

SOC 10A (CP): US History 1st Semester

Our Studies curriculum provides students with an in depth account of the nexus between American and World History representing a variety of cultural contexts and are designed to demonstrate how past events affect our world today. SOC 10A represents 1st semester of our semester long SOC 10 A/B courses that together stand as a year-long college prep history course for 10th grade students. Students study the accomplishments of historical figures within cultural theme as well as social, economic, political and geographic impacts on how historical events unfolded. Our Social Studies courses exceed National Benchmark Standards and align to California State Content Standards

Order	A+LS Lesson Name	Lesson Content
1	Introduction to U.S. History	Definition and study of history, foundation and expansion of knowledge, categories of knowledge: humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences; supporting themes: culture, economics, geography, global connections, government, science and technology, and sociology/anthropology; sources: primary and secondary
2	European Exploration	Old World, New World, European exploration: Portugal, Spain, and France; Portugal: Manuel I, Bartholomew Dias, Pedro Alvares Cabral, Ferdinand Magellan; Spain: Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand and Isabella, Ponce de Leon, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, and Hernando de Soto; France: Giovanni da Verrazzano, Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, Louis Jolliet, and Sieur de La Salle; Louisiana
3	English Colonies	Search for trade routes to the Far East: Portugal sails around Africa, Christopher Columbus sails west, French search for the Northwest Passage; Spanish empire in the New World, defeat of the Spanish Armada, Martin Frobisher, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Catholic Church, Protestant Reformation: Martin Luther, King Henry VIII, Church of England, Puritans, and Separatists; British colonies: Jamestown (first), Georgia (last); Mayflower Compact, colonies: New England, Middle, and Southern; salutary neglect, Glorious Revolution
4	Revolution in the Colonies	English monarchs: William III and Mary II, Anne, George I, George II, George III, Colonial Wars: King William's War, Queen

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		Anne's War, King George's War, French and Indian War; mercantilism, Navigation Acts, Molasses Act of 1733, Townshend Acts, Second Continental Congress, call for independence, Richard Henry Lee
5	Foundation of Government ** Persuasive Essay Assignment**	Nationalism, sectionalism, Albany Plan of Union, colonial wars and increased taxation, Revolutionary War begins, Articles of Confederation: representation, state powers, weak central government; Shays's Rebellion, Constitutional Convention, political parties: Federalists and Anti-Federalists; population and representation, slavery issue, Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Connecticut Compromise (The Great Compromise) ratification of the new U.S. Constitution: Preamble, Bill of Rights, Supremacy Clause; constitutional interpretation, Alien and Sedition Acts, Hartford Convention, states' rights nullification, <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> , John Marshall
6	Review Test 1 & DUE: Persuasive Essay (with Foundation of Government lesson)	
7	American Portraits 1789 to 1825	Presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe; First Ladies: Martha Dandridge Custis Washington, Abigail Smith Adams, Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson, Dolley Payne Todd Madison, Elizabeth Kortright Monroe; presidential election issues and results: 1789, 1792, 1796, 1800, 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816, and 1820
8	A Nation Emerges	George Washington's Farewell Address, Louisiana Purchase, Meriwether Lewis and James Clark expedition, Manifest Destiny: Republic of Texas, Oregon country; Erie Canal, growth of railroads, Cumberland Road, Era of Good Feelings, Missouri Compromise, <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> , Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall, U.S. Census, political parties: Democratic Republicans, and Federalists; Treaty of Paris, War of 1812,

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		Mexican War, Monroe Doctrine
9	American Portraits 1825 to 1849	Presidencies of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, and James Polk; First Ladies: Louisa Johnson Adams, Rachel Donelson Jackson, Hannah Hoes Van Buren, Anna Tuthill Symmes Harrison, Letitia Christian Tyler, Julia Gardiner Tyler, Sarah Childress Polk; presidential election issues and results: 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, and 1844
10	Sectionalism and Slavery	Nationalism, <i>E Pluribus Unum</i> , sectionalism, American System: internal improvements, Second Bank of the United States, protective tariff; Bonus Bill, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, specie, Specie Circular, Missouri Compromise, Tallmadge Amendment, Tariff of Abominations, Compromise Tariff of 1833, Morrill Tariff of 1861, Compromise of 1850, Wilmot Proviso
11	Social Reform in America ** Descriptive Essay assignment**	Abolitionist movement, American Colonization Society, abolitionists: William Lloyd Garrison (<i>The Liberator</i>), Theodore Weld, James Birney, Gerrit Smith, Theodore Parker, Salmon P. Chase, Lydia Maria Child (<i>National Antislavery Standard</i>), Harriet Beecher Stowe (<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>), Sojourner Truth, and Frederick Douglas (<i>My Bondage and My Freedom</i>); slavery in America, John Greenleaf Whittier, Underground Railroad, slave rebellions, invention of the cotton gin
12	Review Test 2 DUE: Descriptive Essay (with Social Reform in America lesson)	
13	American Portraits 1849 to 1877	Presidencies of Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Ulysses S. Grant; First Ladies: Margaret Mackall Smith Taylor, Abigail Powers Fillmore, Jane Means Appleton Pierce, Harriet Lane, Mary Todd Lincoln, Eliza McCardle Johnson, Julia Dent Grant; presidential election issues and

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		results: 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868, and 1872
14	America Moves Toward Civil War	Missouri Compromise, Wilmot Proviso, Zachary Taylor, Whig Party, California territory, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and the Seventh of March Speech, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Law, Mexican Cession, Millard Fillmore, Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman, Franklin Pierce, Ostend Manifesto, Kansas Nebraska Act, "Bleeding Kansas," John Brown, Republican Party, James Buchanan, popular sovereignty, Roger Taney, Dred Scott, <i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i> , Lincoln-Douglas Debates
15	Secession and Civil War	John Brown, Henry David Thoreau, Compromise of 1850, political parties: Democratic (Northern and Southern), Whig, Know-Nothing, Constitutional Union, and Republican; Abraham Lincoln, secession, Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis, Civil War begins: firing on Fort Sumter, Major Robert Anderson (North), General Pierre Beauregard (South); human and material resources both Northern and Southern, economies of the North and South, West Virginia, Robert E. Lee
16	Civil War 1861 to 1862	Secession and the beginning of the Civil War, new strategies and weapons; border states: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri; raising a Union Army, raising a Confederate Army, military drafts, Union Blockade of southern ports, Anaconda Plan, war in the West, Mississippi River, Union military leaders: Winfield Scott, Irwin McDowell, George B. McClellan, Ulysses S. Grant, David Farragut, John Pope; Confederate military leaders: Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson; battles: First Manassas, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chattanooga, New Orleans, <i>Monitor and Merrimac</i> , Peninsular Campaign, Antietam, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg
17	Civil War 1863 to 1865	Copperheads, Emancipation Proclamation, role of

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	** Letter Writing Assignment #1**	women in the war: Dorothea Dix, Louisa May Alcott, Clara Barton, and Sallie Tompkins; financing the war for the Union and Confederacy, foreign diplomacy, Trent Affair, Charles Francis Adams, Jefferson Davis, Union military leaders: Ulysses S. Grant, Joe Hooker, George G. Meade, and William Tecumseh Sherman; Confederate military leaders: Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson; battles and military events: Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Richmond, Petersburg, Appomattox Court House; Abraham Lincoln assassinated, John Wilkes Booth
18	Review Test 3 DUE: Letter Writing Assignment #1 (with Civil War 1863 to 1865 lesson)	
19	American Portraits 1877 to 1889	Presidencies of Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, and Grover Cleveland; First Ladies: Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur, Frances Folsom Cleveland; presidential election issues and results: 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1888
20	Reconstruction	Economic issues, political issues, Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan, Gettysburg Address, Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, Radical Republican Reconstruction Plan, Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction Plan, Andrew Johnson's impeachment, Tenure of Office Act, 13 th Amendment, Black Codes, 14 th Amendment, 15 th Amendment, carpetbaggers, scalawags, Ku Klux Klan, Civil Rights Acts: 1866, 1870, 1871, and 1872; Jim Crow Laws, <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , Compromise of 1877
21	Native Americans	Early history, Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Adams-Onis Treaty, Indian Removal Act of 1830, <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> , Trail of Tears, Black Hawk War,

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		Plains Indians, warfare on the Great Plains: Kildeer Mountain, Rosebud, Little Bighorn (George Armstrong Custer and Crazy Horse), Sand Creek Massacre, Washita, Canyon de Chelly, Turret Peak, Big Hole, Wounded Knee; Treaty of Fort Laramie, Dawes Act of 1887
22	The Frontier is Settled ** Descriptive Essay **	Frontier defined, Plains Indians, Treaty of Fort Laramie, miners, discovery of gold, Virginia City, South Dakota, farmers and ranchers, cattle drives, end of the open range, Homestead Act of 1862, railroads, land grants for railroads and canals, new states on the frontier, Oklahoma Land Run, Morrill Act, end of the frontier
23	Review Test 4 DUE: Descriptive Essay (with The Frontier is Settled lesson)	
24	American Literature	Gilded Age, periods of literature: National Period, Romantic Period, and Realism Period; Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Romanticism, Lyceum, Romantic Prose, Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe, sentimental novel, Henry Schoolcraft, Transcendentalism: Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau; reformers, Realism authors: Mark Twain, Henry James; Henry Adams, Edward Bellamy, Francis Marion Crawford, and William Dean Howells; Local Color: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sam Lawson, Edward Eggleston; Naturalism: Stephen Crane, Jack London, Theodore Dreiser, and Eugene O'Neil
25	Politics and Economics in the Gilded Age	Corruption in American politics, national economy after the Civil War, Panic of 1873, economic depression, deflation, inflation, bimetallism and monometallism, Bland-Allison Act, Sherman Silver Purchase Act, Greenback Party, national politics, Republican Party transformation, Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring of 1875, Pendleton Act, Interstate Commerce Commission
26	Industrial Growth	Business organizations: corporations, trusts,

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		<p>monopolies, and holding companies; growth of railroads, transcontinental railroad, railroad rates, standard gauge, water transportation, rise of big business, iron ore and steel productions, copper production, new technology: telephone, typewriter, linotype, cash register, and electric light; petroleum, Edwin Drake, foreign commerce, Interstate Commerce Commission, business leaders: Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Leland Stanford, James J. Hill, Henry Villard, and Collis P. Huntington; Standard Oil Trust Agreement of 1879, Sherman Antitrust Act</p>
27	Science and Technology	<p>Technology and societal changes, land transportation: wagons and coaches, subways and trolleys, automobiles; water transportation: flatboats and keelboats, steamboats, packet ships, clipper ships; medicine: chloroform, public health, ether; Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, William Proctor, Thomas Edison: kinetoscope, phonograph, light bulb; safety elevator, skyscrapers, disposable camera, air conditioner, communication: Hoe's Press, Mergenthaler's Linotype Machine, Sholes' typewriter, telegraph, Pony Express, Atlantic Cable, telephone; manufacturing, principles of scientific management, time and motion studies, modern assembly line, commercial enterprise</p>
28	Immigration and Labor Unions ** Letter Writing Assignment #2**	<p>Statue of Liberty, European immigration, Irish, Germans, Ellis Island, urban population, growth of the cities, <i>The Jungle</i>, Chinese immigration, Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, Japanese Immigration, Gentlemen's Agreement, Dillingham Act, Johnson-Reed Immigration Act, National Origins Act, Labor Unions, trade unions, National Labor Union, Molly Maguires, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Strike, Haymarket Riot, Homestead Strike, Pullman Strike, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor</p>
29	Review Test 5	

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DUE: Letter Writing Assignment #2 (with Immigration and Labor Unions lesson)	
30	<p>American Portraits 1889 to 1909</p> <p>Presidencies of Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt; First Ladies: Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison, Frances Folsom Cleveland, Ida Saxton McKinley, Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt; presidential election issues and results: 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, and 1904</p>
	<p>Foreign Diplomacy 1844 to 1898</p> <p>Foreign trade, European colonies in Africa, imperialism, American imperialism, early diplomacy in Asia: China, Japan, and the Treaty of Kanagawa; Alaska, Hawaii, Civil War diplomacy, Treaty of Washington, French Empire in Mexico, Samoa, Chile, United States and Latin America, boundary dispute in Venezuela, naval expansion, Alfred Mahan, Spanish-American War: Yellow Press, America prepares for War, <i>Maine</i>, America goes to war, Rough Riders, peace treaty; Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, Spheres of Influence, Open Door, Boxer Rebellion</p>
	<p>Populist Movement and Social Reforms <i>** Expository Essay (with Populist Movement and Social Reforms)</i></p> <p>Cities and immigration, cities and the farmers, slums in the cities, dumbbell building, tenements, Jacob Riis, ghettos, Old World culture, sweatshops, Jane Addams, Ellen Gates Starr, Hull-House, Frances Willard, Women’s Christian Temperance Union, 18th Amendment, Women’s Suffrage Movement, education reform, philanthropy, farmers, and reform, Patrons of Husbandry, Granger Movement, Interstate Commerce Commission, Populist Party, Greenback Party, bimetallism and monometallism, Sherman Silver Purchase Act</p>
	<p>Progressive Movement</p> <p>William McKinley, Gold Standard Act, trusts, Theodore Roosevelt, Coal Strike, Northern Securities Case, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, federal inspectors, Frank Norris, Theodore Dreiser, conservation of natural resources, Panic of 1907, government reform, 16th Amendment, income tax, 17th</p>

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	Amendment, initiative, referendum, and recall, 19 th Amendment, Women's Suffrage Movement, child labor
<p>Review Test 6 DUE: ** Expository Essay (with Populist Movement and Social Reforms lesson)</p>	
American Portraits 1909 to 1929	Presidencies of Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt; First Ladies: Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison, Frances Folsom Cleveland, Ida Saxton McKinley, Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt; presidential election issues and results: 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, and 1904
Foreign Diplomacy 1898 to 1914	Foreign trade, European colonies in Africa, imperialism, American imperialism, early diplomacy in Asia: China, Japan, and the Treaty of Kanagawa; Alaska, Hawaii, Civil War diplomacy, Treaty of Washington, French Empire in Mexico, Samoa, Chile, United States and Latin America, boundary dispute in Venezuela, naval expansion, Alfred Mahan, Spanish-American War: Yellow Press, America prepares for War, <i>Maine</i> , America goes to war, Rough Riders, peace treaty; Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, Spheres of Influence, Open Door, Boxer Rebellion
Politics in the Progressive Era	Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Payne-Aldrich Tariff, Ballinger-Pinchot Tariff, Republican Insurgents, Roosevelt and Taft rivalry, new nationalism, direct primary, initiative, referendum, recall, political campaign and the election of 1912, Woodrow Wilson, New Freedom, tariff reform, banking reform, Federal Reserve System, business regulations, Federal Trade Commission, Progressive legislation
Neutrality and a World War	World War I, entangling alliances, "Powder Keg of Europe," alliance system, America struggles to remain neutral, Committee on Public Information, information posters, British Blockade, submarine warfare, <i>Lusitania</i> , <i>Arabic</i>

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	Pledge, <i>Sussex</i> Pledge, trading with the Allies, getting ready for war, election of 1916, Zimmerman Note, America declares war, American Expeditionary Force, battles: Cantigny, Belleau Wood, Second Battle of the Marne, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, naval warfare, home front, Selective Service, Fourteen Points
The Roaring Twenties	Immigration, Dillingham Act, Johnson-Reed Immigration Act, National Origins Act, city riots, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington, National Urban League, Prohibition, women's suffrage, new roles for women, education, "Jazz Age" the blues, dances: Charleston, foxtrot, tango; Lost Generation: Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, and F. Scott Fitzgerald; social critics, Harlem Renaissance, Langston Hughes, sports, entertainment, scientific management, modern assembly line, airplanes, medical advancements
Politics and Economics in Postwar America	Warren Harding, Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, federal budget, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Washington Disarmament Conference: Five-Power Treaty, Nine-Power Treaty, and Four-Power Treaty; Bonus Bill, World War I debts, political scandals, Teapot Dome Scandal, Calvin Coolidge, government and business, agriculture, Herbert Hoover, stock market performance, marginal loans, Black Thursday, Black Tuesday, Stock Market Crash
Comprehensive Final Exam	
