

American History Guide for Program Curriculum

NOTE: some lesson plans require registration/login (free to educators)

AMH.9-12.9 - The rise of industrialization led to a rapidly expanding workforce. Labor organizations grew amidst unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward big business, and violence toward supporters of organized labor.

CORE: *Fundamentals of Business* Chapter 13 Union/Management Issues, *Why do Americans and Canadians celebrate Labor Day?* [video], and *Labor Matters* will cover all the learning objectives of the standard.

- *Fundamentals of Business* Chapter 13 Union/Management Issues explains why workers unionize, how unions are structured, and describes the collective-bargaining process; discusses key terms associated with union/management issues, such as mediation and arbitration; and identifies the tactics used by each side to support their negotiating positions: strikes, picketing, boycotting, and lockouts.
- *Why do Americans and Canadians celebrate Labor Day?* is a short TED Ed video that discusses the history of labor day and identifies how the rise of industrialization led to the growth of organized labor, unionizing and new labor policies.
- *Labor Matters* discusses the history of organized labor; identifies major figures in the history of the labor movement; identifies tactics used by american workers to implement change; and explains the Fair Labor Standard Act.

AMH.9-12.10 - Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.

CORE: *Mexican American Labor in the U.S.*, *How Does Immigration Shape the Nation's Identity?*, and *Great Migration* cover the majority of the learning objectives for the standard (excluding Urbanization transformations)

- *Mexican American Labor in the U.S.* discusses the history of Mexican American laborers and historical policies regarding these laborers. This lesson provides an opportunity for students to conduct their own research and learn about the social, cultural, and economic impacts of Mexican American labor in the U.S.
- *How Does Immigration Shape the Nation's Identity?* analyzes how the changing demographics of the United States impact the American identity.
- *Great Migration* uses Newark, New Jersey, as a case study of the Great Migration, the dramatic movement of African Americans from Southern states to Northern states. Students will analyze five historical documents to learn about the push-pull factors of the time. **This lesson requires a registration/login (free)**

SUPPLEMENTAL: *America by the Numbers* (videos are no longer available through the provided link on the lesson plan, please use the link below to access the videos). While this standard focuses on immigration during the 20th century and how it transformed American life, the

America by the Numbers lesson series is focused on 21st century immigration and current U.S. demographics.

- America by the Numbers is a 6 part lesson series based off of the PBS Documentary Series *America By The Numbers with Maria Hinojosa*. Each lesson is aligned with an episode (the episodes are 25-30 minutes long). The series reveals how dramatic changes in the composition and demographics of the United States are playing out across the country.
 - Episodes can be found here:
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/america-by-the-numbers/episodes/>

AMH.9-12.11 - Continued settlement by Americans in the West intensified conflict with American Indians and reinforced the policy of the reservation system.

CORE: Indian Removal: Does History Always Reflect Progress?, American Indian Removal: What Does It Mean to Remove a People?, and The Miseducation of Indigenous People cover the expectations for learning of the standard.

Not included in these lessons: Homestead Acts, Dawes Act, and the specific battles listed in the model curriculum.

- Indian Removal: Does History Always Reflect Progress? examines a indian removal from multiple points of view, uses reading strategies to increase comprehension of informational texts, and has students apply critical thinking skills in response to a writing prompt
- American Indian Removal: What Does It Mean to Remove a People? examines the meaning of American Indian removal, has students construct an argument that addresses consequences of policies and actions taken by nations, using specific claims and relevant evidence from historical and contemporary sources, while acknowledging competing views, and Examines two contemporary case studies that could be considered examples of removal today and form comparisons to their understanding of American Indian removal. This is a multi-day lesson.
- The Miseducation of Indigenous People covers the history of the education, or miseducation, of Native Americans/American Indians, as well as the various ways indigenous people have fought back and persevered, through interactive discussion based on an accompanying PowerPoint, the examination of primary sources, and art activities. This lesson is designed for 2-3 class periods/

AMH.9-12.12 - Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.

FOUNDATION: How Southern Socialites rewrote Civil War History by TED Ed is a great video to have students view before diving into this standard. The video discusses a movement that

revised history to look more favorably on the South after the American Civil War. This could be used as a preface to a reflection or research assignment.

- Link: https://ed.ted.com/best_of_web/ig6W6vJ5

CORE: The Color of Law: Creating Racially Segregated Communities, The Color of Law: Winners and Losers in the Job Market, The Color of Law: Developing the White Middle Class, Jim Crow as a Form of Racialized Social Control, and Racial Disparity in the Criminal Justice System cover all the learning expectations of the standard. Not included in these lessons: Plessy v Ferguson Decision, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacy terror groups.

- The Color of Law: The Role of Government in Shaping Racial Inequity (3 part series)
 - Lesson 1: Creating Racially Segregated Communities - In this lesson, students examine the local, state and federal policies that supported racially discriminatory practices and cultivated racially segregated housing.
 - Lesson 2: Winners and Losers in the Job Market - In this lesson, students examine how government policies helped white people access economic benefits while preventing African Americans from accessing these same benefits.
 - Lesson 3: Developing the White Middle Class - In this lesson, students examine policies that supported and cultivated the creation of the white middle class and the practices that excluded black and nonwhite people from economic development.
- Jim Crow as a Form of Racialized Social Control describes white resistance to Reconstruction and the search by white elites for a new racial order after slavery; explains how Jim Crow functioned as a racial caste system; describes how Jim Crow segregation was dismantled; has students make predictions, grounded in the text, about how white elites established a new racial order after the civil rights movement.
- Racial Disparity in the Criminal Justice System identifies racial disparities in the rates of arrest, conviction and sentencing for drug crimes; analyses how political rhetoric and media imagery have fed racial stereotypes about drug crime; defines implicit bias and discuss its prevalence in drug law enforcement; evaluates how the Supreme Court has ruled with regard to discrimination in the criminal justice system.

SUPPLEMENTAL: Parallels Between Mass Incarceration and Jim Crow expands upon the Racial Disparity in the Criminal Justice System lesson above

- Parallels Between Mass Incarceration and Jim Crow identifies similarities and differences between Jim Crow and mass incarceration; evaluates Alexander's thesis in The New Jim Crow; reflects on connections between mass incarceration and their own lives and communities.

AMH.9-12.13 - The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization, and political corruption.

CORE: The Progressive Amendments [video], The Rise of Reform Politics, Progressive Era Toolkit, and Settlement Houses in the Progressive Era cover all the learning objectives for the standard.

- The Progressive Amendments [video] University of Pennsylvania law professor Kermit Roosevelt III discusses the Progressive Era Constitutional Amendments (16, 17, 18, 19).
- The Rise of Reform Politics examines the problems associated with the political machines that controlled many urban areas during the late nineteenth century; discusses the vast array of reforms that took place between 1870 and 1920 that granted expanding power to the federal government and challenged the constitutional principles of the American Founding; identifies several progressive reforms and analyze the impact that each reform had on the lives of American citizens; explores the debates on civil service reform and analyze primary sources to better understand the motivations of reformers in the early twentieth century.
- Progressive Era Toolkit contains a set of guiding questions, essential documents, webinars, archived courses, and several lesson plans. Lesson Plans included:
 - Woodrow Wilson and Foreign Policy – a four-lesson arc examining Wilson and Wilsonian foreign policy
 - America, Race Relations, and World War I – study the efforts of African-American soldiers during the Great War as a lens on race relations of the time
 - The Progressive Era and Lincoln – A week-long lesson sequence studying Progressives’ use of Lincoln, and the extent to which their ideas aligned, or clashed with, those of the 16th president
 - America as Empire: The Debate and the Reality – a 2-3 day lesson sequence studying the issues surrounding American expansion overseas during the Progressive Era
 - Defining Progressivism – A documents-based lesson through which students will develop valid definition and description of Progressivism as a coherent set of ideas and policy means and goals. Using a variety of original documents, students will hone close reading and analytical thinking skills, and learn how to effectively synthesize meaning from multiple sources
 - Civil Rights in the Progressive Era – learn about some of the origins of the 20th Century Civil Rights movement in the words and ideas of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois
 - Wilson and the Treaty of Versailles – Learn about Wilson’s Progressivism as applied to foreign policy, and the domestic political debate that erupted over the League of Nations
- Settlement Houses in the Progressive Era uses primary source sets including documents, maps and photographs to tell the story and share the history of the establishment of settlement houses in American cities as a response to the influx of European immigration and urban poverty between the 1880s and 1920s. This lesson provides a set of discussion questions, several options for classroom activities, primary source analysis tools.

AMH.9-12.18 - Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, women's suffrage, and Prohibition all contributed to social change.

CORE: Harlem Renaissance, Prohibition Pictionary Activity, and Beyond 1920: The Legacies of Woman Suffrage cover all the learning objectives of the standard.

- Harlem Renaissance defines and explains the Harlem Renaissance, discusses African American migration, and examines the social cultural impacts. This lesson plan provides four teaching approaches: a Contributions Approach, an Additive Approach, a Transformational Approach and a Social Action Approach. This lesson is very inclusive of the LGBTQ community's influence during the Harlem Renaissance Era.
- Prohibition Pictionary Activity provides a fun way for students to discover the following: What impact did this amendment have on government power? What powers did the national government gain or lose? What powers did the state governments gain or lose? Who were the important players in the Prohibition amendments? What ideas, terms, and concepts were developed or came to the forefront during this period?
- Beyond 1920: The Legacies of Woman Suffrage is a reading activity that goes beyond the basics of women's suffrage by discussing the political and social impacts of the 19th Amendment.

SUPPLEMENTAL: Contemporary Movements expands upon the learning standards by shifting focus to movements today.

- Contemporary Movements invites students to see that they are part of a continuum in the long struggle for equal rights for all people.

AMH.9-12.21 - United States policy and mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II affected American society. Despite mistreatment, marginalized groups played important roles in the war effort while continuing to protest unfair treatment.

CORE: Propaganda and World War II, The Double V Campaign of World War II [video], Social Effects of the War, and Ugly History: Japanese American incarceration camps [video] covers most of the learning objectives of the standard including: job opportunities for women, propaganda efforts, and marginalized groups and their experiences during WWII.

- Propaganda and World War II has students compare World War II propaganda posters from the United States, Great Britain, Nazi Germany, and the Soviet Union. Then, students choose one of several creative or analytical writing assignments to demonstrate what they've learned.
- The Double V Campaign of World War II is a short video that explains the campaign, "Victory over fascism abroad and victory over racism at home."
- Social Effects of the War [reading] discusses the role of women in society changed during the war years; explains the importance of the Tuskegee Airmen, the Golden Thirteen, the Port Chicago disaster, and the 1997 recipients of the Medal of Honor;

describes the role of Hispanic Americans—especially that of Hispanic women—in the military and labor force during World War II; examines how Native American involvement in the war brought profound changes to their culture; assess the racial motivations behind, and the damaging effects of, the internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans during World War II

- Ugly History: Japanese American incarceration camps [video] digs into the historic injustice of Japanese American incarceration camps, also known as internment camps, during World War II.

AMH.9-12.24 - The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.

CORE: What is McCarthyism? And how did it happen? [video], and The House Un-American Activities Committee cover all of the learning objectives for the standard.

- What is McCarthyism? And how did it happen? [video] discusses the 1950s campaign to expose suspected communists and how it affected individuals and American society.
- The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) lesson identifies HUAC, and explain its goals and methods; explains why HUAC targeted Hollywood, and offer an opinion regarding whether this investigation was justifiable; articulates the issues involved in the Alger Hiss case; evaluate whether HUAC lived up to its stated purposes

AMH.9-12.27 - Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.

CORE: The March on Washington and Its Impact, Montgomery Bus Boycott [video], The American Indian Movement (1968-1978), The Civil Rights Act and the ADA, and Little Rock Nine: Activities cover all of the learning objectives for the standard.

- The March on Washington and Its Impact has students read Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech and explore themes such as the social conditions in the U.S. that led to the Civil Rights Movement, King's philosophy and practice of peaceful resistance, the immediate impact of the March on society at the time and the long-term significance of the March.
- Montgomery Bus Boycott [video] discusses the boycott and how it was the turning point of the American Civil Rights Movement.
- The American Indian Movement (1968-1978) uses a primary source set including documents, photographs, videos, and news stories to tell the story of the first decade of the American Indian Movement. The lesson includes discussion questions, a primary source analysis guide, and classroom activity opportunities.
- The Civil Rights Act and the ADA explains how a democratic society debates issues and mediates between individual or group rights and the common good; has students consider the significance of the Constitution in today's society; has students reflect on the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution (e.g., how citizenship was included,

why the clauses of "equal protection of the laws" and "due process" were included) and why they necessitated further legislation in the 20th century

- Little Rock Nine: Activities includes activity ideas to help educate your students on the history and significance of the Little Rock, Arkansas fight to integrate their school and the Little Rock Nine. Activities include an artistic component and a research component.

SUPPLEMENTAL: Virtual Tour of the Civil Rights Narrative

- Virtual Tour of the Civil Rights Narrative allows students to explore the civil rights trail through a virtual gallery of both photos and videos. Each photo represents a significant person or place in the movement. The video gallery provides civil rights stories through interviews of those who lived through these historic times.

AMH.9-12.30 - Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare, and national security.

CORE: The War at Home—All Sides, Anti-Vietnam Conflict (War) Protest, History of the EPA Policies, The lost art of democratic debate [video], Hosting a Presidential Debate, Know Your Vote, Know the Issues cover most of the learning objectives for the standard.

Not included in these lessons: The role of government in the economy and the major economic policies of this time period (that sparked partisan debate)

- The War at Home—All Sides explores how the war affected domestic politics, the civil rights movement, the elections, popular culture. The lesson determines how the political and societal changes of the 1960s served as a catalyst to the divergent views of the Vietnam War and how a democratic public can be patriotic to the country and still hold the government accountable for its actions.
- Anti-Vietnam Conflict (War) Protest explain how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced U.S. foreign policy after 1945 with emphasis on the Vietnam War; traces social unrest, protest and change in the United States; describes the ways in which government policy has been shaped and set by the influence of the media and public opinion with emphasis on military policy; explains, using examples, how the media influence the policy agenda and decision-making of government institutions; analyzes one or more issues and present a persuasive argument to defend a position; connects learning to present-day issues and forms of protest.
- History of the EPA Policies focuses on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with attention paid to the historical policies and their long term implications. This lesson includes a background component on the history of the EPA, research component, student preparation of a short policy brief, and an opportunity for a classwide/group discussion.
- The lost art of democratic debate is a 20 minutes TED talk about the necessity for civil debate in a democracy.