



AP United States History

Semester A Summary:

The AP® United States History course provides high school students with college-level instruction in using disciplinary practices and historical reasoning to examine the history of the United States from approximately 1491 to the present. The student will look critically at how the American identity has developed over the course of American history and how it has been informed by the changing nature of American culture and societal structures and norms. Students will recognize and interpret patterns of migration and settlement—both to and within the United States—and how those patterns impacted and were impacted by aspects of regional geography and environment. The student will also consider political and economic patterns and relationships in American history, both within the nation and with the global community at large. Through their study of each of these areas, the student will hone reasoning skills to contextualize patterns and events, identify causation and continuity, and analyze change over time. The course is presented both chronologically with content divided into nine time periods, as well as thematically to reinforce that key themes form connections between different regions and time periods in American history. This course effectively prepares students for the AP United States History exam by providing practice in the skills necessary to analyze primary and secondary sources, construct evidence-based arguments, and draw reasoned conclusions in both multiple-choice and constructed-response formats.

Semester A Outline

1. Course Overview

1. Getting Started in AP United States History

- Recognize the structure and content of the AP United States History course
- Identify course expectations and how to be successful in the course
- Identify the materials you will use
- Determine a plan for preparing for the AP Exam

2. Europe, the Americas, and Africa, Before 1492

1. The Development of Civilization in North America

- Describe how population groups first migrated to and spread across North America
- Describe how native peoples in North America adapted to different natural environments
- Identify how geographic conditions shaped distinct Native American cultures
- Contrast cultural characteristics of diverse Native American peoples
- Describe significant native civilizations in Mesoamerica and South America

2. The Power of Empire

- Identify economic, political, and social challenges in Renaissance Europe
- Describe interactions between European kingdoms and non-European cultures in the post-medieval period
- Summarize the impact of European trade on African and Asian societies

- Describe the social, economic, and cultural changes experienced in Europe on the eve of the discovery of the New World
3. Spanish Exploration and Conquest of the Americas
 - Identify significant events and figures in Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas
 - Describe instances of initial contact between Europeans and Native Americans
 - Identify motivating factors for Spanish conquest of the Americas
 - Describe the characteristics and effects of the Columbian Exchange
 4. Competition in the Americas
 - Compare different motives for European exploration of the Americas
 - Identify how competition among European nations spurred exploration and competition in the Americas
 - Describe the effects of French and English exploration of the Americas
 5. Impact of the Columbian Exchange
 - Analyze economic and social effects of the Columbian Exchange and European conquest on Native American peoples
 - Analyze economic and social effects of the Columbian Exchange and European conquest on African peoples
 - Describe how the European conquest of the Americas impacted life in Europe
 6. Unit Review
 - Analyze how the native populations of North America developed distinct cultures by adapting to the diverse environments where they lived
 - Assess the changes caused by contact among Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans through the Columbian Exchange
 7. Unit Test
 - Analyze how the native populations of North America developed distinct cultures by adapting to the diverse environments where they lived
 - Assess the changes caused by contact among Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans through the Columbian Exchange
3. **Settling North America, 1607–1754**
 1. Colonization of the Atlantic Seaboard
 - Identify motivations for English and Dutch colonization of lands along the Atlantic Ocean in North America
 - Describe the settlement of early English and Dutch colonies in North America and the challenges faced by the colonists
 - Summarize interactions among early English colonists and Native Americans in North America
 - Identify how environmental conditions affected English colonies in different regions of North America
 - Describe the development of political, economic, and social institutions in England’s North American colonies
 2. Life in England and the English Colonies
 - Describe how political, economic, and social conditions in England affected life in England’s Atlantic colonies
 - Compare and contrast the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies
 - Identify the causes and effects of the Glorious Revolution in England, including its influence on government and society in the colonies
 - Summarize causes and effects of conflict between English colonists and Native Americans
 3. New France to the North and West

- Describe motivations for French exploration and colonization of New France in North America
 - Contrast French economic activities, relations with Native Americans, and society in North America with the English North American colonies
 - Identify the impact of environmental and cultural conditions on the development of New France
 - Describe the influence of French government and events in France on its North American colonies
4. The Expansion of New Spain
- Summarize how and why Spain extended its colonies north of Mexico
 - Contrast Spanish colonial society, including its relations with Native Americans, with that of French and British colonies
 - Describe the shifting roles of the Spanish in the colonial slave trade
 - Describe Spain's treatment of Native American populations, their responses, and the effects of native resistance to colonization
5. Labor and Slavery in the Colonies
- Identify the causes and effects of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and its spread to English colonies in North America
 - Describe the experiences of enslaved Africans in the Middle Passage and Europe's American colonies
 - Differentiate indentured servants and other laborers from enslaved workers
 - Contrast the role of enslaved workers in different North American colonies
 - Describe examples of enslaved Africans' resistance to slave society in the colonies, including rebellions, and the effects of that resistance
6. Commercialism and Mercantilism in the Colonies
- Describe the role of mercantilism in the development of the English colonies
 - Identify the impact of consumption and production demands on government and society in the colonies
 - Describe reasons why the colonies began to resist mercantilism in favor of commercialism and capitalism
 - Compare economic activities and challenges in different colonies
7. The Coming of the First Great Awakening
- Summarize causes and consequences of the Protestant Reformation, including the spread of different forms of Protestantism to England's colonies
 - Describe the role of diverse religious ideas in the establishment of England's colonies
 - Identify key ideas, events, and historical figures that spurred the First Great Awakening
 - Evaluate the impact of religious ideas and the First Great Awakening on colonial society, including on Native Americans and enslaved Africans
8. Changing Political and Social Ideas
- Describe efforts at limited forms of self-government and representative government in the English colonies
 - Describe the influence of the Glorious Revolution in England on government and society in the colonies
 - Connect Enlightenment discourse and other cultural, intellectual, religious, and economic influences with the development of American ideas about liberty
 - Identify changes in the lives of women and other social roles and systems in the colonies
9. The Impact of Europe's Wars on the Americas

- Identify the causes of conflict among Britain, France, Spain, and other European nations in the 1700s
- Explain how conflicts in Europe and North America encouraged unity among the colonies
- Explain the impact of European and colonial wars on Native Americans

10. Unit Review

- Evaluate the European motivations for settling North America
- Analyze the effects of European settlement, including competition for resources and conflict
- Examine the political, social, cultural, and economic connections between the British colonies and Great Britain

11. Unit Test

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4. **The American Revolution, 1754–1783**

1. The French and Indian War

- Identify the causes of the Seven Years' War in Europe and the French and Indian War in North America
- Summarize effects of the British victory in the war on colonists and Native Americans
- Describe the role of the colonies and Native American allies in the conduct of the war

2. Tensions in the Colonies

- Identify changes in colonial land claims, competition, and rule in North America following the French and Indian War and their impact on colonists and Native Americans
- Summarize the causes, events, and effects of Pontiac's Rebellion
- Describe colonists' and Native Americans' responses to the outcomes of the French and Indian War

3. Revolutionary Ideas Take Hold

- Identify Enlightenment philosophers and principles that fueled revolutionary ideas in Britain's Thirteen Colonies
- Contrast the reactions of different demographic groups on the issues of resistance and revolution in the Thirteen Colonies
- Explain the relationship between religious and political ideas in the colonial revolutionary movement
- Describe the global context and influence of America's revolutionary movement

4. British Laws Incite Resistance and Rebellion

- Explain the relationship between unpopular British laws such as certain taxes and the growing colonial rebellion
- Summarize methods of resistance undertaken by the colonists, the role of key leaders, the use of propaganda, and various colonial groups, including the Sons of Liberty and the Daughters of Liberty
- Identify the causes and effects of the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party
- Describe the political, social, economic, and geographic conditions that contributed to the escalation of tensions and hostilities in the colonies

5. Union and Debate in the Colonies

- Describe the causes, conduct, and effects of the First Continental Congress
 - Summarize key debates among colonists and their impact on the revolutionary movement
 - Identify notable pockets of resistance to colonial rebellion and responses by Patriots
6. Outbreak of War and a Startling Declaration
- Describe the sequence of events that led to the Battles of Lexington and Concord and the outbreak of war between Britain and the colonies
 - Summarize the process by which members of the Second Continental Congress wrote and signed the Declaration of Independence
 - Identify influences on the foundational principles of the United States contained in the Declaration of Independence and Common Sense
 - Describe ways in which the Patriots rallied colonists to their cause and united the disparate colonies to wage a war for independence
7. A New Nation, New Leadership
- Identify the processes by which the newly independent colonies formed national and state governments
 - Summarize the major provisions of the Articles of Confederation
 - Contrast the resources, strategies, and other characteristics of the American and British armies
 - Identify significant battles of the war, including notable turning points
 - Describe how the American Revolution forged a new American identity and culture
8. The Many Faces of Conflict
- Summarize the efforts of non-military Americans, including women and children, to support the Patriots in the American Revolution
 - Summarize the role of free black and enslaved Africans in the American Revolution as well as the impact of revolutionary principles on debates about slavery
 - Describe the development of ideas about “republican motherhood” and changing ideas about women’s rights and roles during the revolutionary period
 - Identify the contributions of diverse groups of people and individuals, including women, Native Americans, and African Americans for and against the Patriot cause
 - Summarize the impact of the American Revolution on the status of marginalized groups, such as women, African Americans, and Native Americans
9. At War’s End: A Patriot Victory
- Identify the series of events that led to the Patriots’ victory in the American Revolution
 - Summarize the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 and the immediate outcomes of the American Revolution
 - Identify challenges facing the newly independent nation and its people
 - Describe the legacy of the American Revolution
10. Unit Review
- Assess the impact of the French and Indian War on British policies
 - Examine the colonial responses to specific British policies
 - Apply the concepts in the Declaration of Independence to specific historical events and trends
 - Evaluate the success of the American Revolution
11. Unit Test

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- Evaluate the success of the American Revolution

5. **Building a Nation, 1783–1800**

1. Liberty for All?

- Explain how American victory in the American Revolution negatively impacted Native American tribes
- Describe the concept of Republican Motherhood and how it impacted the role of women in the early republic
- Explain how victory in the Revolutionary War impacted slaves and the status of slavery

2. The Articles of Confederation

- List weaknesses of the American government immediately after the American Revolution
- Outline the accomplishments of the government under the Articles of Confederation

3. Creating the Constitution

- Describe the debates and controversies during the Constitutional Convention
- Explain how and why the United States Constitution is a document built on compromise
- Outline the arguments presented in the debate over the ratification of the Constitution

4. Building a New Nation

- Describe the reasons for and issues involved with passing the Bill of Rights
- Explain Hamilton’s economic plan and its impact on the American economy

5. The First Government

- Describe the challenges facing Washington’s administration
- Explain the impact of Washington’s governance on both the domestic and international stability of the country

6. Advent of Political Parties

- Compare and contrast the differing political objectives and economic visions of Hamilton and Jefferson
- Explain the formation of the first two political parties: the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans

7. Unit Review

- Assess the impact of the American Revolution on society
- Evaluate the experiments in government that resulted from the American Revolution
- Compare the structure of government under the Articles of Confederation versus the U.S. Constitution

8. Unit Test

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6. **Mid-Semester Check**

1. Take a Mid-Semester Check

7. **Manifest Destiny, 1801–1853**

1. A New National Sensibility and Regional Cultures

- Describe the development and characteristics of Jeffersonian democracy, including the role of religion
 - Contrast features of regional cultures and their contribution to an emergent national identity
 - Summarize efforts of Native Americans, free Blacks, and enslaved Africans to forge their own communities and cultures
2. An Expanding Frontier and Changing Foreign Ties
 - Evaluate the significance of the Louisiana Purchase
 - Describe motivations and consequences, including conflict with Native Americans, of westward expansion in the early 1800s
 - Summarize American foreign relations in the early 1800s, including causes and effects of conflict with foreign powers
 3. Economic Growth to the First Industrial Revolution
 - Summarize causes and effects of the First Industrial Revolution
 - Explain contributing factors as well as economic and social impacts of the commercial and market revolution
 - Describe key innovations in agriculture, manufacturing, communication, and transportation and their impact on the nation
 - Contrast economic developments in northern and southern states, including the impact of “king cotton”
 4. Envisioning a Manifest Destiny
 - Identify economic, social, and political causes of westward expansion in the early to mid-1800s
 - Explain the purpose of Manifest Destiny propaganda
 - Describe the effects of government expansion policies and military interventions on Native Americans, particularly the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears
 - Explain the relationship between territorial expansion and domestic and foreign policies
 5. Boom or Bust: Wars, Wagon Trains, and Gold
 - Summarize incentives for settlers and businesses to support westward expansion
 - Explain causes and effects of territorial conflicts, including the Mexican-American War
 - Describe significant territorial acquisitions and their consequences
 6. Unit Review
 - Examine the emerging culture of the United States after the revolution
 - Assess the changes in the U.S. economy resulting from technological and commercial innovations
 - Evaluate the effects of expanding the land area of the United States based on Manifest Destiny
 7. Unit Test
 - Examine the emerging culture of the United States after the revolution
 - Assess the changes in the U.S. economy resulting from technological and commercial innovations
 - Evaluate the effects of expanding the land area of the United States based on Manifest Destiny
8. **Jacksonian Democracy, 1824–1854**
 1. Bringing the Frontier to the White House
 - Identify the reasons for and methods of expanding white male suffrage in the early to mid-1800s

- Identify ways in which Jackson tried to limit the federal government while expanding federal executive power
 - Describe Jackson’s brand of democratic populism and how specific groups of Americans rallied to elect him
 - Contrast the principles and effects of Clay’s American System with Jackson-era policies
 - Summarize the impact of Jacksonian democracy on the national economy and society as well as on distinct groups of people
2. Sectional Divisions Threaten the Union
 - Summarize the causes, events, and effects of the Nullification Crisis
 - Describe state sentiments and justification for the right of nullification
 - Describe how divisions between Jackson and Calhoun reflected larger sectional differences
 - Identify issues at the root of growing sectionalism
 3. Spread of Religious Culture and Identity
 - Summarize cause and effects of the Second Great Awakening
 - Identify the relationship between democratic political ideas, market economics, and the growth of distinct religious and philosophical groups
 - Describe how evangelical revivalism encouraged Jacksonian populist ideas as well as civic participation and activism
 4. Society During and After the Age of Jackson
 - Describe changing social institutions, mores, and roles during and after the Jackson presidency
 - Identify religious, political, economic, technological, and geographical influences on social changes in the early to mid-1800s
 - Describe the impact of immigration on different regions of the country in the early to mid-1800s
 - Describe the goals, methods, and progress of the women’s rights movement through the mid-1800s
 5. Abolition and Antislavery
 - Describe the development, achievement, and challenges of abolitionist and antislavery groups in the antebellum period
 - Describe the significance of the Underground Railroad
 - Describe causes and effects of slave resistance and revolts
 - Contrast the experiences and efforts of enslaved African Americans in the South and free African Americans in the North
 6. Unit Review
 - Assess the effects of Jackson’s presidency on the U.S. economy and politics
 - Evaluate how immigration, the debate over slavery, and the growth of the women’s rights movement influenced the lives of Americans
 - Examine U.S. foreign policy after the Monroe Doctrine
 7. Unit Test
 - Assess the effects of Jackson’s presidency on the U.S. economy and politics
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- 9. The Civil War, 1850–1877**
1. The Failure of Compromise
 - Identify sources of sectional tension in the United States, including disagreements over slavery, tariffs, and states’ rights
 - Summarize arguments made for and against the expansion of slavery in the United States

- Describe efforts to compromise on national policies and their outcomes
 - Describe the intent and impact of the Fugitive Slave Act
2. Outbreak of Conflict
 - Describe how disagreements over slavery and related issues led to bloodshed in the United States
 - Summarize events leading up to and during "Bleeding Kansas"
 - Describe the causes and effects of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry
 - Describe the circumstances and significance of the Dred Scott decision
 3. A Divided Country
 - Describe the weakening of the two-party system and the organization of new parties around pivotal issues
 - Summarize the arguments of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and identify their significance
 - Identify contributing factors to sectional tensions, including economic disparity and nativist sentiment
 4. "War Is Declared."
 - Summarize events, beginning with the election of Abraham Lincoln as president, leading up to the onset of the Civil War
 - Describe the reasons given by the Confederate States of America for secession
 - Describe the measures taken by Lincoln in response to Southern states' withdrawal from the Union
 5. The War in the South and Emancipation
 - Describe the early battles of the war and the conduct and strategies of Confederate and Union forces in the South
 - Identify the reasons for and effects of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation
 - Contrast the resources and strategies of the Union and the Confederacy
 - Summarize the role of free and enslaved blacks in the Civil War
 6. Bringing the War Home
 - Describe the economic impact and other challenges of the war for people and businesses in the North and the South
 - Identify reasons for opposition to the war, particularly among northerners
 - Describe the role of non-combatants to the war effort and the contributions of women at home and on the battlefield
 7. A Turning Point and the Long March to Peace
 - Describe the significance of the Battle of Gettysburg
 - Summarize the conduct of the war in the North and the West
 - Describe the sequence of events that led to the Confederate defeat and surrender
 - Describe key terms of peace, passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, and Lincoln's plans for post-war Reconstruction
 8. Reconstruction in the South
 - Contrast Presidential Reconstruction under Andrew Johnson with Radical Reconstruction under Congress
 - Describe the passage and impact of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments
 - Describe the effects and challenges of Reconstruction policies in the South, including the role of the Freedmen's Bureau, African American officials, and economic changes
 9. The Rise of Jim Crow
 - Summarize the erosion of newly gained protections for African Americans toward the end of Reconstruction

- Describe examples of white Southern resistance to Reconstruction-era policies
- Identify events leading to the end of Reconstruction in the South
- Describe the rise of Jim Crow-era laws and persecution

10. Unit Review

- Evaluate the growing split between the North and the South that led to secession and civil war
- Assess the strategies used during the Civil War
- Examine the impact of the war on American society, politics, and the economy
- Evaluate the successes and failures of the Reconstruction era

11. Unit Test

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10. Semester Review and Exam

1. Semester Review: U.S. History, pre-1492–1800

- Review significant events and ideas in the history of the United States, from pre-European contact with the Americas through the nation's founding
- Review the contributions of significant individuals and groups in the history of the United States, from pre-European contact with the Americas through the nation's founding
- Review the influence of geography, economics, and technology in the history of the United States, from pre-European contact with the Americas through the nation's founding

2. Semester Review: U.S. History, 1800–1877

- Review significant events and ideas in the history of the United States, from Thomas Jefferson's administration through the end of Reconstruction
- Review the contributions of significant individuals and groups in the history of the United States, from Thomas Jefferson's administration through the end of Reconstruction
- Review the influence of geography, economics, and technology, from Thomas Jefferson's administration through the end of Reconstruction

3. Semester Exam

- Analyze the incentives for European exploration of the Americas and its effects on African, European, and Native American societies
- Compare geographic, economic, political, and cultural characteristics of European colonies in North America, including their interactions with Native American peoples
- Analyze causes and effects of the American Revolution and the founding of the United States, including the writing of the U.S. Constitution
- Evaluate the causes and effects of significant events in the early development and expansion of the United States
- Analyze causes and effects of the Civil War, including Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction and its end

Semester B Summary:

The AP® United States History course provides high school students with college-level instruction in using disciplinary practices and historical reasoning to examine the history of the United States from approximately 1491 to the present. The student will look critically at how the American identity has developed over the course of American history and how it has been informed by the changing nature of American culture and societal structures and norms. Students will recognize and interpret patterns of migration and settlement—both to and within the United States—and how those patterns impacted and were impacted by aspects of regional geography and environment. The student will also consider political and economic patterns and relationships in American history, both within the nation and with the global community at large. Through their study of each of these areas, the student will hone reasoning skills to contextualize patterns and events, identify causation and continuity, and analyze change over time. The course is presented both chronologically with content divided into nine time periods, as well as thematically to reinforce that key themes form connections between different regions and time periods in American history. This course effectively prepares students for the AP United States History exam by providing practice in the skills necessary to analyze primary and secondary sources, construct evidence-based arguments, and draw reasoned conclusions in both multiple-choice and constructed-response formats.

Semester B Outline

1. Course Overview

1. Getting Started in AP United States History
 - Analyze the structure and content of the AP United States History course
 - Identify course expectations and how to be successful in the course
 - Identify the materials you will use
 - Determine a plan for preparing for the AP Exam

2. The Gilded Age, 1866–1914

1. A Trail of Broken Treaties
 - Describe the impact of the Homestead Act and the transcontinental railroad on settlement and relations in the West
 - Describe the effect of U.S. government policies, including broken treaties, and American settlers' activities on Native American peoples
 - Summarize causes and consequences of conflict between Native Americans and American settlers and soldiers
 - Identify examples of cooperation and resistance by Native Americans to American expansionism and efforts undertaken to preserve their distinct cultures
2. A Growing—and Closing—Frontier
 - Summarize economic and social incentives for migration of American settlers and businesses to the expanding frontier
 - Describe the contributions of distinct culture groups to the development of Western society
 - Contrast ways of life and adaptations among different groups of settlers in the American West
 - Identify patterns of development and sources of conflict among farmers, miners, ranchers, and other Western migrants
 - Describe how western territories became states
3. The Second Industrial Revolution
 - Summarize causes and effects of the Second Industrial Revolution, including new business models, methods of production, and social changes
 - Describe how industrialization and big business influenced domestic politics and foreign affairs

- Describe the rise of entrepreneurship, the growth of trusts and monopolies, and the consolidation of power and wealth in big business
 - Describe the significance of “The Gospel of Wealth”
 - Analyze economic growth during the late 1800s, including cause and effects of the Panics of 1873 and 1893
4. Life in the Gilded Age
- Summarize causes and effects of the Second Industrial Revolution, including rapid urbanization, expanding commercialism, improved standards of living, and increasing economic disparity
 - Identify changing patterns of immigration, experiences among distinct immigrant groups, and domestic responses to immigrant communities
 - Contrast ways of life and economic activities among the working, middle, and upper classes
5. The New South
- Describe economic activities, society, culture, and politics in the New South
 - Describe the rollback of Reconstruction-era reforms and the rise of racial discrimination, segregation, and persecution in the New South
 - Summarize the effects of industrialization in the South in the late 1800s
 - Identify reform and resistance efforts among African Americans and others to achieve civil rights and end racial violence
6. Labor, Farmers, and Populism
- Summarize effects of industrialization and commercialization on farmers and workers in the late 1800s
 - Describe the organization, goals, and methods of labor unions and cooperative farm movements
 - Identify unifying factors and strategies of the populist movement
 - Identify successes and challenges of the labor and populist movements
7. Unit Review
- Determine the factors that spurred the growth of industrial capitalism in the United States
 - Analyze the social and cultural impact of the migrations caused by industrialization on both urban and rural areas
 - Assess the cultural, intellectual, economic, and political movements that emerged from and in response to the Gilded Age

8. Unit Test

3. The Progressive Movement, 1879–1919

1. Progressive Ideals

- Describe how the progressive agenda developed
- Identify the primary leaders and policy objectives of the progressive movement
- Examine the relationship between religion and progressive reforms

2. National Progressivism and Local Progressivism

- Describe how the progressive movement attempted to combat the impact and processes of political machines in large cities
- Identify key efforts by progressives to reform politics on the city and state level
- Describe the goals and outcomes of social progressive movements
- Identify how the progressive movement shaped national politics and influenced both campaigns and policies

3. Unit Review

- Evaluate progressive efforts to address the social and economic problems created by rapid growth

- Explain the methods used by progressives to address political corruption and to enact other political reforms
 - Compare the social and political efforts of progressives on both the national and local level
4. Unit Test
- Evaluate progressive efforts to address the social and economic problems created by rapid growth
 - Explain the methods used by progressives to address political corruption and to enact other political reforms
 - Compare the social and political efforts of progressives on both the national and local levels

4. **World War I, 1914–1918**

1. Dreams of Empire
 - Explain the economic, social, and political goals of U.S. territorial ambitions in the late 1800s
 - Summarize domestic and foreign resistance to the annexation of Alaska and Hawaii
 - Identify changes in American foreign policy positions at the turn of the century
2. The Spanish-American War
 - Identify the causes, key events, and outcomes of the Spanish-American War
 - Describe the postwar American presence and influence in former Spanish colonies
 - Summarize responses in Cuba, the Philippines, and other territories to American intervention
 - Identify arguments for and against imperialism in the United States
3. U.S. Foreign Policy in the Americas
 - Summarize the process by which the United States came to build and administer the Panama Canal
 - Contrast “big stick,” “dollar,” and “moral” diplomacies and explain the significance of the Roosevelt Corollary
 - Explain the causes and effects of U.S. intervention in Mexico in the early 1900s
 - Identify U.S. interests and involvements in other Latin American nations in the early 1900s
4. U.S. Foreign Policy in Europe and Asia
 - Identify the impact of the shifting balance of power in Europe and Asia on the United States
 - Summarize the role of the United States in the Russo-Japanese War and its outcomes
 - Identify reasons for the naval expansion of the United States
 - Identify changes to Sino-American relations in the early 1900s
 - Explain the reasons for and effects of dollar diplomacy in Asia
5. Outbreak of World War I
 - Identify causes of and significant events leading up to World War I
 - Summarize actions taken by the Wilson administration during the early years of the war
 - Analyze arguments for and against American neutrality
6. American Engagement in the Great War
 - Explain reasons for U.S. entry into World War I
 - Describe the political, economic, and social impact of the war on the home front

- Identify key events of the war, including the outcome of peace talks
 - Contrast the influence of the United States in world affairs before and after World War I
7. Unit Review
- Evaluate the various viewpoints about the role of the United States in the world and the best way to achieve national security before, during, and after World War I
 - Analyze how World War I transformed American society
8. Unit Test
- Evaluate the various viewpoints about the role of the United States in the world and the best way to achieve national security before, during, and after World War I
 - Analyze how World War I transformed American society
- 5. The Great Depression, 1919–1939**
1. The Roaring Twenties
- Describe the cultural changes and ideological tensions of the 1920s
 - Identify the causes of the economic boom of the 1920s
 - Identify the weaknesses in the economic system that developed during the 1920s
 - Describe the international and domestic challenges faced by the government during the 1920s
2. The Great Depression
- Explain the causes of the Great Depression
 - Describe the impact of the Great Depression on a variety of diverse groups in the United States
 - Compare and contrast the governmental responses to the Great Depression under presidents Hoover and Roosevelt
 - Identify the key elements of the New Deal
 - Describe how the Great Depression impacted the rest of the world
3. Unit Review
- Evaluate the increasing influence of popular culture and consumerism on U.S. society
 - Analyze the causes of the Great Depression
 - Assess the short- and long-term consequences of the Great Depression and the New Deal
 - Compare and contrast the growing social trends of fundamentalism and modernism in the 1920s
4. Unit Test
- 6. Mid-Semester Check**
1. Take a Mid-Semester Check
- Review significant events and ideas in the history of the United States, from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century
 - Review the contributions of significant individuals and groups in the history of the United States, from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century
 - Review the influence of geography, economics, and technology in the history of the United States from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century
- 7. World War II, 1939–1945**
1. A Second World War Begins
- Summarize the events leading up to the outbreak of World War II in Europe and Asia

- Describe the regional alliances that emerged in interwar Europe as well as their purposes and the motivations for creating them
 - Describe American support for and opposition to engagement in the war
 - Describe news of Nazi persecution of Jews and other groups and popular and official responses.
2. The United States Enters the War
 - Summarize early events in the conduct of World War II and describe the role of U.S. servicemen and servicewomen
 - Identify official steps taken by U.S. leadership with regards to the war
 - Describe the significance of Pearl Harbor
 3. Mobilization on the Home Front
 - Describe the mass mobilization of American society in support of the war effort
 - Identify contributions of American citizens on the home front
 - Describe effects of the war on marginalized groups, including women, African Americans, Native Americans, and Japanese Americans
 - Contrast American racial and segregation policies with the nation's stated goals and wartime propaganda
 4. The War in Europe, Africa, and Southwest Asia
 - Summarize key events in the conduct of the war in Europe and North Africa
 - Describe technologies used and strategies deployed during the war
 - Identify contributions of American forces and leaders in Europe and the Atlantic
 5. The Pacific Theater
 - Summarize key events in the conduct of the war in the Pacific
 - Describe technologies used and strategies deployed during the war
 - Identify contributions of American forces and leaders in the Pacific
 6. Victory and the Post-War World
 - Summarize events that led to the conclusion of peace in Europe
 - Describe the development of the atomic bomb and the decision to deploy the weapon against Japan
 - Describe the peace negotiations and the terms of peace
 - Identify effects of the war and its outcome, including the formation of the United Nations, the division of Germany, the refugee crisis, Europe's withdrawal from the Middle East, and the rise of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers
 - Describe the escalation of Nazi Germany's Holocaust and the response of the United States and the Allies
 7. Unit Review
 - Examine the course of World War II, including military tactics, mobilization of the U.S. economy and society, and the war's impact on diverse American lives.
 - Determine how World War II transformed American society.
 - Analyze how the U.S. role in the Allied victory ushered in a new era of American global, political, and military leadership.
 8. Unit Test
 - Examine the course of World War II, including military tactics, mobilization of the U.S. economy and society, and the war's impact on diverse American lives
 - Determine how World War II transformed American society
 - Analyze how the U.S. role in the Allied victory ushered in a new era of American global, political, and military leadership.

8. Prosperity and Change, 1945–1989

1. Life in Postwar America
 - Identify social, economic, and politics effects of World War II on the United States
 - Summarize demographic changes in the United States after World War II
 - Describe sources of economic prosperity and inequity in the postwar United States
2. The Cold War Begins
 - Describe the evolution of U.S. foreign policy in the postwar world
 - Contrast ideologies, economic systems, and political structures and alliances formed in the postwar world
 - Explain why the Cold War was “cold”
 - Summarize geopolitical changes that took place in the wake of World War II
3. Escalation of the Cold War
 - Summarize efforts made by the United States to contain communism
 - Describe the effect of Cold War tensions in “hot” spots, including Korea and Vietnam, and other regions of the world
 - Describe domestic policies and public debate, including the impact of McCarthyism and the goals of the peace movement, centered on Cold War activities and events
 - Identify economic, social, and cultural factors that contributed to Cold War conflict
4. Economic Growth and Socio-Political Change
 - Summarize the rise of liberalism and efforts to address poverty, inequity, and opportunity in the 1950s and 1960s
 - Identify causes and effects of private sector growth and the expansion of industry and trade in the United States
 - Describe the impact of technology on U.S. culture, society, and economics
 - Contrast political trends under the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations
5. The Civil Rights Movement
 - Explain the expansion of the civil rights movements in the postwar period
 - Describe strategies, including legal challenges, used by the civil rights movement to enact change
 - Identify causes and effects of desegregation and integration policies
 - Contrast ideas and methods proposed by civil rights leaders and groups
 - Summarize successes and challenges for the civil rights movement in the mid- to late 1900s
6. Empowering Social Movements
 - Describe the influence of the black civil rights movement on other social movements in the 1960s and 1970s
 - Summarize reform efforts undertaken by marginalized groups (e.g., women, Latin Americans, Native Americans, people with disabilities, and LGBTQ persons) as well as their successes and setbacks
 - Contrast ideas in support of and in opposition to social reform movements
 - Describe causes and effects of changing attitudes toward and policies regarding the environment
7. A Political and Economic Backlash
 - Explain the causes and effects of the conservative backlash against liberalism in the 1970s
 - Describe political and economic efforts to roll back reform and return to the status quo

- Describe political trends and foreign policy challenges during the Ford and Carter administrations

8. The Culture Wars

- Define “culture wars” and identify key points of contention among conservatives and liberals
- Contrast the ideas, goals, and policies of liberal and conservative groups
- Describe the impact of internal migration and immigration on social and economic conditions in the United States

9. Resurgent Conservatism

- Identify economic, political, social, and cultural factors in the rise of the new conservatism
- Describe the expanding role of religion in politics in the 1980s
- Summarize economic and political achievements and challenges during the Reagan administration

10. The End of the Cold War

- Identify foreign policy interests for the United States in the 1980s
- Explain the thawing of Cold War tensions and the collapse of the Soviet Union and its satellite governments
- Describe debates over nuclear proliferation, arms buildup, and military engagement overseas
- Summarize causes and effects of U.S. involvement in global events in the 1980s

11. Unit Review

- Examine how the United States established and maintained its leadership position in global politics
- Assess the impact of post-war prosperity and a desire for normalcy in society, politics, and culture
- Analyze the debates over the power of the federal government and the appropriate means of achieving political goals both internationally and domestically
- Evaluate the successes of the civil rights movement in meeting its political and legal goals as well as the subsequent cultural and political responses to the movement

12. Unit Test

- Examine how the United States established and maintained its leadership position in global politics
- Assess the impact of post-war prosperity and a desire for normalcy in society, politics, and culture
- Analyze the debates over the power of the federal government and the appropriate means of achieving political goals both internationally and domestically
- Evaluate the successes of the Civil Rights Movement in meeting its political and legal goals as well as the subsequent cultural and political responses to the movement

9. **A New World Order, 1989–The Present**

1. The Bush Administration

- Describe the foreign policy goals and challenges of President George H.W. Bush
- Describe the domestic policy goals and challenges of President George H.W. Bush
- Explain the factors that impacted the outcome of the 1992 presidential election

2. The Clinton Administration
 - Describe President Bill Clinton’s domestic policy objectives and challenges and the causes of the 1990s economic boom
 - Describe President Bill Clinton’s foreign policy objectives and challenges
 - Explain the constitutional crisis that arose out of the 2000 election
3. The Technological Revolution
 - Summarize the technological advancements at the turn of the twenty-first century
 - Describe the impact of new technologies on the American economy
 - Describe the impact of new technologies on American culture
4. September 11, 2001
 - Describe the events surrounding the September 11 terrorist attacks
 - Describe how the September 11 terrorist attacks shaped the presidency of George W. Bush
 - Explain the goals and challenges of the War on Terror, including the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq
5. Domestic Challenges of the Twenty-First Century
 - Describe the political and social impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita
 - Explain the causes for and consequences of the financial crisis of 2008
6. The New Political Order
 - Explain the significance of the 2008 and 2012 elections
 - Describe President Barack Obama’s domestic policy objectives and challenges
 - Explain the rise of extreme right and left movements in American politics
7. Unit Review
 - Analyze the impact of new technologies and scientific advancements on the American economy and society
 - Assess the significance of the new global challenges that emerged after the end of the Cold War
 - Evaluate the motives, goals, and popularity of the conservative movement that emerged during the 1980s
 - Examine the changes in the United States as a result of new foreign, economic, and technological issues
 - Analyze the most recent history of the United States from September 11, 2001, to the present
8. Unit Test
 - Analyze the impact of new technologies and scientific advancements on the American economy and society
 - Assess the significance of the new global challenges that emerged after the end of the Cold War
 - Evaluate the motives, goals, and popularity of the conservative movement that emerged during the 1980s
 - Examine the changes in the United States as a result of new foreign, economic, and technological issues
 - Analyze the most recent history of the United States from September 11, 2001, to the present

10. Review and Full-Length Practice Exam

1. Semester Review: U.S. History, pre-1492–1877
 - Review significant events and ideas in the history of the United States, from pre-European contact with the Americas through the Civil War and Reconstruction

- Review the contributions of significant individuals and groups in the history of the United States, from pre-European contact with the Americas through the Civil War and Reconstruction
 - Review the influence of geography, economics, and technology in the history of the United States, from pre-European contact with the Americas through the Civil War and Reconstruction
2. Semester Review: U.S. History, 1865–1918
 - Review significant events and ideas in the history of the United States, from the Gilded Age through World War I
 - Review the contributions of significant individuals and groups in the history of the United States, from the Gilded Age through World War I
 3. Semester Review: U.S. History, 1918–Present
 - Review significant events and ideas in the history of the United States, from the end of World War I through the present
 - Review the contributions of significant individuals and groups in the history of the United States, from the end of World War I through the present
 - Review the influence of geography, economics, and technology, from the end of World War I through the present
 4. Full-Length Practice Exam
 - Analyze the history of the United States from the precolonial era through the Reconstruction era
 - Summarize political, social, economic, technological, and cultural changes that took place during the Second Industrial Revolution and the Gilded Age, including the rise of big business and the achievements of labor and reform groups
 - Evaluate the causes, conduct, and effects of domestic and foreign conflicts from the late 1800s to the early 2000s, including the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Cold War and its proxy wars, and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan
 - Analyze influences on and responses to significant periods of economic growth and decline in the 1900s and early 2000s, including the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, the post-World War II boom, the '70s energy crisis, and the Great Recession
 - Evaluate the goals, methods, challenges, and accomplishments of major social and cultural movements in the twentieth century, including the civil rights movement, the feminist movement, the counterculture movement, and neo-conservatism

11. Semester Project

1. Reviewing the Themes
 - Review significant themes in U.S. history
 - Identify people, events, and ideas related to one historical theme
2. Conducting Research
 - Identify research questions to investigate
 - Analyze appropriate primary and secondary resources to conduct research
 - Identify relationships among historical evidence to organize research
 - Create a bibliography of resources
3. Outlining the Thematic Presentation
 - Make an outline of a presentation
 - Use specific and relevant evidence to support the presentation
4. Create the Thematic Presentation
 - Analyze events and ideas in the history of the United States within the context of one significant historical theme

- Create the thematic presentation
- 5. Submit the Thematic Presentation
 - Identify typographical, grammatical, and content errors in your presentation
 - Revise the presentation
 - Submit the thematic presentation

12. Semester Exam

1. AP History Semester Exam

- Summarize political, technological, economic, and cultural changes that took place during the Second Industrial Revolution and Gilded Age, including the rise of big business, organized labor, and shifting policies toward Native Americans and immigrants
- Evaluate the causes, conduct, and effects of domestic and foreign conflicts from the late 1800s to the early 2000s, including the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Cold War and its proxy wars, and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan
- Analyze influences and responses to significant periods of economic growth and decline since 1900, including the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, the post-World War II boom, the energy crisis of the 1970s, and the Great Recession
- Evaluate the challenges and accomplishments of major social and cultural movements in the twentieth century, including the civil rights movement, the women's suffrage and feminist movement, the counterculture movement, and neoconservatism
- Analyze shifting domestic and foreign policies in the late 1900s and early 2000s in response to global trends and challenges, including technological and communication advances, terrorism, globalization, climate change, and health pandemics