

United States History II

College Prep

COURSE SYLLABUS

Course Information

US History II CP
Full Year Course
Class Location: Room #A111

Teacher Information

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Student Grades

The grading system for this course is based on the category weights listed in each department's policy. For this course, those weights are listed below. Each marking period, students will have a minimum of four (4) Major Assessments and eight (8) Minor Assessments (explained below). Homework is graded as part of Course Participation, which is assessed twice (2x) per marking period using the district rubric.

Major Assessments	3	55% of marking period grade
Minor Assessments	7	35% of marking period grade
Course Participation	2	10% of marking period grade

Textbook Information: American Anthem, Holt McDougal

Ocean County SOCIAL STUDIES Curriculum	
Course Title: United States History II	Time Frame
Unit 1: Industrialization and The Progressive Era (1870-1920)	13-15 Block Periods
Unit 2: The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1929)	20-22 Block Periods
Unit 3: The Great Depression and World War II (1929-1945)	18-20 Block Periods
Unit 4: Postwar United States (1945-early 1970s)	15-17 Block Periods
Unit 5: Contemporary United States (mid 1970s-present)	6-8 Block Periods

Chapter 13: The American West

- o In opening the West for settlement, the federal government relocated Native Americans to vastly diminished homelands or eliminated them in military battles. Immigrants, African Americans, and

white Americans eagerly moved into the new frontier to mine, ranch, and establish farms. New technologies and perseverance helped them survive in the new landscape.

UNIT 1—INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA (1870-1920)

Chapter 14: The Second Industrial Revolution

- o The growth of the railroad industry fueled the Second Industrial Revolution, making America the world's manufacturing leader. Demand for rails and railroad cars spurred expansion in coal mining and steel manufacturing. Improved communications and transportation connected distant markets—across the nation and the world.

Chapter 15: Life At the Turn of 20th Century

- o In the late 1800s waves of immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe, settling in the cities and living and working in squalid conditions. Government at all levels was plagued by corruption. Discrimination was a daily reality for African, Asian, and Native Americans.

Chapter 16: The Progressives

- o As the 1900s dawned, activists called Progressives fought to make America's economic and political systems fairer. Some fought for women's suffrage. Others attacked a wide range of societal ills. The Progressive movement involved countless individuals and groups at all levels of government.

UNIT 2—THE EMERGENCE OF MODERN AMERICA (1890-1929)

Chapter 17: Entering the World Stage

- o U.S. foreign relations took a new turn at the end of the nineteenth century. Global competition for empire led the United States into war against Spain and into military conflicts in Mexico. The United States had forged a new role as a world power.

Chapter 18: The First World War

- o The United States tried to stay neutral when war swept Europe. After the United States joined the Allies in 1917, however, the government quickly mobilized the economy and built public support for the war.

Chapter 19: From War to Peace

- o The end of the war brought peace to Americans, but not peace of mind. Dangers seen and unseen troubled the nation—until a new president in the White House and a booming economy seemed to smooth the transition from war to peace.

Chapter 20: The Roaring Twenties

- o American culture underwent rapid and radical change in the 1920s. Signs of this change were everywhere—in the music and fashions of the day, in the habits and pastimes of Americans, in the art and literature of the country's most creative minds. Large population shifts and new technologies transformed the nation from rural to urban and from traditional to modern.

UNIT 3—THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR (1929-1945)

Chapter 21: The Great Depression Begins

- o The boom times of the 1920s had never reached into all sectors of the economy. Much of the prosperity rested on shaky foundations. In 1929 the economy's underlying weaknesses were exposed. The stock market collapsed, and the nation plunged into the worst economic depression in its history.

Chapter 22: The New Deal

- o The New Deal was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan for overcoming the Great Depression. His plan gave government jobs to the unemployed and increased government regulation of the economy. Although New Deal programs achieved varied levels of success, they did represent a basic change in American society.

Chapter 23: World War II Erupts

- o The Treaty of Versailles ending World War I created an uneasy peace. Amid postwar instability, Great Britain and France avoided conflict, and the United States sought to isolate itself from Europe's troubles. Meanwhile, however, Germany, Italy, and Japan fell under the sway of leaders promising order and glory. By the end of the 1930s, their aggression would plunge the world once more into war.

Chapter 24: The United States in World War II

- o The United States—including its military forces and its civilian population—succeeded along with the Allies to defeat the Axis powers in Europe and the Pacific. Yet the cost of victory and the discovery of the full horrors of World War II were staggering.

UNIT 4 POSTWAR UNITED STATES (1945-early 1970s)

Chapter 25: The Cold War Begins

- o The Cold War was born in the uneasy World War II alliances between the Soviet Union and democratic nations. After the war, the struggle between democracy and communism led to a long war of ideas with occasional outbreaks of fighting.

Chapter 26: Postwar America

- o In the years following World War II, the nation experienced tremendous economic growth and prosperity. Many Americans bought new homes, cars, and televisions as fast as they came on the market, transforming the way middle-class people lived. The Cold War arms race with the Soviet Union, however, cast a dark cloud of anxiety over the Eisenhower years.

Chapter 27: The New Frontier and the Great Society

- o John F. Kennedy proposed a New Frontier to improve society in the post-World War II era. Topics of concern included peace and war, prejudice, and poverty. In Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society, every citizen had the right to health care, education, housing, and equal opportunities.

Chapter 28: The Civil Rights Movement

- o In the mid-1900s, many African-Americans rose up against the treatment they had endured for decades, fighting discrimination, and resulting in meaningful government protections of basic civil rights.

Chapter 29: The Vietnam War

- o It was the first televised war that brought the U.S. fight against jungle warfare into American homes. Lacking public support, and seemingly unwinnable, the U.S. war effort brought down a president and bitterly divided a nation.

Chapter 30: A Time of Social Change

- o Inspired by the African American civil rights movement, many other groups stood up against inequality in the 1960s and 1970s. At the same time, a youthful counterculture turned its back on mainstream society in search of a new way of life.

UNIT 5 CONTEMPORARY UNITED STATES (mid 1970s—PRESENT)

- o This unit will examine major domestic and foreign policy issues facing the United States from the mid 1970's to present day, highlighted by our changing relationship with the Middle East, as well as our Cold War policy toward the Soviets and China. We will also examine the issues surrounding the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the future of United States relations with the newly independent republics. This unit will investigate the principles underlying current U.S. policies throughout the world. Our objective will be to apply the lessons learned throughout the year to analyze current political, social, economic and cultural challenges to the United States. The Chapters that we will reference are listed below.

Chapter 31: A Search for Order (Nixon, Ford, Carter)

Chapter 32: A Conservative Era (Regan and Bush)

Chapter 33: Into the 21st Century (Clinton and Bush)