

UNITED STATES HISTORY TO 1860

History

- Development of Native Americans
 - Locations
 - Arctic (Inuit), Northwest (Kwakiutl), Plateau (Nez Perce), Southwest (Hopi), Plains (Pawnee), and Southeast (Seminole)
 - European exploration
 - Spanish
 - Vasco Núñez de Balboa
 - Juan Ponce de León
 - French
 - Jacques Cartier
 - English
 - Henry Hudson
 - John Cabot and Christopher Columbus
 - Cooperation's between Native Americans and explorers
- British colonial Americans
 - Life in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies.
 - Colonial life
 - Large landowners, farmers, artisans, women, indentured servants, slaves, and Native Americans.
- American Revolution
 - Events
 - French and Indian War
 - British Imperial Policy
 - Stamp Act 1765
 - No taxation without representation
 - Sons of Liberty
 - Boston Tea Party
 - Declaration of Independence
 - John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston, Roger Sherman
 - Written for independence from England
 - As a response to tyranny and the abuse of power
 - Factors for victory
 - Battle of Lexington and Concord
 - Battle of Saratoga
 - Battle of Yorktown
 - People of the American Revolution
 - King George III, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Benedict Arnold, Patrick Henry, and John Adams
- Challenges of a New Nation
 - Articles of Confederation

- Constitutional Convention
 - James Madison and Benjamin Franklin
 - Great Compromise
 - Rights of states
 - Slavery
- Three branches of government
 - Executive, legislative, judicial
 - Checks and balances
- Bill of Rights
- War of 1812
 - Burning of the Capitol and the White House
- Westward Expansion
 - Territorial expansion
 - Louisiana Purchase
 - Lewis and Clark expedition
 - Texas and the Alamo
 - Oregon Trail
 - California Gold Rush
 - Steamboat, steam locomotive, and the telegraph
 - Impact on Native Americans
- Abolitionist and Suffrage
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - Sojourner Truth

Geography

- Locations
 - Physical features
 - Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - Great Plains
 - Continental Divide
 - Great Basin
 - Death Valley
 - Gulf of Mexico
 - St. Lawrence River
 - Great Lakes
 - Man-made features
 - New York City, NY
 - Boston, MA
 - Philadelphia, PA
 - The Erie Canal
- How physical systems affect human systems
 - Native Americans
 - Adaptations of explorers

- Physical geography of the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies helped determine economic activities
- How Americans and British used the physical features as benefits
- Physical barriers in expansion

Civics

- Meanings...
 - Declaration of Independence
 - "... Right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness..."
 - "We the people..." from the Preamble
 - Federal system
- Importance of freedom from the First Amendment
- Functions of Government
 - Making and enforcing laws
 - Managing conflicts and protecting rights
 - Defense of the nation
 - Limiting power of people in authority
 - Fiscal responsibility
- Americans sharing certain central democratic beliefs
 - Respecting the rights of others for the common good
 - Importance of participating in public life (voting)
- Understanding honesty, patriotism, courage, and trustworthiness

Economics

- Concepts of trade, opportunity cost, specialization, voluntary exchange, productivity, and price incentives
- Personal budget

UNITED STATES HISTORY SINCE 1860

History

- Civil War
 - Uncle Tom's Cabin and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
 - How these relate to the Civil War
 - Slavery tension between the North and South
 - Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Appomattox Court House
 - Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
 - The effects on the North and the South
- The Reconstruction
 - 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendment
 - Freedmen's Bureau
 - Jim Crow Laws
 - Sharecropping
- Turning of the 19th Century

- Black Cowboys of Texas, the Great Western Cattle Trail, and the Chisholm Trail
- Wright brothers (flight), George Washington Carver (science), Alexander Graham Bell (communication), and Thomas Edison (electricity).
- Spanish American war
- Panama Canal
- Emigration to the United States
- Westward expansion
 - Battle of Big Little Horn
 - Native American reservation
- WWI
 - German attacks on US ships
 - Sinking of the Lusitania
 - Treaty of Versailles in 1919
 - Jazz Age (Louis Armstrong)
 - Harlem Renaissance (Langston Hughes)
 - baseball (Babe Ruth)
 - the automobile (Henry Ford)
 - the airplane (Charles Lindbergh)
- Great Depression
 - Stock Market Crash of 1929, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl, and soup kitchens
 - New Deal
 - Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - Duke Ellington, Margaret Mitchell, and Jesse Owens.
- WWII
 - Germany and Japan's aggression
 - Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima, D-Day, VE and VJ Days, and the Holocaust
 - Atomic Bombs
 - Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, Hirohito, Truman, Mussolini, and Hitler
 - Role of women and African Americans
 - "Rosie the Riveter" and the Tuskegee Airmen
 - United Nations
- Cold War
 - "Iron Curtain"
 - Communism
 - Berlin airlift, the Korean War, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Joseph McCarthy and Nikita Khrushchev
- 1950-1975
 - Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War
 - Civil Rights
 - Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - March on Washington
 - Civil Rights Act
 - Voting Rights Act
 - Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, and Martin Luther King, Jr
 - Assassinations
 - President John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - Technology

- Television
 - Space exploration
- Developments since 1975
 - US involvement in world events
 - efforts to bring peace to the Middle East
 - the collapse of the Soviet Union
 - the Persian Gulf War
 - War on Terrorism in response to September 11, 2001
 - Effects of internet

Geography

- Places in the U.S.
 - Physical Features
 - Grand Canyon
 - Salton Sea
 - Great Salt Lake
 - Mojave Desert.
 - Man Made
 - Chisholm Trail
 - Pittsburgh, PA
 - Gettysburg, PA
 - Kitty Hawk, NC
 - Pearl Harbor, HI
 - Montgomery, AL
- Spatial Patterns
 - How population, transportation, and resources influenced industrial location in the United States

Civics

- Constitution
 - responsibilities of a citizen
 - rights protected by the Bill of Rights
 - due process of law
- Amendments to the Constitution
 - Amendment process and purpose
- Representative Democracy
 - 12th and 17th amendments
 - Voting rights
 - 15th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, and 26th amendments

Economics

- Concepts of trade, opportunity cost, specialization, voluntary exchange, productivity, and price incentives
 - Impacts of technology
- 4 major sectors
 - Household function
 - Consuming goods
 - Private business
 - Producing goods and services
 - Banks
 - Accounts and loans
 - Government
 - Taxation
- Consumer and Business interaction

- Influence of competition, market, and prices
- Selling labor for income
- Entrepreneurs
- Personal budget and saving

Other

History

- Democracy
 - Influence from Greek culture
 - Compare from Athens
- Important people
 - Paul Revere (independence)
 - Frederick Douglass (civil rights)
 - Susan B. Anthony (women's rights)
 - Mary McLeod Bethune (education)
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt (New Deal and World War II)
 - Eleanor Roosevelt (United Nations and human rights)
 - Thurgood Marshall (civil rights)
 - Lyndon B. Johnson (Great Society and voting rights)
 - César Chávez (workers' rights).
- Topographical features
 - Mississippi, Ohio, Rio Grande, Colorado, Hudson
 - Appalachian, Rocky
 - the Equator, Prime Meridian, and lines of latitude and longitude on a globe
 - Greece on a map

Civics

- Republican Government
 - Separation of powers
 - Branches of government

Economics

- Productive Resources
 - Natural (land)
 - Human (labor)
 - Capital (capital goods)
 - Entrepreneur (create goods and services)
- Interdependence and trade
 - Consumers and producers of goods and services
 - Price allocation
 - Where some things are made
 - Currency