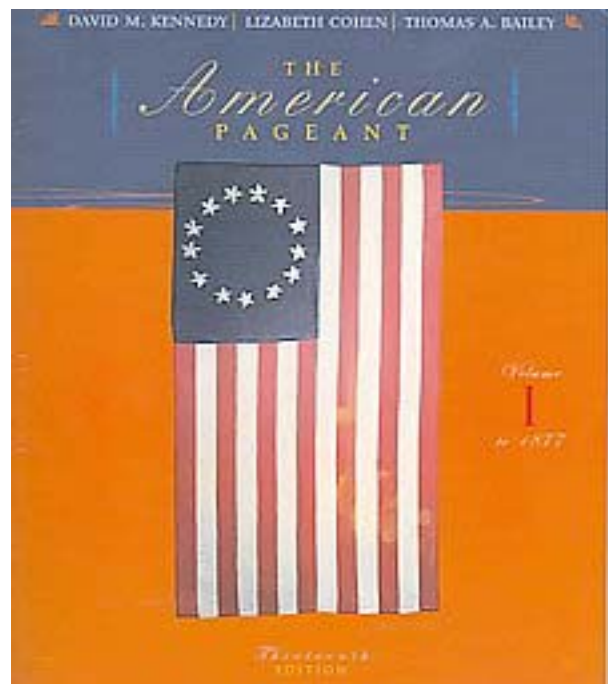


# Honors American History 11th Grade - Text

## Course Description:

Honors American History delves into the depth and breadth of the American story. Rather than a mere presentation of chronological events, this course puts those events in context and explores their lasting impact on American policies, actions and the national psyche. Our text, the venerable *The American Pageant*, covers the pre-Colonial period through the modern day and is accompanied by a comprehensive guidebook.



## **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, you'll be able to

### Chapter 1

- Describe the geological and geographical conditions that set the stage for North American history
- Describe the origin and development of the major Indian cultures of the Americas
- Explain the developments in Europe and Africa that led up to Columbus's voyage to America
- Explain the changes and conflicts that occurred when the diverse worlds of Europe, Africa and the Americas collided after 1492.
- Describe the Spanish conquest of Mexico and South America and identify the major features of Spanish colonization and expansion of North America

### Chapter 2

- State the factors that led England to begin colonization
- Describe the development of the Jamestown colony from its disastrous beginnings to its later prosperity
- Describe the cultural and social changes that Indian communities underwent in response to English colonization.
- Describe changes in the economy and labor system in Virginia and the other southern colonies
- Indicate the similarities and differences among the southern colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia

### Chapter 3

- Describe the Puritans and their beliefs and explain why they left England for the New World
- Explain the basic governmental and religious practices of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Explain how conflict with religious dissenters, among other forces, led to the expansion of New England
- Describe the changing relations between the English colonists and Indians
- Explain why New York, Pennsylvania, and other middle colonies became so ethnically, religiously and politically diverse
- Describe the central features of the middle colonies and explain how they differed from New England.

### Chapter 4

- Describe the basic population structure and social life of the seventeenth-century colonies
- Compare and contrast the different populations and ways of life of the southern colonies and New England
- Explain how the problems of indentured servitude led to political trouble and the growth of African slavery
- Describe the slave trade and the character of early African-American slavery
- Explain how the New England way of life centered on family, town, and church, and describe the changes that affected this way of life.
- Describe the various conditions affecting women and family life in the seventeenth-century colonies

#### Chapter 5

- Describe the basic population and social structure of the eighteenth-century colonies and indicate how they had changed since the seventeenth century
- Explain how the economic develop of the colonies altered the patterns of social prestige and wealth
- Explain the causes and effects of the Great Awakening
- Describe the origins and development of education, culture, and the learned professions in the colonies
- Describe the basic features of colonial politics, including the role of various official and informal political institutions

#### Chapter 6

- Explain why France and Britain engaged in their great contest for North American and why Britain won
- Explain how the series of wars with France affected Britain's American subjects and helped pave the way for their later rebellion against the mother country
- Describe France's North American empire and compare it with Britain's colonies.
- Explain how North American political and military events were affected by developments on the larger European stage

#### Chapter 7

- Explain the deeply rooted historical factors that moved America toward independence from Britain
- Describe the theory and practice of mercantilism and why Americans resented it
- Explain why Britain attempted tighter control and taxation of Americans after 1763 and why Americans resisted these efforts
- Describe the major British efforts to impose taxes and tighten control of the colonies
- Describe the methods of colonial resistance that forced repeal of all taxes except the tax on tea
- Explain how sustained agitation and resistance to the tea tax led to the Intolerable Acts and the outbreak of war
- Assess the balance of forces between the British and American rebels as the two sides prepared for war

#### Chapter 8

- Describe how American moved from engaging in military hostilities with Britain even while proclaiming loyalty to declaring its independence
- Explain the principal ideas of "republicanism" developed by Thomas Paine and other American leaders
- Explain the specific reasons and general principles used in the Declaration of Independence to justify America's separation
- Explain why some Americans remained loyal to Britain and what happened to them during and after the Revolution
- Describe how the British attempt to crush the Revolution quickly was foiled, especially by the Battle of Saratoga.
- Describe the military and political obstacles Washington and his generals had to overcome before the final victory at Yorktown
- Describe the terms of the Treaty of Paris and explain how America was able to achieve such a stunning diplomatic victory

## Chapter 9

- Explain the political and social movement toward “equality” that flourished after the Revolution, and understand why certain social and racial inequalities remained in place
- Describe the government of the Articles of Confederation and indicate its achievements and failures
- Explain the crucial role of Shay’s Rebellion in sparking the movement for a new Constitution
- Describe the basic intentions and ideas of the Founding Fathers, and how they incorporated their fundamental principles into the Constitution

## Chapter 10

- Indicate why George Washington was pivotal in inaugurating the new federal government
- Describe the various means Alexander Hamilton used to put the federal government on a sound financial footing
- Explain how the conflict over Hamilton’s policies led to the emergence of the first political parties
- Describe the polarizing effects of the French Revolution on American foreign policy and politics from 1790 to 1800
- Explain why Washington negotiated the conciliatory Jay’s Treaty with the British and why it provoked Jeffersonian outrage
- Describe the causes of the undeclared war with France and explain Adam’s decision to move toward peace rather than declare war
- Describe the poisonous political atmosphere that produced the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions
- Describe the contrasting membership and principle of the Hamiltonian Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans

## Chapter 11

- Explain how Jefferson’s moderations and compromises turned the “Revolution of 1800” into a relatively smooth transition of party control from Federalists to Republicans
- Describe the conflicts between Federalists and Republicans over the judiciary and the important legal precedents that developed from these conflicts
- Describe Jefferson’s basic foreign-policy goals and how he attempted to achieve them
- Analyze the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase
- Describe how American became entangled against its will in the turbulent international crisis of the Napoleonic Wars
- Describe the original intentions and actual results of Jefferson’s embargo and explain why it failed
- Explain the complex causes of the War of 1812

## Chapter 12

- Describe the failed American attempts to conquer Canada and their consequences
- Describe the crucial military developments of the war and explain why Americans experienced more success on water than on land
- Describe the major issues and the terms of the Treaty of Ghent and explain the long-term results of the War of 1812 for the United States at home and abroad
- Describe and explain the burst of American nationalism that followed the War of 1812.

## Chapter 13

- Describe and explain the growth of the “New Democracy” in the 1820s
- Indicate how the “corrupt bargain” of 1824 weakened Adams and set the stage for Jackson’s election in 1828
- Analyze the significance of Jackson’s victory in 1828 as a triumph of the “New Democracy”
- Describe the political innovations of the 1830s, including the rise of mass parties, and indicate their significance for American politics and society
- Describe Jackson’s policies toward the southeastern Indian tribes and newly independent Texas
- Explain the economic and political consequences of the Panic of 1837
- Assess the positive and negative impact of the new popular democracy

#### Chapter 14

- Describe the movement and growth of America's population in the early nineteenth century
- Describe the effects of Irish and German immigration on American society
- Explain why American was relatively slow to embrace the industrial revolution and the factory
- Describe the early development of the factory system and Eli Whitney's system of interchangeable parts
- Indicate the nature of early industrial labor and explain its effects on workers, including women and children
- Describe the impact of new technology and transportation systems on American business and agriculture
- Describe the sequence of major transportation and communication systems that developed from 1790 to 1860 and indicate their economic consequences
- Describe the effects of the market revolution on the American economy, including the new disparities between rich and poor

#### Chapter 15

- Describe the changes in American religion and their effects on culture and social reform
- Describe the cause of the most important American reform movements of the period
- Explain the origins of American feminism and describe its various manifestations
- Describe the utopian and communitarian experiments of the period
- Identify the early American achievements in the arts and sciences
- Analyze the American literary flowering the early nineteenth century, especially in relation to transcendentalism and other ideas of the time

#### Chapter 16

- Point out the economic strengths and weaknesses of the "Cotton Kingdom"
- Describe the southern planter aristocracy and identify its strengths and weaknesses
- Describe the non-slaveholding white majority of the South and explain its relations with both the planter elite and the black slaves
- Describe the nature of African-American life, both free and slave, before the Civil War
- Describe the effects of the "peculiar institution" of slavery on both blacks and whites
- Explain why abolitionism was at first unpopular in the North and describe how it gradually gained strength
- Describe the fierce southern response to abolitionism and the growing defense of slavery as a "positive good"

#### Chapter 17

- Explain the spirit of "Manifest Destiny" that inspired American expansionism in the 1840s
- Indicate how American anti-British feeling led to various conflicts over debts, Maine, Canadian rebellion, Texas and Oregon
- Explain why the movement to annex Texas gained new momentum and why the issue aroused such controversy
- Indicate how the issues of Oregon and Texas became central in the election of 1844 and why Polk's victory was seen as a mandate for "Manifest Destiny"
- Describe how the issues of California and the Texas boundary created conflict and war with Mexico
- Describe how the dramatic American victory in the Mexican War led to the breathtaking territorial acquisition of the whole Southwest.
- Describe the consequences of the Mexican War, especially its effect on the slavery question.

## Chapter 18

- Explain how the issue of slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico disrupted American politics from 1848 to 1850
- Point out the major terms of Compromise of 1850 and indicate how this agreement attempted to deal with the issue of slavery
- Indicate how the Whig party disintegrated and disappeared because of its divisions over slavery
- Describe how the Pierce administration engaged in various pro-southern overseas and expansionist ventures
- Describe Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Act and explain why it stirred the sectional controversy to new heights

## SECOND SEMESTER

### Chapter 19

- Relate the sequence of major crises that led from the Kansas-Nebraska Act to secession
- Explain how and why "bleeding Kansas" became a dress rehearsal for the Civil War
- Trace the growing power of the Republican party in the 1850s and the increasing divisions and helplessness of the Democrats
- Explain how the Dred Scott decision and Brown's Harpers Ferry raid deepened sectional antagonism
- Trace the rise of Lincoln as the leading exponent of the Republican doctrine of no expansion of slavery
- Analyze the complex election of 1860 in relation to the sectional crisis  
Describe the movement toward secession, the formation of the Confederacy, and the failure of the last compromise effort.

### Chapter 20

- Explain how the firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops galvanized both sides for war
- Describe the crucial early struggle for the Border States
- Indicate the strengths and weaknesses of both sides as they went to war
- Describe the diplomatic struggle for the sympathies of the European powers
- Compare Lincoln's and Davis's political leadership during the war
- Describe the curtailment of civil liberties and the mobilization of military manpower during the war
- Analyze the economic and social consequences of the war for both sides

### Chapter 21

- Describe the failure of the North to gain its expected early victory in 1861
- Explain the significance of Antietam and the Northern turn to a "total war" against slavery
- Describe the role that African-Americans played during the war.
- Describe the political struggle between Lincoln's "Union Party" and the antiwar Copperheads.  
Describe the end of the war and list its final consequences.

### Chapter 22

- Define the major problems facing the South and nation after the Civil War
- Describe the responses of both whites and African-Americans to the end of slavery
- Analyze the differences between the presidential and congressional approaches to Reconstruction
- Explain how the blunders of President Johnson and white South opened the door to more radical congressional Reconstruction policies
- Describe the actual effects of congressional Reconstruction in the South
- Indicate how militant white opposition gradually undermined the Republican attempt to empower Southern blacks
- Explain why the radical Republicans impeached Johnson but failed to convict him
- Explain the legacy of Reconstruction, and assess its successes and failures

### Chapter 23

- Describe the political corruption of the Grant administration and the various efforts to clean up politics in the Gilded Age
- Describe the economic slump of the 1870s and the growing conflict between “hard-money” and “soft-money” advocates
- Explain the intense political activity of the Gilded age, despite the low quality of political leadership and the agreement of the two parties on most issues
- Indicate how the disputed Hayes-Tilden election of 1876 led to the Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction.
- Describe how the end of Reconstruction led to the loss of black rights and the imposition of the Jim Crow system of segregation in the South
- Explain the growth of class and ethnic conflict during the 1870s and after
- Describe the sharp personal and partisan clashes between Grover Cleveland and his Republican opponents.  
Show how the rise of the Populists and the depression of the 1890s stirred growing social protests and class conflict

### Chapter 24

- Explain how the transcontinental railroad network provided the basis for the great post-Civil War industrial transformation
- Identify the abuses in the railroad industry and discuss how these led to the first efforts at industrial regulation by the federal government
- Describe how the economy came to be dominated by giant “trusts,” such as those headed by Carnegie and Rockefeller in the steel and oil industries
- Discuss the growing class conflict caused by industrial development and fell into a “third world” economic dependency
- Analyze the social changes brought by industrialization, particularly the altered position of working men and women  
Explain the failures of the Knights of Labor and modest success of the American Federation of Labor

### Chapter 25

- Describe the new industrial city and its impact on American society
- Describe the “New Immigration” and explain why it aroused opposition from many native-born Americans
- Discuss the efforts of social reformers and churches to aid the New Immigrants and alleviate urban problems
- Analyze the changes in American religious life in the late nineteenth century
- Explain the changes in American education from elementary to the college level
- Describe the literary and cultural life of the period, including the widespread trend towards “realism”
- Explain the growing national debates about morality in the late nineteenth century, particularly in relation to the changing roles of women and the family

#### Chapter 26

- Describe the nature of the cultural conflicts and battles that accompanied the white American migration into the Great Plains and the Far West
- Explain the development of federal policy towards Native Americans in the late nineteenth century
- Analyze the brief flowering and decline of the cattle and mining frontiers
- Explain the impact of the closing of the frontier, and the long-term significance of the frontier for American history
- Describe the revolutionary changes in farming on the Great Plains
- Describe the economic forces that drove farmers into debt, and describe how the Grange, the Farmers' Alliances, and the Populist Party organized to protest their oppression.

#### Chapter 27

- Explain why the United States suddenly abandoned its isolationism and turned outward at the end of the nineteenth century
- Indicate how the Venezuelan and Hawaiian affairs expressed the new American assertiveness as well as American ambivalence about foreign involvements.
- Describe how America became involved with Cuba and explain why a reluctant President McKinley was forced to go to war with Spain.
- State the unintended consequences of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay
- Describe the easy American military conquest of Cuba and Puerto Rico
- Explain McKinley's decision to keep the Philippines and list the opposing arguments in the debate about imperialism
- Analyze the long-term consequences and significance of the Spanish-American War.

#### Chapter 28

- Describe the Filipino rebellion against U.S. rule and the war to suppress it.
- Explain the U.S. "Open Door" policy in China
- Discuss the significance of the "pro-imperialist" Republican victory in 1900 and the rise of Theodore Roosevelt as a strong advocate of American power in international affairs
- Describe the aggressive steps Roosevelt took to build a canal in Panama and explain why his "corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine aroused such controversy
- Discuss Roosevelt's other diplomatic achievements, particularly in relation to Japan

#### Chapter 29

- Discuss the origins and nature of the progressive movement
- Describe how the early progressive movement developed its roots at the city and state level
- Identify the critical role that women played in progressive social reform
- Tell how President Roosevelt began applying progressive principles to the national economy
- Explain why Taft's policies offended progressives, including Roosevelt  
Describe how Roosevelt led a progressive revolt against Taft that openly divided the Republican Party

#### Chapter 30

- Discuss the key issues of the pivotal 1912 election and the basic principles of Wilsonian progressivism
- Describe how Wilson successfully reformed the "triple wall of privilege"
- State the basic features of Wilson's foreign policy and explain how they drew him into intervention in Latin America.
- Describe America's response to World War I and explain the increasingly sharp conflict over America's policies toward Germany
- Explain how domestic and foreign controversies played into Wilson's narrow victory over Hughes in 1916

### Chapter 31

- Explain what caused America to enter World War I
- Describe how Wilsonian idealism turned the war into an ideological crusade that inspired fervor and overwhelmed dissent
- Discuss the mobilization of America for war
- Explain the consequences of World War I for labor, women, and African-Americans
- Describe America's economic and military role in the war
- Analyze Wilson's attempt to forge a peace based on his Fourteen Points and explain why developments at home and abroad forced him to compromise
- Discuss the opposition of Lodge and others to Wilson's League and show how Wilson's refusal to compromise doomed the Treaty of Versailles

### Chapter 32

- Analyze the movement toward social conservatism following World War I
- Describe the cultural conflicts over such issues as prohibition and evolution
- Discuss the rise of the mass-consumption economy, led by the automobile industry
- Describe the cultural revolution brought about by radio, films, and changing sexual standards
- Explain how new ideas and values were reflected and promoted in the American literary renaissance of the 1920s.
- Explain how the era's cultural changes affected women and African-Americans.

### Chapter 33

- Analyze the domestic political conservatism and economic prosperity of the 1920s
- Explain the Republican administrations' policies of isolationism, disarmament, and high-tariff protectionism
- Compare the easygoing corruption of the Harding administration with the straight-laced uprightness of his successor Coolidge
- Describe the international economic tangle of loans, war debts, and reparations, and indicate how the United States dealt with it
- Discuss how Hoover went from being a symbol of twenties business success to a symbol of depression failure
- Explain how the stock market crash set off the deep and prolonged Great Depression
- Indicate how Hoover's response to the depression was a combination of old-time individualism and the new view of federal responsibility for the economy

### Chapter 34

- Describe the rise of Franklin Roosevelt to the presidency in 1932
- Explain how the early New Deal pursued the "three R's" of relief, recovery, and reform.
- Describe the New Deal's effect on labor and labor organizations
- Discuss the early New Deal's efforts to organize business and agriculture in the NRA and the AAA and indicate what replaced those programs after they were declared unconstitutional.
- Describe the Supreme Court's hostility to many New Deal programs and explain why FDR's "court-packing" plan failed
- Explain the political coalition that Roosevelt mobilized on behalf of the New Deal and Democratic Party
- Discuss the changes the New Deal underwent in the late thirties and explain the growing opposition to it
- Analyze the arguments presented by both critics and defenders of the New Deal

#### Chapter 35

- Describe the isolationist motives and effects of FDR's early foreign policies
- Explain how American isolationism dominated U.S. policy in the mid-1930s.
- Explain how America gradually began to respond to the threat from totalitarian aggression while still trying to stay neutral
- Describe Roosevelt's increasingly bold moves toward aiding Britain in the fight against Hitler and the sharp disagreements these efforts caused at home
- Discuss the events and diplomatic issues in the Japanese-American conflict that led up to Pearl Harbor

#### Chapter 36

- Tell how America reacted to Pearl Harbor and prepared to wage war against both Germany and Japan
- Describe the domestic mobilization for war
- Describe the war's effects on American society, including regional migration, race relations, and women's roles
- Explain the early Japanese successes in Asia and the Pacific and the American strategy for countering them
- Describe the early Allied efforts against the Axis powers in North Africa and Italy
- Discuss FDR's 1944 fourth-term election victory  
Explain the final military efforts that brought Allied victory in Europe and Asia and the significance of the atomic bomb

# Syllabus Sample

## LESSON 6



**Entire Lesson = Milestone Assignment**

### Benchmark Assignment (Standards 11.1.1 and 11.3.5)

This week, we'd like you to interpret and analyze a primary source.

You can choose either an excerpt from Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* or a selection from Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (following).

### Procedure

- Provide a brief summary of the piece
- Explain the finer points of the author's argument and define unfamiliar terms
- State why you feel the piece is relevant and support your claims with evidence from the text and your readings
- Discuss the document's possible effects on American History.
- If you refer to any outside sources, be sure to cite them using standard MLA format.

### Rubric

- The analysis is between 1200 to 1500 words (1 to 3 points)
- The analysis uses supporting evidence (1 to 3 points)
- The conclusions are logical and obviously follow from the text (1 to 3 points)
- The analysis demonstrates clear comprehension of the author's intent (1 to 3 points)
- The product is free from grammatical, usage, mechanical and spelling errors (1 to 3 points)

15 points total

15 to 13 = A

12 to 10 = B

9 to 7 = C

6 and below = Resubmit

Together, the 6 benchmark assignments count for 40% of your final course grade. This assignment, then, counts for roughly 7% of that total.

Do your best, and if you're stuck please ask your teacher of the Laurel Springs Curriculum Department for help.

# Course Outline:

## **Lesson 1:**

- A) New World Beginnings
- B) The Planting of English America
- C) Settling the Northern Colonies

## **Lesson 2:**

- A) American Life in the Seventeenth Century
- B) Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution
- C) The Duel for North America

## **Lesson 3:**

- A) The Road to Revolution
- B) America Secedes from the Empire
- C) The Confederation and the Constitution

## **Lesson 4:**

- A) Launching the New Ship of State
- B) The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic
- C) The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism

## **Lesson 5:**

- A) The Rise of a Mass Democracy
- B) Forging the National Economy
- C) The Ferment of Reform and Culture

## **Lesson 6:**

- A) Milestone Assignment – Analyze a Primary Source

## **Lesson 7:**

- A) The South and the Slavery Controversy
- B) Manifest Destiny and Its Legacy

## **Lesson 8:**

- A) Renewing the Sectional Struggle
- B) Drifting Toward Disunion

## **Lesson 9:**

- A) Girding for War: The North and the South
- B) The Furnace of Civil War

**Lesson 10:**

A) The Ordeal of Reconstruction

**Lesson 11:**

A) Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age

**Lesson 12:**

A) Milestone Assignment - Emancipation Proclamation

**Lesson 13:**

A) Industry Comes of Age

**Lesson 14:**

A) America Moves to the City

**Lesson 15:**

A) The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution

**Lesson 16:**

A) Empire and Expansion

**Lesson 17:**

A) Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt

**SECOND SEMESTER**

**Lesson 18:**

A) Milestone – Mid Term Quiz

**Lesson 19:**

A) Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad

**Lesson 20:**

A) The War to End War

**Lesson 21:**

A) American Life in the “Roaring Twenties”

**Lesson 22:**

A) The Politics of Boom and Bust

**Lesson 23:**

A) The Great Depression and the New Deal

**Lesson 24:**

A) Milestone Assignment – “Fourteen Points”

**Lesson 25:**

A) Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War

**Lesson 26:**

A) America in World War II

**Lesson 27:**

B) The Cold War Begins

**Lesson 28:**

A) The Eisenhower Era

**Lesson 29:**

A) The Stormy Sixties

**Lesson 30:**

A) Milestone Assignment - Examine and analyze the key events, policies and courts cases in the evolution of civil rights

**Lesson 31:**

A) The Stalelated Seventies

**Lesson 32:**

A) The Resurgence of Conservatism

**Lesson 33:**

A) America Confronts the Post-Cold War Era

**Lesson 34:**

A) The American People Face a New Century

**Lesson 35:**

A) Continue Working on Term Paper

**Lesson 36:**

A) Milestone Assignment - Research Paper Due