

**United States History Standards
for Grades 5-12**

Era and Standards	Overview
<p>Era 7: The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)</p> <p>Standard 1: How Progressives and others addressed problems of industrial capitalism, urbanization, and political corruption</p> <p>Standard 2: The changing role of the United States in world affairs through World War I</p> <p>Standard 3: How the United States changed from the end of World War I to the eve of the Great Depression</p>	<p>The study of how the modern United States emerged begins with the Progressive era. It deserves careful study because, among other things, it included the nation's most vibrant set of reform ideas and campaigns since the 1830s-40s. Progressives were a diverse lot with various agendas that sometimes jostled uneasily, but all reformers focused on a set of corrosive problems arising from rapid industrialization, urbanization, waves of immigration, and business and political corruption. Students can be inspired by how fervently the Progressives applied themselves to the renewal of American democracy. They can also profit from understanding the distinctively female reform culture that contributed powerfully to the movement.</p>

Standard	Grade Level	Objective TLW (The Learner Will):	Lesson Cues
<p>STANDARD 1: How Progressives and others addressed problems of industrial capitalism, urbanization, and political corruption.</p> <p>Standard 1A: The student understands the origin of the Progressives and the coalitions they formed to deal with issues at the local and state levels.</p>	5-12	Explain historical continuity and change	Explain how the Progressives drew upon the American past to develop a notion of democracy responsive to the distinctive needs of an industrial society
	9-12	Interrogate historical data	Examine the social origins of the Progressives.
	7-12	Assess the importance of the individual	Explain how intellectuals and religious leaders laid the groundwork and publicists spread the word for Progressive plans to reform American society.
	5-12	Examine the influence of ideas	Evaluate Progressive reforms to expand democracy at the local and state levels.
	9-12	Evaluate alternative courses of action	Assess Progressive efforts to regulate big business, curb labor militancy, and protect the rights of workers and consumers.
	5-12	Marshal evidence of antecedent circumstances	Evaluate Progressive attempts at social and moral reform.
	7-12	Formulate a position or course of action on an issue	Analyze Progressive programs for assimilating the influx of immigrants before World War I.

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Standard 1B: The student understands Progressivism at the national level.	5-12	Assess the importance of the individual	Evaluate the presidential leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson in terms of their effectiveness in obtaining passage of reform measures.
	7-12	Interrogate historical data	Explain why the election of 1912 was a pivotal campaign for the Progressive movement.
	7-12	Compare and contrast differing sets of ideas	Compare the New Nationalism, New Freedom, and Socialist agendas for change.
	5-12	Evaluate the implementation of a decision	Describe how the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments reflected the ideals and goals of Progressivism and the continuing attempt to adapt the founding ideals to a modernized society.
	9-12	Interrogate historical data	Explain how the decisions of the Supreme Court affected Progressivism.
Standard 1C: The student understands the limitations of Progressivism and the alternatives offered by various groups.	9-12	Compare and contrast differing ideas	Compare the counter-Progressive programs of various labor organizations with the social democratic programs promulgated in industrial Europe.
	5-12	Consider multiple perspectives	Examine the perspectives of various African Americans on Progressivism and their alternative programs.
	9-12	Consider multiple perspectives	Specify the issues raised by various women and how mainstream Progressives responded to them.
	9-12	Explain historical continuity and change	Evaluate the changing attitude toward Native American assimilation under Progressivism and the consequences of the change.
STANDARD 2: The changing role of the United States in world affairs through World War I.	5-12	Formulate a position or course of action on an issue	Analyze the reasons for the Open Door policy.
	7-12	Evaluate the implementation of a decision	Evaluate the Roosevelt administration's foreign policies.
Standard 2A: The student understands how the American role in the world			

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changed in the early 20th century.	7-12	Consider multiple perspectives	Explain relations with Japan and the significance of the 'Gentleman's Agreement.'
	7-12	Compare and contrast differing sets of ideas	Compare Taft's dollar diplomacy with Roosevelt's big stick diplomacy and evaluate the results.
	9-12	Examine the influence of ideas	Evaluate Wilson's moral diplomacy, especially in relation to the Mexican Revolution.
Standard 2B: The student understands the causes of World War I and why the United States intervened.	5-12	Identify issues and problems in the past	Explain the causes of World War I in 1914 and the reasons for the declaration of United States neutrality.
	7-12	Analyze cause-and-effect relationships	Assess how industrial research in aviation and chemical warfare influenced military strategy and the outcome of World War I.
	7-12	Examine the influence of ideas	Analyze the impact of American public opinion on the Wilson administration's evolving foreign policy from 1914 to 1917.
	7-12	Assess the importance of the individual	Evaluate Wilson's leadership during the period of neutrality and his reasons for intervention.
Standard 2C: The student understands the impact at home and abroad of the United States involvement in World War I.	7-12	Identify issues and problems in the past	Explain U.S. military and economic mobilization for war and evaluate the role of labor, including women and African Americans.
	9-12	Evaluate the implementation of a decision	Analyze the impact of public opinion and government policies on constitutional interpretation and civil liberties.
	5-12	Interrogate historical data	Explain how the American Expeditionary Force contributed to the allied victory.
	7-12	Marshal evidence of antecedent circumstances	Evaluate the significance of the Russian Revolution, how it affected the war, and how the United States and Allied powers responded to it.
	5-12	Evaluate the implementation of a decision	Evaluate Wilson's Fourteen Points, his negotiations at the Versailles Treaty talks, and the national debate over treaty ratification and the League of Nations.

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<p>STANDARD 3: How the United States changed from the end of World War I to the eve of the Great Depression.</p> <p>Standard 3A: The student understands social tensions and their consequences in the postwar era.</p>	7-12	Evaluate the implementation of a decision	Assess state and federal government reactions to the growth of radical political movements.
	5-12	Interrogate historical data	Analyze the factors that lead to immigration restriction and the closing of the 'Golden Door.'
	7-12	Analyze cause-and-effect relationships	Examine rising racial tensions, the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, and the emergence of Garveyism.
	7-12	Examine the influence of ideas	Examine the rise of religious fundamentalism and the clash between traditional moral values and changing ideas as exemplified in the controversy over Prohibition and the Scopes trial.
	9-12	Examine the influence of ideas	Analyze how the emergence of the 'New Woman' challenged Victorian values.
<p>Standard 3B: The student understands how a modern capitalist economy emerged in the 1920s.</p>	5-12	Examine the influence of ideas	Explain how principles of scientific management and technological innovations, including assembly lines, rapid transit, household appliances, and radio, continued to transform production, work, and daily life.
	7-12	Analyze cause-and-effect relationships	Examine the changes in the modern corporation, including labor policies and the advent of mass advertising and sales techniques.
	9-12	Explain historical continuity and change	Analyze the new business downtowns, the development of suburbs, and the role of transportation in changing urban life.
	7-12	Utilize quantitative data	Explain the role of new technology and scientific research in the rise of agribusiness and agricultural productivity.
<p>Standard 3C: The student understands how new cultural movements reflected and changed American society.</p>	9-12	Utilize quantitative data	Specify and evaluate the extension of secondary education to new segments of American society.

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	5-12	Examine the influence of ideas	Analyze how radio, movies, newspapers, and popular magazines created mass culture.
	7-12	Draw upon art and literature	Explain the growth of distinctively American art and literature from the social realists to the 'lost generation.'
	5-12	Draw upon visual, literary, and musical sources	Examine the contributions of artists and writers of the Harlem Renaissance and assess their popularity.
	5-12	Analyze cause-and-effect relationships	Assess how increased leisure time promoted the growth of professional sports, amusement parks, and national parks.
Standard 3D: The student understands politics and international affairs in the 1920s.	7-12	Explain historical continuity and change	Evaluate the waning of Progressivism and the 'return to normalcy.'
	5-12	Evaluate the implementation of a decision	Assess the effects of woman suffrage on politics.
	7-12	Analyze cause-and-effect relationships	Describe the goals and evaluate the effects of Republican foreign policy.