

Jemez Valley Public Schools
US HISTORY • CONTENT MAP

Quadrant I	Quadrant II	Quadrant III	Quadrant IV
Strand 1: History			
Standard: Students are able to identify important people and events in order to analyze significant patterns, relationships, themes, ideas, beliefs, and turning points in New Mexico.			
<p>Analyze the impact and changes that Reconstruction had on the historical, political and social developments of the United States.</p> <p>Analyze the development of voting and civil rights for all groups in the United States following Reconstruction, to include: (a) intent and impact of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution; (b) segregation as enforced by Jim Crow laws following Reconstruction; (c) key court cases (Plessy v. Ferguson).</p> <p>Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in the United States in response to the Industrial Revolution, to include: (a) innovations in technology, evolution of marketing techniques, changes to the standard of living, and the rise of consumer culture; (b) rise of business leaders and their companies as major forces in America (John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie); (c) development of monopolies and their impact on economic and political policies (e.g., laissez-faire economics, trusts, trust busting); (d) growth of cities (influx of immigrants, rural-to-urban migrations, racial and ethnic conflicts that resulted); (e) efforts of workers to improve working conditions (organizing labor unions, strikes, strike breakers); (f) rise and effect of reform movements (e.g., Populists, William Jennings Bryan, Jane Addams, muckrakers); (g) conservation of natural resources (the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Anasazi ruins at Mesa Verde, Colorado, National Reclamation Act of 1902; (h) Progressive reforms (the national income tax, direct election of senators, women’s suffrage, prohibition).</p> <p>Apply chronological and spatial and spatial thinking to understand the importance of events.</p> <p>Describe primary and secondary sources and their uses in research.</p>	<p>Analyze the United States’ expanding role in the world during the late 19th and 20th centuries, to include: (a) causes for a change in foreign policy from isolationism to interventionism; (b) causes and consequences of the Spanish American War; (c) expanding influence in the Western Hemisphere (the Panama Canal, Roosevelt Corollary added to the Monroe Doctrine, the “Big Stick” policy, “Dollar Diplomacy”); (d) events that led to the United States’ involvement in World War I; (e) United States’ rationale for entry into WWI and impact on military process, public opinion and policy; (f) United States’ mobilization in WWI (its impact on politics, economics, and society); (g) United States’ impact on the outcome of World War I; (h) United States’ role in settling the peace (Woodrow Wilson, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.). Analyze the major political, economic, and social developments that occurred between World War I and World War II, to include: (a) social liberation and conservative reaction during the 1920s (flappers, prohibition, the Scopes trial, Red Scare); (b) causes of the Great Depression (over production, under consumption, credit structure); (c) rise of youth culture in the “Jazz Age”; (d) development of mass/popular culture (rise of radio, movies, professional sports, popular literature); (e) human and natural crises of the Great Depression, (unemployment, food lines, the Dust Bowl, western migration of Midwest farmers); (f) changes in policies, role of government, and issues that emerged from the New Deal (the Works programs, Social Security, challenges to the Supreme Court); (g) role of changing demographics on traditional communities and social structures. □□ Explain how to use technological tools to research data, verify facts and information, and communicate findings.</p>	<p>Analyze the role of the United States in World War II to include: (a) reasons the United States moved from a policy of isolationism to involvement after the bombing of Pearl Harbor; (b) events on the home front to support the war effort (war bond drives, mobilization of the war industry, women and minorities in the work force); (c) major turning points in the war (the Battle of Midway, D-Day Invasion, dropping of atomic bombs on Japan).</p> <p>Analyze the impact of World War II and the Cold War on United States foreign and domestic policy, to include: (a) origins, dynamics, and consequences of the Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union; (b) new role of the United States as a world leader (Marshall Plan, NATO); (c) need for, establishment, and support of the United Nations; (d) implementation of the foreign policy of containment, including the Truman Doctrine; (e) Red Scare (McCarthyism, House Un-American Activities Committee, nuclear weapons, arms race) external confrontations with communism (the Berlin Blockade, Berlin Wall, Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis, Korea, Vietnam); (f) Sputnik and the space race.</p>	<p>Analyze the role of the United States in World War II to include: (g) image of 1950s affluent society; (h) political protests of Vietnam Conflict (War); (i) counter culture in the 1960s. □□ Analyze the development of voting and civil rights for all groups in the United States following Reconstruction, to include: (c) key court cases (Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Roe v. Wade). (d) and methods of civil rights advocates (Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Rosa Parks, Russell Means, Caesar Chavez); (e) the passage and effect of the voting rights legislation on minorities (19th Amendment, role of Arizona Supreme Court decision on Native Americans and their disenfranchisement under Arizona constitution and subsequent changes made in other state constitutions regarding their voting rights [New Mexico 1962], 1964 Civil Rights Act, Voting Act of 1965, 24th Amendment); (f) impact and reaction to the efforts to pass the Equal Rights Amendment; (g) rise of Black Power, Brown Power, American Indian Movement, United Farm Workers. □□ Analyze the impact of the post-Cold War Era on United States foreign policy, to include: (a) role of the United States in supporting democracy in Eastern Europe following the collapse of the Berlin Wall; (b) new allegiances in defining the new world order; (c) role of technology in the information age. □□ Understand how to use the skills of historical analysis to apply to current social, political, geographic and economic issues. □□ Interpret events and issues based upon the historical, economic, political, social and geographic context of the participants.</p>

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Strand II: Geography Standard: Students understand how physical, natural, and cultural processes influence where people live, the ways in which people live, and how societies interact with one another and their environments.			
<p>Evaluate and select appropriate geographic representations to analyze and explain natural and man-made issues and problems.</p> <p>Understand the vocabulary and concepts of spatial interaction, including an analysis of population distributions and settlement patterns.</p> <p>Analyze the interrelationships among natural and human processes that shape the geographic connections and characteristics of regions, including connections among economic development, urbanization, population growth, and environmental change.</p> <p>Analyze how environmental changes bring about and impact resources.</p>	<p>Analyze the fundamental role that geography has played in human history (the Russian winter on the defeat of Napoleon's army)</p> <p>Compare the ways man-made and natural processes modify the environment and how these modifications impact resource allocations.</p>	<p>Analyze the fundamental role that geography has played in human history (the Russian winter on the defeat of Napoleon's army and the same effect in WWII).</p> <p>Evaluate the effects of technology on the developments, changes to and interactions of cultures.</p>	<p>Analyze the effects of geographic factors on major events in United States and world history. Analyze how culture shape characteristics of a region.</p> <p>Analyze how differing points of view and self-interest play a role in conflict over territory and resources.</p>