p>Assessing the political and economic changes that occurred during this period, with emphasis on James Madison and the War of 1812;</p>	<p>Crash Course Crash Course The War of 1812</p> <p>Crash Course The Market Revolution</p>
	Essential Understandings (By Units)	Essential Knowledge (Content)	Blooms and Objectives (Focus Skills VUS.1a-j) (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Exemplars and Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
Q 2	<p>Unit 3</p> <p>VUS.6a Conflicts between American settlers and Indian nations in the Southeast and the old Northwest resulted in the relocation of many American Indians to reservations. Economic and strategic interests of the populace led to territorial expansion which resulted in dominance over indigenous cultures.</p> <p>VUS.6d Although the Age of Jackson led to an increase in democracy, political tensions and nativist tendencies impacted the American political climate.</p> <p>VUS.6e As the nation struggled to resolve sectional issues, compromises were developed to defuse a series of political crises.</p> <p>As the expansion of the</p>	<p>Early Stages of Territorial Expansion</p> <p>Impact on the American Indians</p> <p>The “Age of the Common Man”</p> <p>Emergence of New Political Parties</p> <p>Cultural Changes Sparked by the Second Great Awakening</p> <p>Sectional tensions caused by competing economic interests</p> <p>Sectional tensions caused by westward expansion</p>	<p>Explaining territorial expansion and its impact on the American Indians</p> <p>Analyzing the social and cultural changes during the period, with emphasis on “the age of the common man” (Jacksonian Era)</p> <p>Evaluating the cultural, economic, and political issues that divided the nation, including tariffs, slavery, the abolitionist and women’s suffrage movements, and the role of the states in the Union.</p>	<p>Unit 3 Resource Folder</p> <p>Crash Course Crash Course Slavery</p> <p>Crash Course Crash Course Age of Jackson</p> <p>Crash Course Crash Course 19th Century Reform Movements</p> <p>Crash Course Crash Course Women in the 19th Century</p>

	<p>electorate occurred for white males, women aspired to be included as well.</p> <p>VUS.6f America's desire to gain land from the Atlantic to the Pacific ultimately led to a resurgence of regional interests.</p> <p>VUS.6b (continued) The continental United States was established through international diplomacy and warfare.</p> <p>VUS.6g The events of the 1850s, combined with the lack of strong presidential leadership, led to the secession of Southern States.</p> <p>Sectional tensions, originating with the formation of the nation, ultimately resulted in war between the Northern and Southern states.</p>	<p>Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union</p> <p>Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery</p> <p>The women's suffrage movement</p> <p>Manifest Destiny</p> <p>President James K. Polk's Manifest Destiny Platform</p> <p>American migration into Texas</p> <p>The American victory in the Mexican War</p> <p>The acquisition of land</p> <p>Causes of the Civil War</p>	<p>Explaining how Manifest Destiny and President Polk's policies impacted the nation</p> <p>Describing the political results of territorial expansion</p> <p>Evaluating and explaining the multiple causes and compromises leading to the Civil War, including the role of the institution of slavery.</p>	<p>Crash Course Crash Course War & Expansion</p> <p>Crash Course Crash Course The Election of 1860 & the Road to Disunion</p>
	Essential Understandings (By Units)	Essential Knowledge (Content)	Blooms and Objectives (Focus Skills VUS.1a-j) (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Exemplars and Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
	Unit 4 VUS.7a Major political and military leaders impacted the course of the Civil War and its aftermath.	<p>Major events</p> <p>Key leaders and their roles</p>	Describing major events and the roles of key leaders of the Civil War Era, with emphasis on Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick	Unit 4 Resource Folder

<p>VUS.7b Abraham Lincoln's vision of the United States as a nation and democratic society was evident in his speeches and political decrees.</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln's Leadership Emancipation Proclamation Gettysburg Address</p>	<p>Douglass Evaluating and explaining the significance and development of Abraham Lincoln's leadership and his political statements, including the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the principles outlined in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address</p>	<p>Crash Course Crash Course Battles of the Civil War Crash Course Civil War Part 1 Crash Course Civil War Part 2</p>
<p>VUS.7c The Civil War had a profound impact on the whole of American society.</p>	<p>African Americans Common soldiers Women</p>	<p>Evaluating and explaining the impact of the war on Americans, with emphasis on Virginia, African Americans, the common soldier, and the home front</p>	<p>Crash Course Reconstruction and 1876</p>
<p>VUS.7d Different leaders' objectives as the result of the Civil War led to the development of competing plans for Reconstruction.</p>	<p>10 Percent Plan Johnson's Reconstruction Plan Radical Republicans</p>	<p>Evaluating post war Reconstruction plans presented by key leaders of the Civil War</p>	<p>Crash Course Reconstruction and 1876</p>
<p>VUS.7e The United States Constitution was permanently altered as a result of the Civil War Era. A new wave of economic expansion and migration in the North and West resulted from the Civil War Era while the South maintained an agricultural economy.</p>	<p>Economic impact The Southern states The North and Midwest The Transcontinental Railroad</p>	<p>Evaluating and explaining the political and economic impact of the war and Reconstruction, including the adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States</p>	<p>Crash Course The Industrial Economy Crash Course Westward Expansion</p>
<p>VUS.8d During the early 20th century, Supreme Court rulings limited the civil liberties of Americans.</p>	<p>Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans Responses of African Americans</p>	<p>Understand how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by</p>	
<p>Newly formed organizations began to address segregation</p>	<p>Practice of Eugenics in Virginia</p>	<p>Analyzing the impact of prejudice and discrimination including "Jim</p>	

	<p>and discrimination issues.</p> <p>VUS.8a New technologies, innovations, and government policies led to a new wave of internal and international migration and growth.</p> <p>This growth, while positive for some, resulted in more displacement for American Indians.</p>	Westward movement	<p>Crow” laws, and the responses of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois, and the practice of eugenics in Virginia;</p> <p>Explaining the westward movement of the population in the United States with emphasis on the role of the railroads, communication systems, admission of new states to the Union, and the impact on American Indians</p>	
	Essential Understandings (By Units)	Essential Knowledge (Content)	Blooms and Objectives (Focus Skills VUS.1a-j) (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Exemplars and Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
Q 3	<p>Unit 5 VUS.8b Economic growth at the turn of the century laid the foundation for modern America.</p> <p>VUS. 8.c A new wave of immigration at the turn of the 20th century transformed American society.</p>	<p>Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities. Inventions/Innovations Industrial leaders Reasons for economic transformation Emergence of Leisure Activities</p> <p>Immigration Prior to 1871 Push pull factors Ellis and Angel Island Contributions of Immigrants ie. Transcontinental Railroad Congressional Exclusion of immigrants</p>	<p>Understand of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by; analyzing the factors that transform the American economy from an agrarian to an industrial economy explaining how major inventions transformed life in the United States including the emergence of leisure activities</p> <p>Understand how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by;</p> <p>Examining the contributions of new immigrants and evaluating the challenges they faced including</p>	Unit 5 Resources

<p>VUS. 8e During the early 20th century, America shifted from a primarily rural to an urban society.</p>	<p>Growth of cities Industrialization: Reputation of Capitalists as Captains of Industry or Robber Barons. Industrialization: Impact on working conditions for labor. Industrialization: Formation of Labor Unions Strikes Gains</p>	<p>anti-immigration legislation</p> <p>Evaluating and explaining the social and cultural impact of industrialization including rapid urbanization</p>	<p>Crash Course Growth of Cities and Immigration</p> <p>Crash Course Gilded Age Politics</p>
<p>VUS.8f The Progressive Movement sought to reform the economic, political, and social systems of the United States through government regulation and oversight.</p>	<p>Causes of the Progressive Movement Goals of the Progressive Movement Muckraking Progressive Leaders Progressive Accomplishments: National Legislation economic, social and political. Progressive Accomplishments: State Level.</p>	<p>Evaluating and explaining the economic outcomes and the political, cultural and social developments of the Progressive Movement and the impact of its legislation.</p>	<p>Crash Course Progressive Era</p> <p>Crash Course Progressive Presidents</p>
<p>Unit 6 VUS.9a As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States was recognized as a world power.</p>	<p>Latin America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spanish American War - Panama Canal and the role of Theodore Roosevelt <p>Roosevelt Corollary Asia and the Pacific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hawaii - Philippines - Guam: - Open Door Policy 	<p>Understand of the emerging role of the United States in world affairs during the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by explaining changes in foreign policies of the United States toward Latin America and Asia and the growing influence of the United States with emphasis on the impact of the Spanish-American War</p>	<p>Unit 6 Resources</p> <p>Crash Course American Imperialism</p>
<p>VUS.9b The United States fought in World War I in defense of democratic and humanitarian principles.</p>	<p>United States involvement in World War I Fourteen Points Treaty of Versailles</p>	<p>Understand the emerging role of the United States in world affairs during the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by</p>	<p>Crash Course WWI</p>

	League of Nations debate in United States	evaluating United States' involvement in World War I, including Wilson's Fourteen Points Evaluating and explaining the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, with emphasis on the national debate in response to the League of Nations.	
VUS.10a Popular culture began to evolve into an age of modernism" that challenged traditional values.	Modernism: Mass media and communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Radios - Movies - Newspapers Challenges to traditional values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Darwin's Theory - Women, Flappers 19th Amendment - Red Scare / Ku Klux Klan - Prohibition 	Understand key events during the 1920s and 1930s by analyzing how culture evolved and challenged traditional values	Crash Course Women's Suffrage Crash Course The Roaring 20s
VUS.10b The Stock Market experienced unprecedented growth in the 1920s but serious flaws in the economy and the market itself led to economic collapse.	Causes of the stock market crash of 1929 Consequences of the stock market crash of 1929	Assessing and explaining the economic causes and consequences of the stock market crash of 1929	Crash Course The Great Depression
VUS.10c The Great Depression was caused by severe weaknesses in the nation's agricultural, financial, and industrial sectors resulting in widespread hardships.	Causes of the Great Depression Impact of the Great Depression	Explaining the causes of the Great Depression and its impact on the American people	
VUS.10d The New Deal had many long term effects on United States government and society. As a	New Deal (Franklin Roosevelt) Legacy of the New Deal	Evaluating and explaining how Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal measures addressed the Great Depression and expanded the	Crash Course The New Deal

	result of the New Deal, the role of the Federal government changed, transforming American politics, the economy and society.		government's role in the economy	
Q 4	<p>Unit 7 VUS.11a The United States policy of neutrality in World War II was no longer a viable option following the events of Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>VUS.11b Military miscalculations, by the leadership of the Axis powers and led to a strategic Allied victory in World War II.</p> <p>VUS.11c The war strategy of the United States in the Pacific led to an America's victory against Japan.</p>	<p>The war in Europe The war in Asia.</p> <p>Key Political Leaders of the European Theater United States of America Franklin Delano Roosevelt Harry Truman Great Britain Winston Churchill Soviet Union Josef Stalin Germany Adolf Hitler Military Leaders: - Dwight D. Eisenhower - George C. Patton Allied Strategy in the European Theater: Axis Strategy in the European Theater: Major Battles of the European Theater</p> <p>Key Leaders of the Pacific Theater United States of America Douglas MacArthur Japan Emperor Hirohito/ Hideki Tojo</p>	<p>Understand World War II by analyzing the causes and events that led to American involvement in the war the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the American response</p> <p>Describing and locating the major battles and key leaders of the European theater</p> <p>Describing and locating the major battles and key leaders of the Pacific theater</p>	<p>Unit 7 Resources</p> <p>Crash course WWII Part 1</p> <p>Crash Course WWII Part 2</p>

	<p>VUS.11d World War II was a total war in which all of America's economic and human resources had to be mobilized to its greatest capacity.</p> <p>VUS.11e The Nazis targeted specific groups for genocide to create a "master race."</p>	<p>United States' Strategy Japan's Strategy Major Battles in the Pacific Theater</p> <p>Minority participation All-minority military units Additional contributions of minorities Economic resources Human resources Military resources Women on the home front during World War II African Americans on the home front during World War II Media and communications assistance</p> <p>The Holocaust</p>	<p>Evaluating and explaining how the United States mobilized its economic and military resources, including the role of all-minority military units (the Tuskegee Airmen and Nisei regiments), and the contributions of media, minorities, and women to the war effort</p> <p>Analyzing the Holocaust (Hitler's "final solution"), and its impact on Jews and other groups, and the postwar trials of war criminals</p>	
	Essential Understandings (By Units)	Essential Knowledge (Content)	<p>Blooms and Objectives (Focus Skills VUS.1a-j) (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)</p>	Exemplars and Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
	<p>VUS.11f The savagery of war and indecencies against humanity were prevalent during World War II.</p> <p>VUS.12a World War II led to the reshaping of political boundaries and international relationships.</p>	<p>Prisoners of War Treatment of Japanese American Civilians</p> <p>Postwar outcomes</p>	<p>evaluating and explaining the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians by the Allied and Axis powers.</p> <p>Understand the United States' foreign policy during the Cold War Era by describing outcomes of World War II locating and explaining the political boundary</p>	

		changes, the formation of the United Nations, and the Marshall Plan;	
Unit 8 VUS.12b The Cold War set the framework for global politics for 45 years after the end of World War II. It also influenced American domestic politics, the conduct of foreign affairs, and the role of the government in the economy after 1945.	Origins of the Cold War Collapse of Soviet Union	Understand the United States’ foreign policy during the Cold War Era by explaining the origins and early development of the Cold War, and how it changed American foreign policy with emphasis on the Truman Doctrine and the policy of containment of communism (12b strand missing important objectives as it reads)	Unit 8 Resources Crash Course Cold War
VUS.12c Millions of Americans served in the military during the Cold War, and their contributions were often at significant personal, professional, and political sacrifice in service to the United States.	American military forces during the Cold War	Analyzing the efforts of the United States to protect Western Europe including the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	
VUS.12d The United States involvement in Asia during the Cold War led to a foreign policy of interventionism rather than isolationism.	The Korean War The Vietnam War China	Analyzing the changing role of the United States in Asia, including Korea, Vietnam, and China (12d-e)	Crash Course Cold War Asia
VUS.12e The United States involvement in Asia during the Cold War led to a foreign policy of interventionism rather than isolationism.	The Korean War The Vietnam War	Analyzing the domestic impact of the Cold War	
VUS.12f The expansion of communism into Latin America	Confrontation between the United		

	<p>challenged American interests in the region.</p> <p>The fight against communism abroad impacted the daily life of Americans.</p> <p>VUS.12g Both internal problems and external pressures caused the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>States and Cuba</p> <p>Impact of the Cold War at home</p> <p>Internal Problems of the Soviet Union</p> <p>Role of President Ronald Reagan</p>	<p>Evaluating and explaining the factors that caused the collapse of communism in Europe and how it changed American foreign policy, including the role of Ronald Reagan.</p>	
	<p>Unit 9</p> <p>VUS.13a The economic boom experienced by the United States after World War II promoted significant social, cultural, and political shifts.</p> <p>VUS.13g During the second half of the 20th century, American society experienced a variety of cultural changes.</p> <p>VUS.13b By interpreting its powers broadly, the United States Supreme Court can reshape American society.</p> <p>VUS.13c Working through the court system and mass protest, Americans reshaped public opinion and secured the passage of civil rights.</p>	<p>Expansion of Economic Prosperity</p> <p>Expansion of Initiatives for non-Middle Class Americans</p> <p>Expansion of Popular Culture</p> <p>Including in the media such as the internet (This carries it into the 21st century)</p> <p>Brown v. Board of Education</p> <p>Key people</p> <p>Virginia's response</p> <p>The Brown v. Board of Education decision had intended and unintended consequences for Virginia and the entire nation.</p>	<p>Understand the social, political, and cultural movements and changes in the United States during the second half of the twentieth century by explaining the factors that led to United States expansion</p> <p>Understand the social, political, and cultural movements and changes in the United States during the second half of the twentieth century by evaluating and explaining the changes that occurred in American culture.</p> <p>Understand the social, political, and cultural movements and changes in the United States during the second half of the twentieth century by evaluating and explaining the importance impact of the Brown v. Board of Education decision, the roles of Thurgood Marshall and Oliver W. Hill, Sr., and how Virginia</p>	<p>Unit 9 Resources</p> <p>Crash Course Civil Rights and the 1950s</p>

		<p>National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)</p> <p>1963 March on Washington</p> <p>Civil Rights Act of 1964</p> <p>Voting Rights Act of 1965</p> <p>Americans with Disabilities Act</p>	<p>responded</p> <p>Explaining how the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the 1963 March on Washington, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) had an impact on all Americans</p>	<p>Crash Course</p> <p>1960s in America</p>
	<p>Unit 10</p> <p>VUS.13f Scientific and technological advances in the United States increased opportunities for communications and global interactions.</p> <p>VUS.13e The conservative political philosophy of President Reagan prompted a reevaluation of the size and role of government in the economy and society of contemporary America. Although the Cold War ended in the early 1990s, the United States continues a foreign policy of interventionism.</p> <p>VUS.14b The United States has confronted the increase in international terrorism by formulating domestic and international policies aimed at stopping terrorism.</p>	<p>Examples of technological advances</p> <p>Space exploration</p> <p>Communications</p> <p>Robotics</p> <p>Medical Care</p> <p>President Reagan and conservative Republicans</p> <p>President George H. W. Bush, 1989–1993</p> <p>President William J. Clinton, 1993–2001</p> <p>President George W. Bush, 2001–2009</p> <p>President Barack H. Obama, 2009 – 2016.</p> <p>The United States has experienced multiple terrorist attacks at home and abroad.</p> <p>The United States responses to terrorism</p>	<p>Understand the social, political, and cultural movements and changes in the United States during the second half of the twentieth century by explaining how scientific and technological advances altered American lives</p> <p>Understand the social, political, and cultural movements and changes in the United States during the second half of the twentieth century by evaluating and explaining the foreign and domestic policies pursued by the American government after the Cold War</p> <p>Understand political and social conditions in the United States during the early twenty-first century by evaluating and explaining the changes in foreign policies and the role of the United States in a world confronted by</p>	<p>Unit 10 Resources</p> <p>Crash Course</p> <p>The Rise of Conservatism</p> <p>Crash Course</p> <p>Ford, Carter and the Economic Malaise</p> <p>Crash Course</p> <p>George HW Bush and the end of the Cold WAR</p> <p>Crash Course</p> <p>The Clinton Years</p> <p>Crash Course</p> <p>Terrorism, War and Bush 43</p> <p>Crash Course</p> <p>Obamanation</p>

	<p>VUS. 14c The federal government has the ability to influence the United States economy.</p>	<p>Government supports Economy Reagan Revolution President George W. Bush, 2001–2009 President Barack H. Obama, 2009 – 2016</p>	<p>international terrorism with emphasis on the American response to 9/11(September 11, 2001)</p> <p>Evaluating the evolving and changing role of government including and its role in the American economy</p>	<p>Crash Course Reagan Revolution</p>
	<p>VUS. 14d Contemporary America has experienced a wide variety of technological advancements that have significantly impacted American life.</p> <p>VUS.14a Changes in domestic policies, and political and social conditions have impacted the role and membership of the United States Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Industries benefiting from new technologies Impact of new technologies on American life</p> <p>Membership of the Supreme Court end of 20th into 21st century diversity Individual Rights Right to Privacy Equal Rights Rule of Law</p>	<p>Understand political and social conditions in the United States during the early twenty-first century by explaining the scientific and technological changes and evaluating their impact on American culture.</p> <p>Understand political and social conditions in the United States during the early twenty-first century by</p> <p>Assessing the development and changes in domestic policies with emphasis on the impact of the role the United States Supreme Court has played in</p> <p>Defining a constitutional right to privacy, affirming equal rights, and upholding the rule of law</p>	<p>SOL Review</p>