**AICE US History I - Unit 1 Major Themes Origins of the US Civil War 1846-1861**

**Unit Question**: **Why do we fight?**

Enduring Understandings

People tend to justify their actions based on ideals and principles.

Decisions in the past influence the present.

People who live in different locations may have different values, goals, and lifestyles.

Guiding Questions:

1. How and why did the outcomes of the war with Mexico 1846–1848 add to sectional difficulties?
   1. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
   2. The Wilmot Proviso, 1846
   3. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
   4. The Compromise of 1850
2. Why did the Compromise of 1850 break down so quickly?
   1. Implementing the Fugitive Slave Act
   2. Implementing the Kansas-Nebraska Act
   3. Uncle Tom’s Cabin
   4. The formation of the Republican Party
3. Why did the Republicans win the 1860 presidential election?
   1. The Dred Scott judgement
   2. The Lincoln-Douglas debates
   3. John Brown and Harpers Ferry
   4. The election campaign of 1860
4. How did the events of the 1850s impact sectional divisions and contribute to the outbreak of the Civil War?
   1. The results of the 1860 presidential election
   2. The secession of the southern states
   3. The leadership of Lincoln
   4. The leadership of Jefferson Davis

Vocabulary

Texas

James K. Polk

Manifest Destiny

Nueces River

Rio Grande

Spot Resolution

Wilmot Proviso

St. Patrick’s Battalion

Treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo

Mexican Cession

Gadsden Purchase

Cotton gin

Nullification

State’s Rights

Missouri Compromise 1820

Nullification Crisis

Nat Turner

William Lloyd Garrison

Free-Soilers

Compromise of 1850

Popular Sovereignty

Fugitive Slave Act

Underground Railroad

Harriet Tubman

Sojourner Truth

Frederick Douglass

Uncle Tom’s Cabin

Slavery Apologists

Ostend Manifesto

Kansas-Nebraska Act

Stephen Douglas

Republican Party

New England Emigrant Aid Co.

Bleeding Kansas

Border Ruffians

John Brown

Caning of Charles Sumner

William Walker

Filibustering

*Dred Scott v. Sandford*

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

“House Divided” speech

Harper’s Ferry raid

Election of 1860

Secession

Confederate States of America

Jefferson Davis

Abraham Lincoln

**AICE History Unit 2 Major Themes**

**Civil War & Reconstruction 1861-1877**

**Unit Question: How do we resolve conflict?**

Guiding Questions:

1. Why did the Civil War last for four years?

• The military strategies of the two sides

• The leadership of the two sides

• The political aims of the two sides

• The resources available to the two sides

2. How great was the immediate impact of the

Civil War?

• Limitations on civil liberties during the war

• The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

• Life in the Confederate States

• Democratic politics; North and South

3. What were the aims and outcomes of

Reconstruction?

• Presidential Reconstruction

• Radical Reconstruction

• Constitutional Amendments 13, 14 and 15

• The changing practice of Reconstruction

4. How successful was Reconstruction?

• The changing position of ex-slaves

• The responses of the White South

• The Compromise of 1877

Unit Vocabulary:

Jefferson Davis

CSA

Ft. Sumter

Border States

Battle of Bull Run

Anaconda Plan

Robert E. Lee

Battle of Antietam

Monitor vs. Merrimac

Ulysses S. Grant

William T. Sherman

Trent Affair

Laird Rams

Confiscation Acts

Emancipation Proclamation

13th Amendment

Freedmen

54th Massachusetts

Battle of Gettysburg

March to the Sea

Election of 1864

Appomattox Court House

John Wilkes Booth

*Habeas corpus*

*Ex parte Merryman*

War Democrats

Copperheads

Clement Vallandigham

*Ex parte Milligan*

Draft riots

Conscription

Greenbacks

10% Plan

Wade-Davis Bill

Freedmen’s Bureau

Andrew Johnson

Black Codes

Poll taxes & literacy tests

Radical Republicans

Civil Rights Act 1866

14th Amendment

Reconstruction Acts 1867

Impeachment

Tenure of Office Act

15th Amendment

Scalawags

Carpetbaggers

Blanche Bruce

Hiram Revels

HBCUs

Sharecropping

Redeemers

Ku Klux Klan

Force Acts

Misfired Election

Compromise of 1877

*Plessy v. Ferguson*

**AICE History Unit 3 Major Themes**

**American Imperialism & the Expansion of US Power 1840s-1930s**

**Unit Questions: What price will we pay for success? Does might make right?**

Guiding Questions:

1. Why, and with what consequences, did the USA expand its power in North America from the 1840s to the 1890s?

• The concept of Manifest Destiny

• The Mexican-American War ‘46–48

• The Indian wars

• The purchase of Alaska, 1867

1. Why, and with what consequences, did US relations with the states of Central America and the Caribbean change between the 1840s and the 1930s?

• Policies towards Mexico, 1846–1920

• Policies towards Cuba, 1897–1940

• Banana wars

• Dollar diplomacy

1. Why, and with what consequences, did US relations with Europe change between the 1840s and the 1930s?

• US–European relations before, during

and after the US Civil War

• Growth of US naval power

• US involvement in World War I

• USA and the post-war settlement in

the 1920s

1. Why, and with what consequences, did US relations with Asia change between the 1840s and the 1930s?

• China: Treaty of Wangxia, Open Door,

Chinese revolution

• Japan: Commander Perry’s visit US,

trade; Washington naval treaties

• Acquisition of Hawaii and the

Philippines

Vocabulary:

Manifest Destiny

Mexican-American War

Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo

Homestead Act

Plains Indian Wars

Sand Creek Massacre

Battle of Little Bighorn

Wounded Knee Massacre

Dawes Act 1887

*A Century of Dishonor*

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

Seward’s Folly

Turner Thesis

Imperialists/Anti-imperialists

Monroe Doctrine

Alfred T. Mahan

Social Darwinism

Queen Liliuokalani

Jingoism

Spanish-American War

Yellow journalism

William McKinley

USS Maine

De Lome Letter

William Randolph Hearst

Joseph Pulitzer

Teller Amendment

Rough Riders

9th & 10th Cavalries

San Juan Hill

Treaty of Paris 1898

Emilio Aguinaldo

Benevolent assimilation

Anti-Imperialist League

American-Filipino War

Benevolent Assimilation

Platt Amendment

William H. Taft

Dollar Diplomacy

Spheres of Influence

Open Door Policy

Boxer Rebellion

Commodore Perry 1853

Russo-Japanese War

Gentlemen’s Agreement

Great White Fleet

Pancho Villa

Mexican Revolution

Panama Canal

Monroe Doctrine

Roosevelt Corollary

“Big Stick” diplomacy

Good Neighbor Policy

Woodrow Wilson

Moral Diplomacy

Self-determination

Lusitania

Unrestricted submarine warfare

Zimmerman Telegram

Fourteen Points

League of Nations

Treaty of Versailles 1919

Isolationism

Washington Naval Conference

Dawes Plan 1924

Young Plan 1929

Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

Kahoot Review

* <https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/51fc4b19-0191-4bde-b4ea-b55ffd460709>
* <https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/e3d029fc-f18b-4c3e-9a63-aaebcaffda1f>

Quizlet

<https://quizlet.com/_2xht0m>

**AICE History Unit 4 Major Themes**

**The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era 1870s to the 1920s**

Unit Questions: What is the price of progress? What do we value?

Guiding Questions:

1. Why were the 1870s and 1880s decades of rapid industrialization?

• The growth of trusts and corporations

– Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt

• Technological innovations

• The growth of the railways

• Trade policies, e.g. tariffs

1. How great were the economic and social consequences of rapid industrialization in the late nineteenth century?

• New immigration

• Economic growth and recessions

• The realities of urbanization – life in

the cities

• The farming crisis

1. What were the main aims of the Progressive Movement in the 1890s and 1900s?

• Limits on party machines and bosses

• Prohibition

• Female emancipation

• Regulation of private corporations

1. How successful was the Progressive Movement?

• The career of Theodore Roosevelt

• Constitutional reforms – 16th, 17th,

18th, 19th Amendments

• The presidency of Woodrow Wilson

Unit Vocabulary

Mass production

Wall Street

Protective Tariffs

Homestead Act

Transcontinental Railroad

*Laissez-Faire*

Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Andrew Carnegie

Thomas Edison

Henry Frick

Corporations & trusts

John D. Rockefeller

Standard Oil Co.

Grangers

Populists

James Duke

Monopolies

Horizontal integration

Vertical integration

Panics of 1873, 1893, 1907

Old vs New Immigrants

Push & Pull Factors

APA

Chinese Exclusion Act

Gentleman’s Agreement

Urbanization

Tenements

Boss Tweed

Political rings

Tammany Hall

Progressives

Muckrakers

Ida Tarbell

Jacob Riis

Lincoln Steffens

Robert La Follette

William Jennings Bryan

NAWSA

Jane Addams

Prohibition

Populist Party

Theodore Roosevelt

Trust-busting

Northern Securities Co

Elkins Act

*The Jungle*

Pure Food & Drug Act

Newlands Reclamation Act

William H. Taft

Gifford Pinchot

Woodrow Wilson

Federal Reserve Act

Underwood Tariff

Clayton Anti-Trust Act

Keating-Owen Act

16th Amendment

17th Amendment

18th Amendment

19th Amendment

Direct elections

Referendum

Initiative

Recall election

Primary elections

Australian ballot

Commissioner system

Red Scare

Henry Ford

Mass production

Alexander Graham Bell

National Labor Union

Knights of Labor

Homestead Strike

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

AFL

**AICE History Unit 5 Major Themes**

**The Great Depression & the New Deal**

Unit Question: How do we react to change?

Guiding Questions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. How great was the impact of the Great Crash and the Great Depression on the USA?    1. Economic developments in the 1930s    2. Developments in US society    3. Political change in the 1930s - Realignment and rise of the New Deal coalition of Democrats    4. The USA in the 1920s | 3. How effective was the opposition to the New Deal?   1. The liberal Left 2. The conservative Right 3. The Supreme Court |
| 2.How effective were the strategies used by Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt to deal with the domestic problems facing the USA in the 1930s?   * 1. The economic and social policies of Herbert Hoover   2. The 100 Days & the First New Deal   3. The Second New Deal   4. Franklin Roosevelt’s political strategies | 4. Based on his leadership of the USA in the 1930s, how far does Franklin Roosevelt deserve his reputation as one of the great US presidents?   * + 1. The case for: durable change     2. The case against: limited economic impact, challenge to US values     3. The historical debate |

The Great Crash

Dow Jones Index

Federal Reserve Bank

Great Depression

“Boom” & “Bust”

Black Tuesday

Buying on margin

Deflation

Herbert Hoover

Rugged Individualism

Hawley-Smoot Tariff

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Relief & Reconstruction Act

Bonus Army

Hoovervilles

20th Amendment

Franklin D Roosevelt

The New Deal

Three Rs

Brain Trust

Frances Perkins

The 100 Days

Bank Holiday

Fireside chats

Emergency Banking Act

FDIC

HOLC

FCA

FERA

PWA

CCC

TVA

NRA

AAA

CWA

SEC

Second New Deal

WPA

Wagner Act

REA

Social Security

Wealth Tax

Election of 1936

American Liberty League

Charles Coughlin

Dr. Francis Townsend

Huey Long

*Schechter Poultry v. US*

Court Packing Scheme

C.I.O

John Lewis

UAW strike

Fair Labor Standards Act

Keynesian Economics

“Priming the pump”

Dust Bowl

*The Grapes of Wrath*

Marian Anderson

Eleanor Roosevelt

FEPC

Indian Reorganization Act