

# US History OST Standards

Bexley High School

## **CS# 5 - Declaration of Independence**

*5. The Declaration of Independence reflects an application of Enlightenment ideas to the grievances of British subjects in the American colonies.*

### **Enlightenment Ideas - definitions**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Social Contract                          | People have the right to enter or leave a society freely   |
| No taxation without representation       | All taxes must be agreed upon by the people  |
| Rights of the Enlightenment              | All colonists have the same rights as citizens of England  |
| Consent of the Governed                  | Laws must be passed by representatives of the people, who give their consent to be governed          |
| Natural Rights                           | Life, Liberty and Property cannot be taken away  |
| Popular Sovereignty                      | All governments must support the will of the people  |
| Right to overthrow an abusive government | If the government does not give the people what they want, they have the right to change governments |

### **List of Grievances - Enlightenment ideas**

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws | Consent of the governed            |
| For imposing taxes without our consent                          | No taxation without representation |
| For Cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world           | Consent of the governed            |

## **CS# 6 - Northwest Ordinance**

*6. The Northwest Ordinance addressed a need for government in the Northwest Territory and established precedents for the future governing of the United States.*

### **Define Northwest Ordinance**

1. Provided the basis for temporary governance and eventual entry in the US for the land acquired in the Treaty of Paris

### **How did the Northwest Ordinance influence the US Government?**

| <b>Northwest Ordinance</b>   | <b>Influence</b>   |
|--|--|
| 2. New States were admitted on equal footing with other states     | 3. This meant no colonization for the US                   |
| 4. Schools and Education were encouraged                           | 5. New land allocated one section of a township to schools |
| 6. Trial by jury, religious liberty and Habeus Corpus were granted | 7. Ideas were used in the Bill of Rights                   |
| 8. Slavery was prohibited  | 9. 13th Amendment of Constitution does the same thing      |
| 10. State governments are to be republican                         | 11. US Constitution provides for a republican government   |

## **CS# 7 - The New Constitution**

*7. Problems facing the national government under the Articles of Confederation led to the drafting of the Constitution of the United States. The framers of the Constitution applied ideas of Enlightenment in conceiving the new government.*

### **Problems of Articles of Confederation that were fixed by the new Constitution**

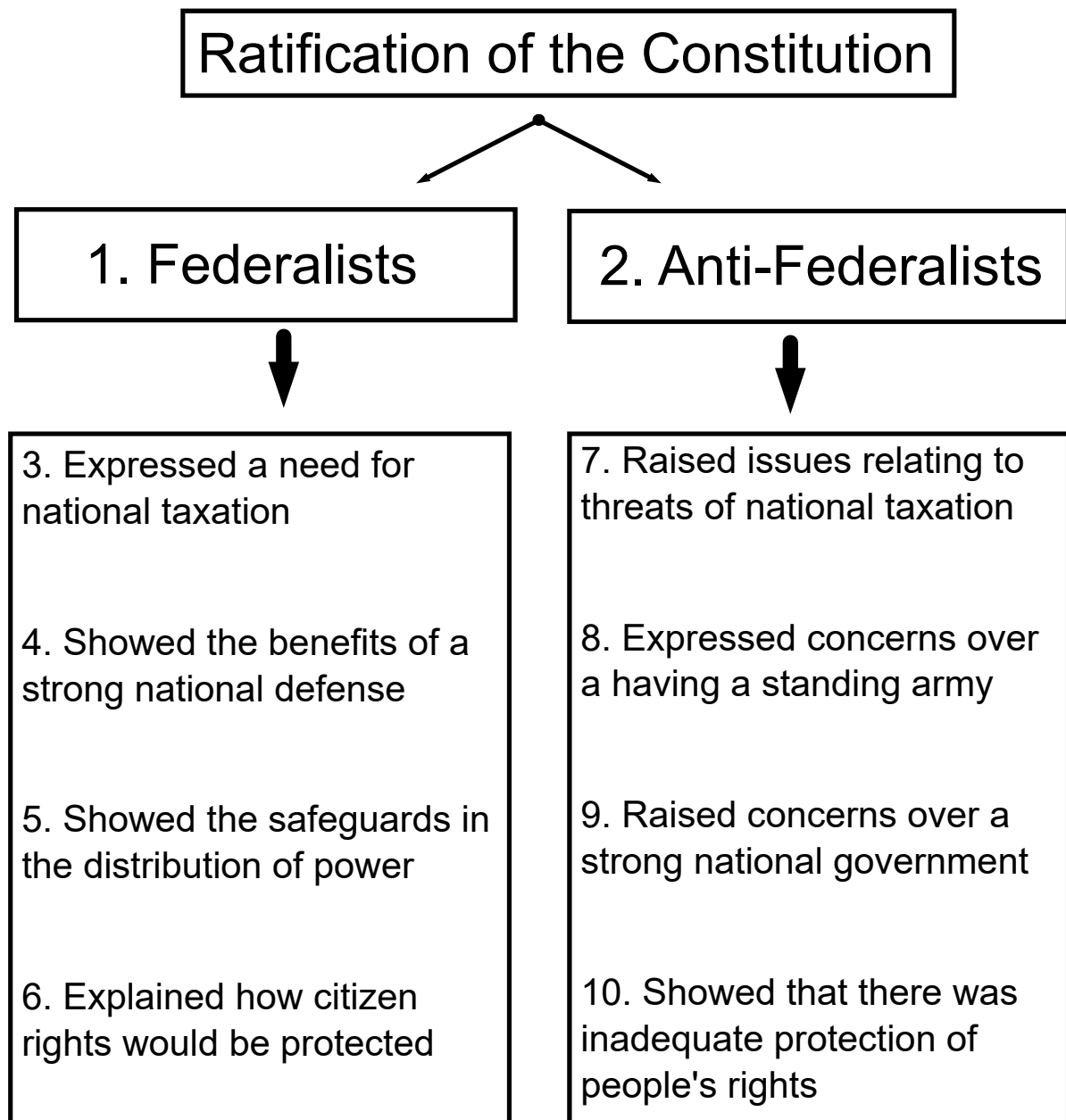
| <b>Problem</b>                                 | <b>Solution</b>                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Lack of an executive branch                    | Three branches of government        |
| Couldn't resolve disputes (no judicial branch) | Three branches of government        |
| Hard to pass laws (9/13 states)                | Congress can pass laws              |
| Couldn't pay debt                              | Congress controls trade and can tax |
| British refuse to leave forts                  | Congress could raise an army        |
| Economic Problems (Shay's Rebellion)           | Congress controls trade and can tax |

### **Enlightenment Ideas in the Constitution**

| <b>Part of the Constitution</b>               | <b>Enlightenment Idea</b> |
|---|---------------------------|
| Preamble and creation of Republicn government | Social Contract           |
| Articles I,II and III                         | Separation of Powers      |
| Article I                                     | Some protection of rights |

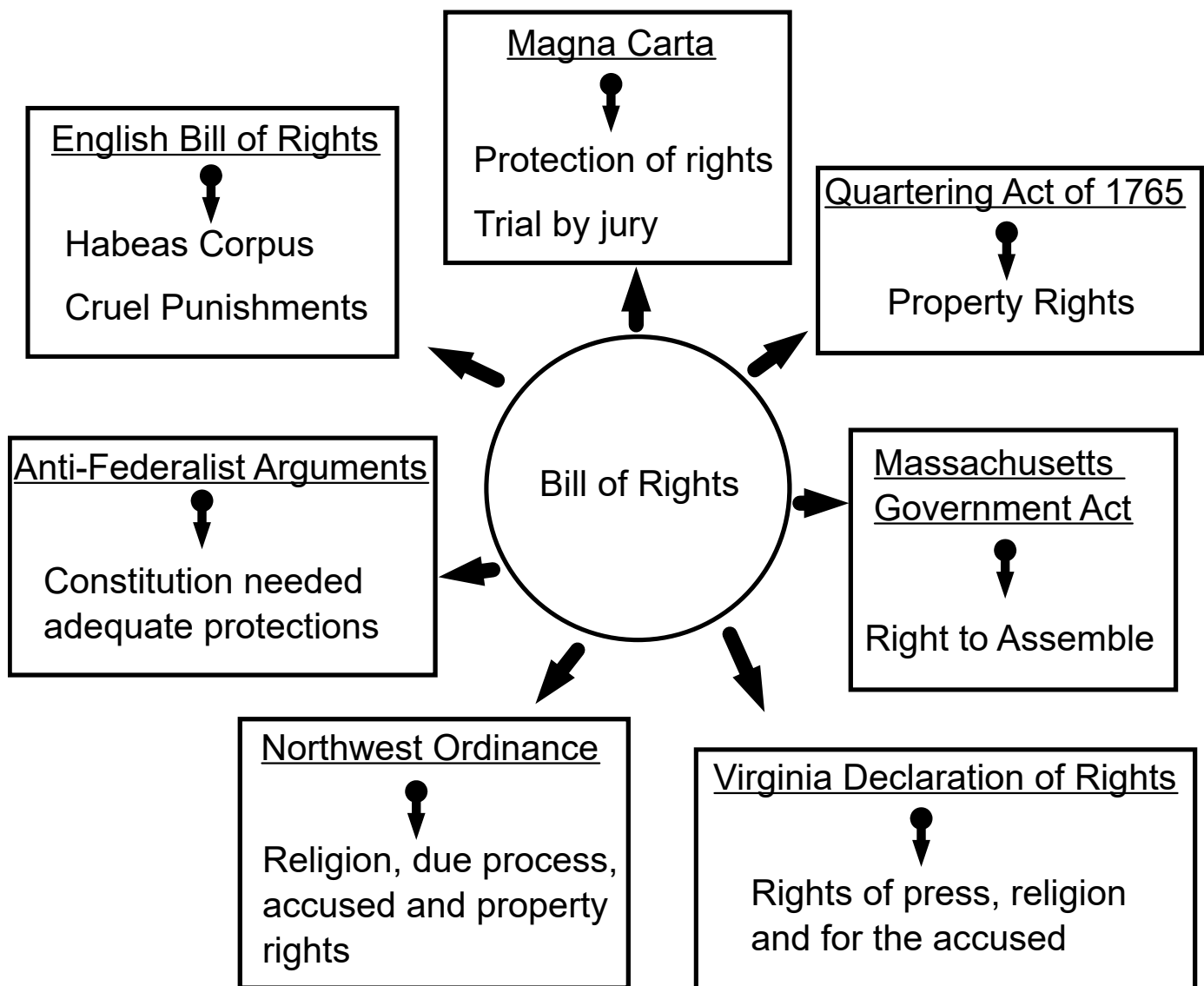
## CS# 8 - Federalist v. Anti-Federalist

**8. The Federalist Papers and the Anti-Federalist Papers structured the national debate over the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.**



## CS# 9 - Origins of the Bill of Rights

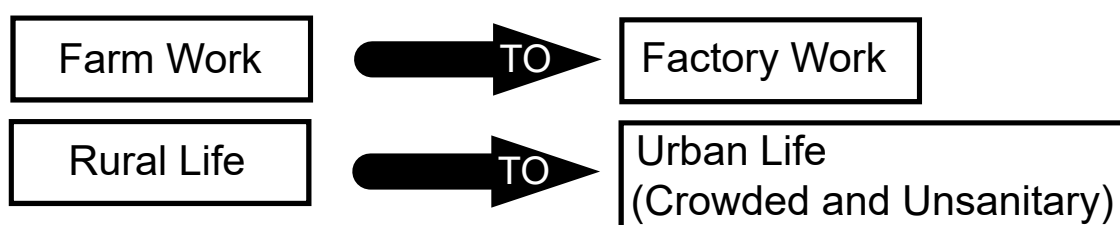
*9. The Bill of Rights is derived from English law, ideas of the Enlightenment, the experiences of the American colonists, early experiences of self-government and the national debate over the ratification of the Constitution of the United States*



## **CS# 10 - Rural to Urban Society**

***10. The rise of corporations, heavy industry, mechanized farming and technological innovations transformed the American economy from an agrarian to an increasingly urban industrial society***

### **Changes in Society**



### **Examples of Technology that increased efficiency**

|                 |
|-----------------|
| Assembly Line   |
| Electric Motors |
| Telephone       |
| Phonograph      |
| Light Bulb      |
| Washing Machine |
| Skyscrapers     |
| Automobile      |
| Airplane        |

## **CS# 11 - Rise of Labor**

***11. 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.***

**An increase in the demand for labor caused . . .**

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| Immigrants to move to the US |
|------------------------------|

|   |
|---|
| Americans to migrate to cities where jobs are |
|---|

### **Labor Organizations**

|                        |
|------------------------|
| American Railway Union |
|------------------------|

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| American Federation of Labor |
|------------------------------|

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| Industrial Workers of the World |
|---------------------------------|

|                     |
|---------------------|
| United Mine Workers |
|---------------------|

### **Issues to Address**

|                    |
|--------------------|
| Working Conditions |
|--------------------|

|       |
|-------|
| Wages |
|-------|

|                     |
|---------------------|
| Terms of Employment |
|---------------------|

### **Examples of violence towards labor unions that caused growth**

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| Great Railroad Strike |
|-----------------------|

|                |
|----------------|
| Haymarket Riot |
|----------------|

|                  |
|------------------|
| Homestead Strike |
|------------------|

|                |
|----------------|
| Pullman Strike |
|----------------|



# **CS# 12 - Transformation of American Life**

***12. Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.***

## **How America was transformed**

| <b><u>Immigration</u></b>        | <b><u>Internal Migration</u></b>                                    | <b><u>Urbanization</u></b>                          |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Filled a need for workers        | "Great Migration"   | Central cities focused on industry and commerce     |
| Diffused new traits into America | African-Americans left farms to escape discrimination and prejudice | Building became taller                              |
| Diffused new traits into America | African-Americans looked for higher pay                             | Tenements provided homes                            |
|                                  | Became workers and consumers in the North                           | Cities bought land to expand                        |
|                                  | African-American art, music and literature changed the culture      | Developments of gangs led to increased crime        |
|                                  |   | Suburbs grew because of transportation improvements |
|                                  |   |   |

## **In addition**

The demand for **Resources and land** in the West changed

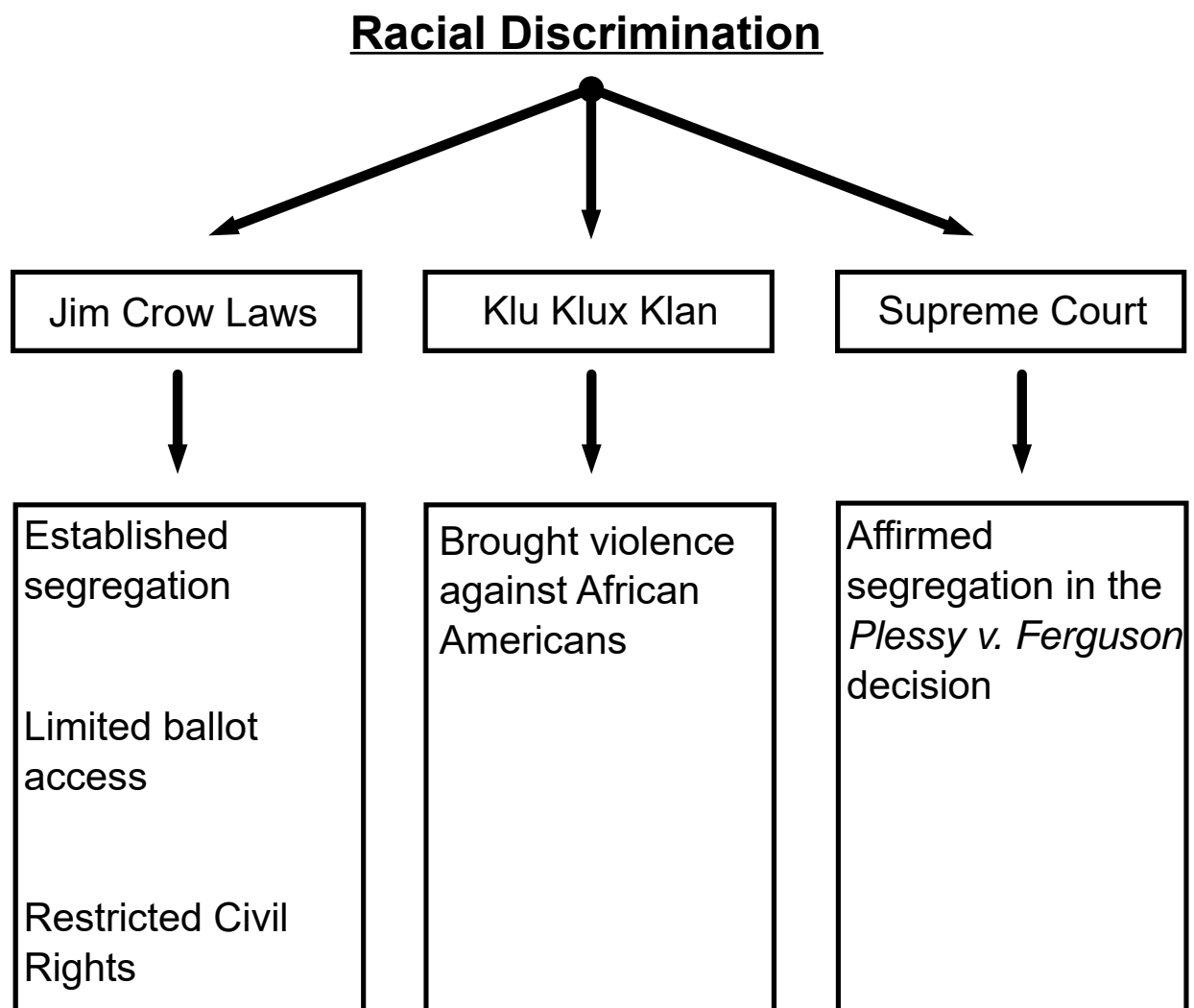
the lives of the **Native Americans**

**Treaties and gov. action** displaced the Native Americans

from **their native lands**

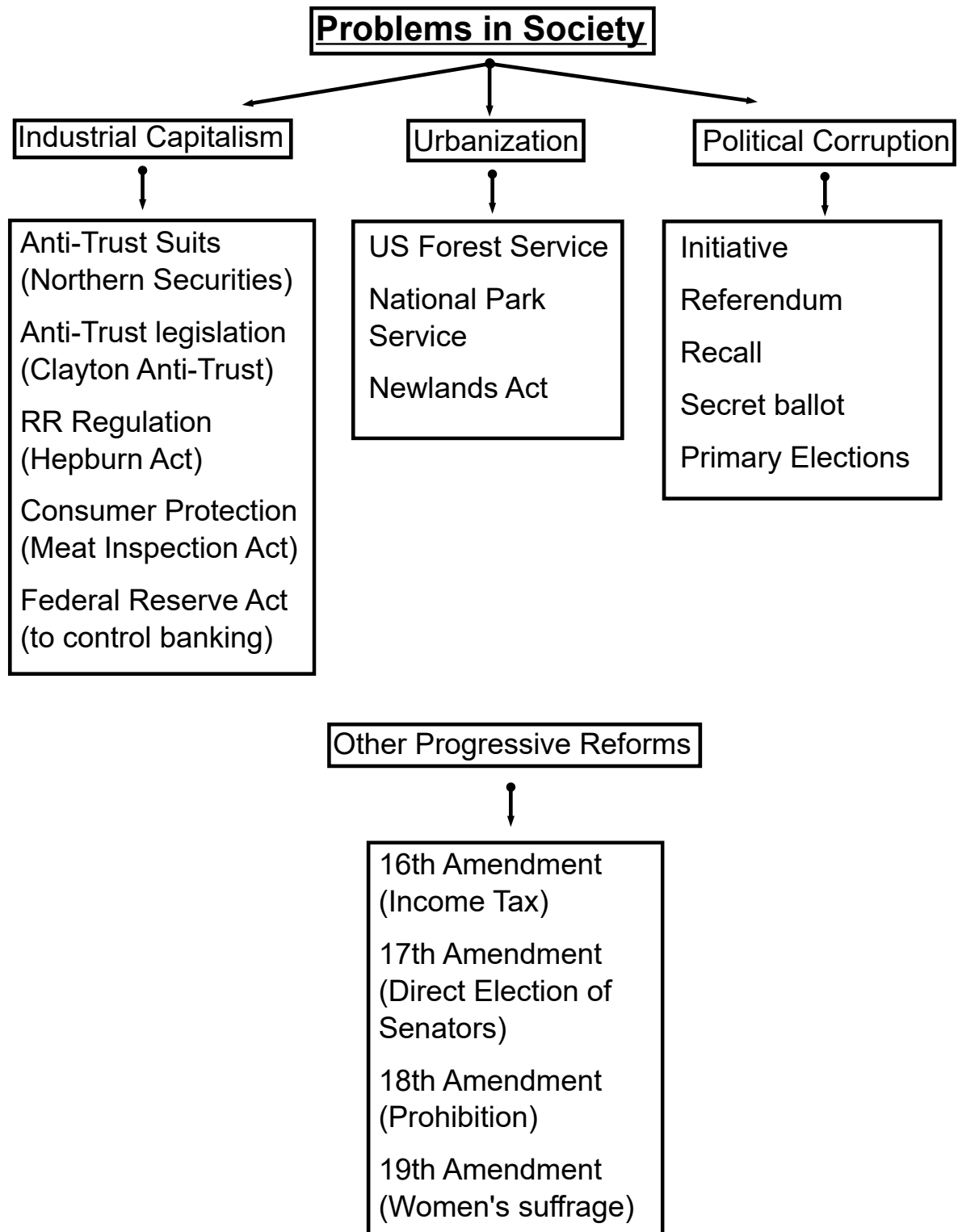
## CS# 13 - Reconstruction

*13. Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.*



## CS# 14 - Progressive Era

*14. The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.*

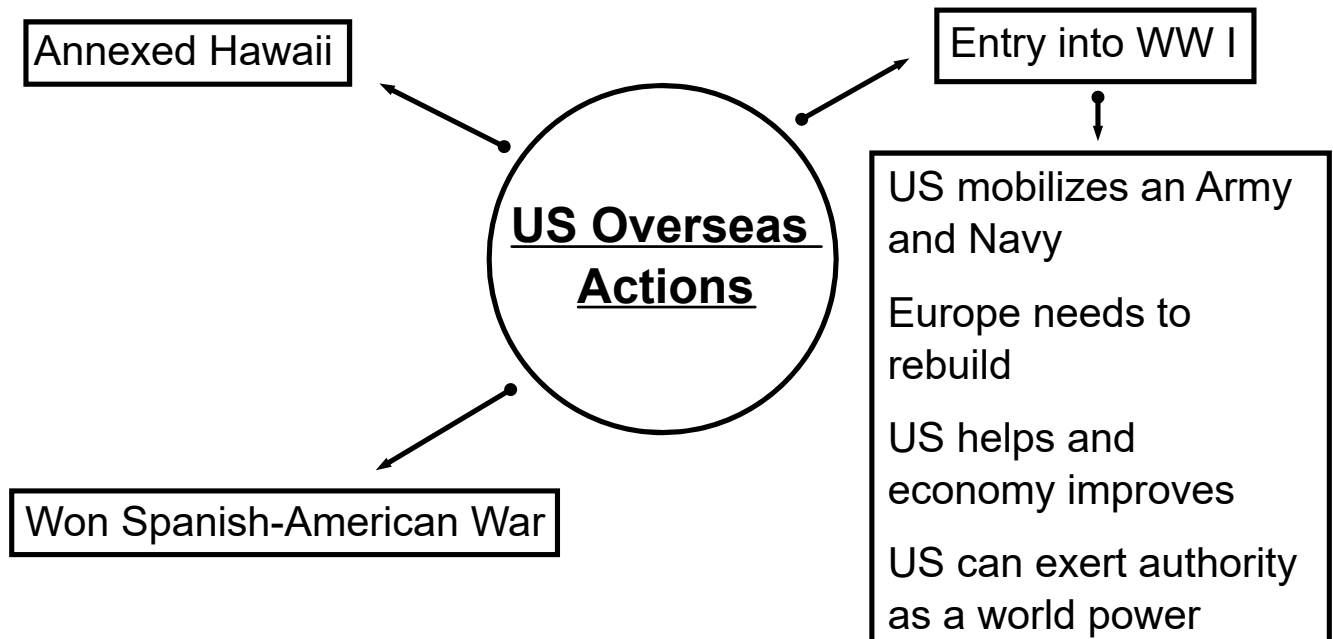


## CS# 15 - US Becomes a World Power

*15. As a result of overseas expansion, the Spanish-American War and World War I, the United States emerged as a world power*

### Closed Frontier = Foreign Expansion

| Reasons                       |
|-------------------------------|
| Competition for markets       |
| Prestige                      |
| Expanded Navy                 |
| Sense of Cultural Superiority |



## CS# 16 - America Becomes Isolationist

*16. After WWI, the United States pursued efforts to maintain peace in the world. However, as a result of the national debate over the Versailles Treaty ratification and the League of Nations, the United States moved away from the role of world peacekeeper and limited its involvement in international affairs.*

### After World War I

(President Wilson  
helped shape the)

Treaty of Versailles



US Response

US didn't join



Why?

Terms of the Treaty  
Fear of foreign entanglements



This lead to

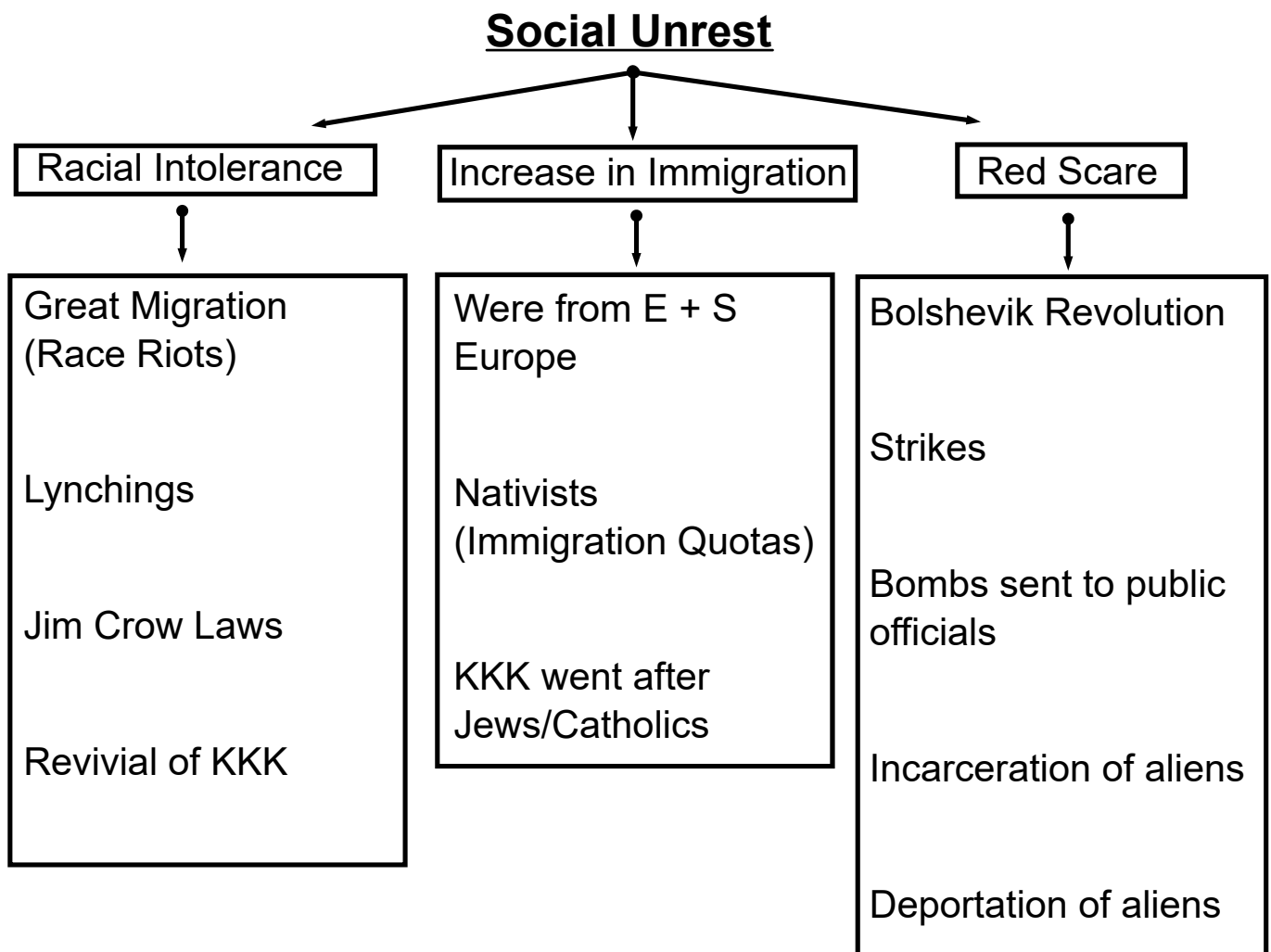
Kellogg-Briand Pact -  
Prohibits war as an instrument  
of national policy



Isolationism

## CS# 17 - Social Unrest after WW I

*17. Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.*



## **CS# 18 - Social and Cultural Changes**

*18. An improved standard of living for many, combined with technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry, resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.*

### **Standard of Living Increases**

#### Technological Advances

Commerical Radio  
Talking Motion Pictures  
Circulation of newspapers and magazines

Development of popular culture  
Development of mass advertising

#### Transportation Advances

Model A Ford  
Airplanes  
Mass Production = Efficiency

### **Changes Cause Tension**

| <b><u>Innovation</u></b> | <b><u>Changes</u></b>                  | <b><u>Tension</u></b>    |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| More Cars                | Growth of Suburbs                      | Challenged Family values |
|                          | New Business - Motels and gas stations | Traffic congestion       |
|                          | Expansion of business                  |                          |
|                          | New Roads                              |                          |

## **CS# 19 - Rural to Urban Society Movements**

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

### African-American Migration

Movement to  
Northern cities  
  
Competed for jobs,  
houses and public  
services

### Women's Suffrage

Passage of 19th  
Amendment  
  
More women in  
political process

### Social Movement

### Harlem Renaissance

Celebration of  
African American  
culture  
  
Art and Literature  
raise awareness of  
intolerance and life  
in urban centers  
  
Jazz became an  
established  
American music  
genre

### Prohibition

Lacked popular  
support  
  
Divided nation  
(secular v.  
fundamentalist)  
(rural v. urban)  
  
Speakeasies  
  
Increased crime  
  
21st Amendment



## **CS# 20 - Causes and Results of the Great Depression**

*20. The Great Depression was caused, in part, by the federal government's monetary policies, stock market speculation, and increasing consumer debt. The role of the federal government expanded as a result of the Great Depression.*

### **Causes**

| <b>Excessive lending by banks</b>               | <b>Stock Market Speculation</b>              |
|---|--|
| Fueled Speculation and use of credit            | Buying on margin - the hope for huge markets |
| The Fed constricted money supply                | Market collapsed - people lost investments   |
| Became hard for people to repay their debt      | Closing of factories                         |
| Became hard for business to continue to operate | Debt went up because workers had no money    |

### **Results**

#### **Expanded Role for Government**

| <b>Relief</b>           | <b>Recovery</b>                                       | <b>Reform</b>   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Jobs for the unemployed | Programs such as the National Recovery Administration | Protection for the elderly, farmers, investors and laborers |

## **CS# 21 - 1930's Isolation**

***21. During the 1930s, the U.S. government attempted to distance the country from earlier interventionist policies in the Western Hemisphere as well as retain an isolationist approach to events in Europe and Asia until the beginning of WWII***

### **1930's Policies**

#### **Isolationist Policies**

Good Neighbor Policy  
Neutrality Acts (to isolate the country from problems erupting in Asia and Europe)

#### **Isolationist Policies but Aiding Countries at War**

Cash and Carry  
Destroyer for bases  
Lend-Lease Act  
Atlantic Charter

After Pearl Harbor the US ended all isolationist policies

## CS# 22 - US Mobilization During WWII

*22. The United States mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II brought significant changes to American society.*

### Mobilization

Federal Government reorganized existing plants to provide goods and services for the war effort

Instituted policies to ration and redirect resources

### Impacts of Mobilization

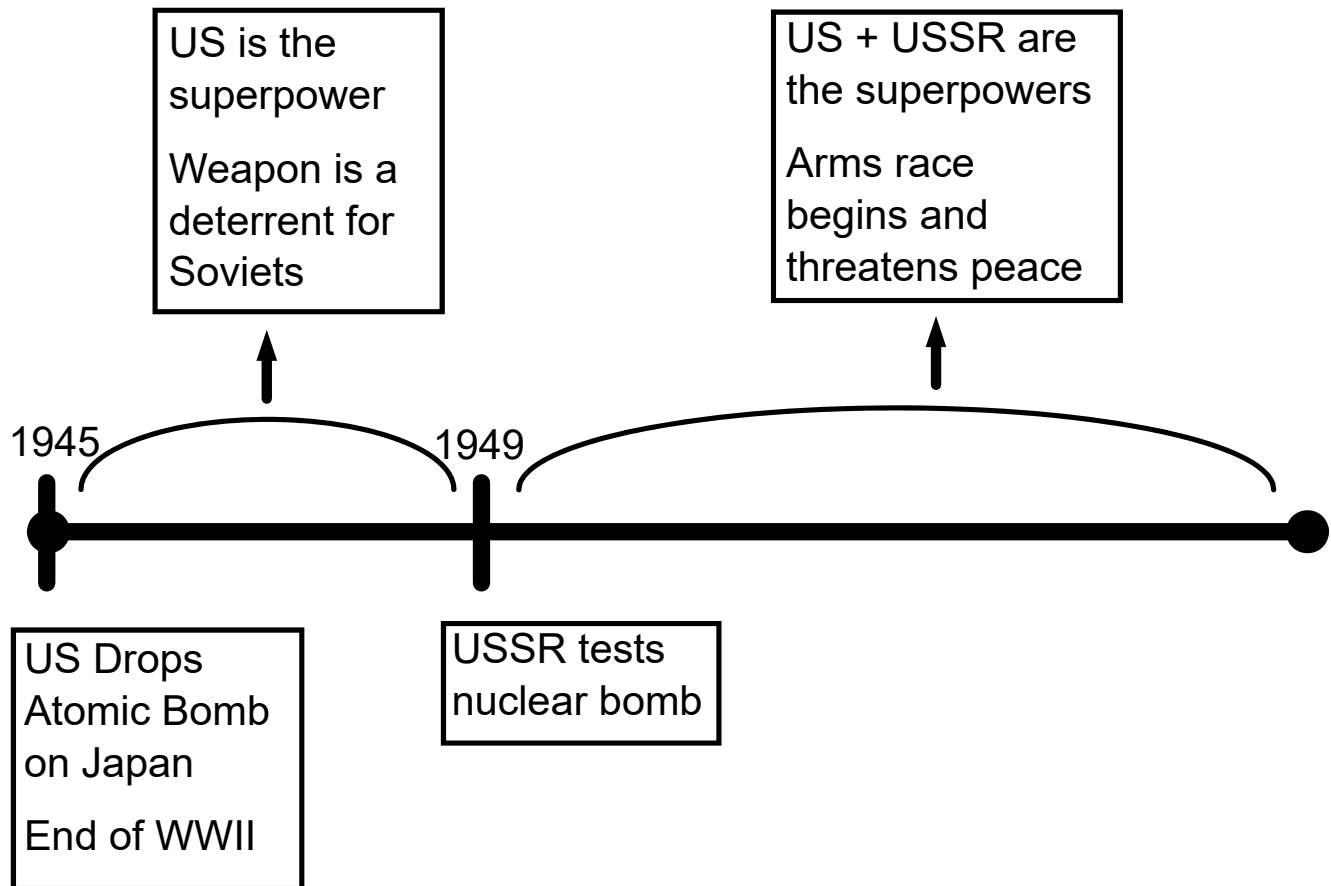
Draft  
Scrap metal drives  
Regulation of wages and prices  
Rationing  
Victory gardens  
War bonds  
Unions signed no strike pledges

### Impact on people

More jobs for women and minorities  
African Americans organized to end segregation to help the war  
Japanese-Americans were put into relocation camps

## CS# 23 - Impact of Atomic Weapons

*23. Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.*



## **CS# 24 - Containment**

***24. The United States followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the spread of communism.***

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Containment | Policy of the US to stop the spread of communism in Europe and Asia |
|-------------|---|

### **Who are Communists and what did the US do?**

| Communists     | US Policies                           |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Soviet Union   | Marshall Plan                         |
| China          | NATO                                  |
| Eastern Europe | Containment Wars in Korea and Vietnam |

## **CS# 25 - Red Scare and McCarthyism**

*25. The Second Red Scare and McCarthyism reflected Cold War fears in American society.*

### **History of Red Scare**

Actions of Soviet Union in Eastern Europe

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Spread of communism in Asia

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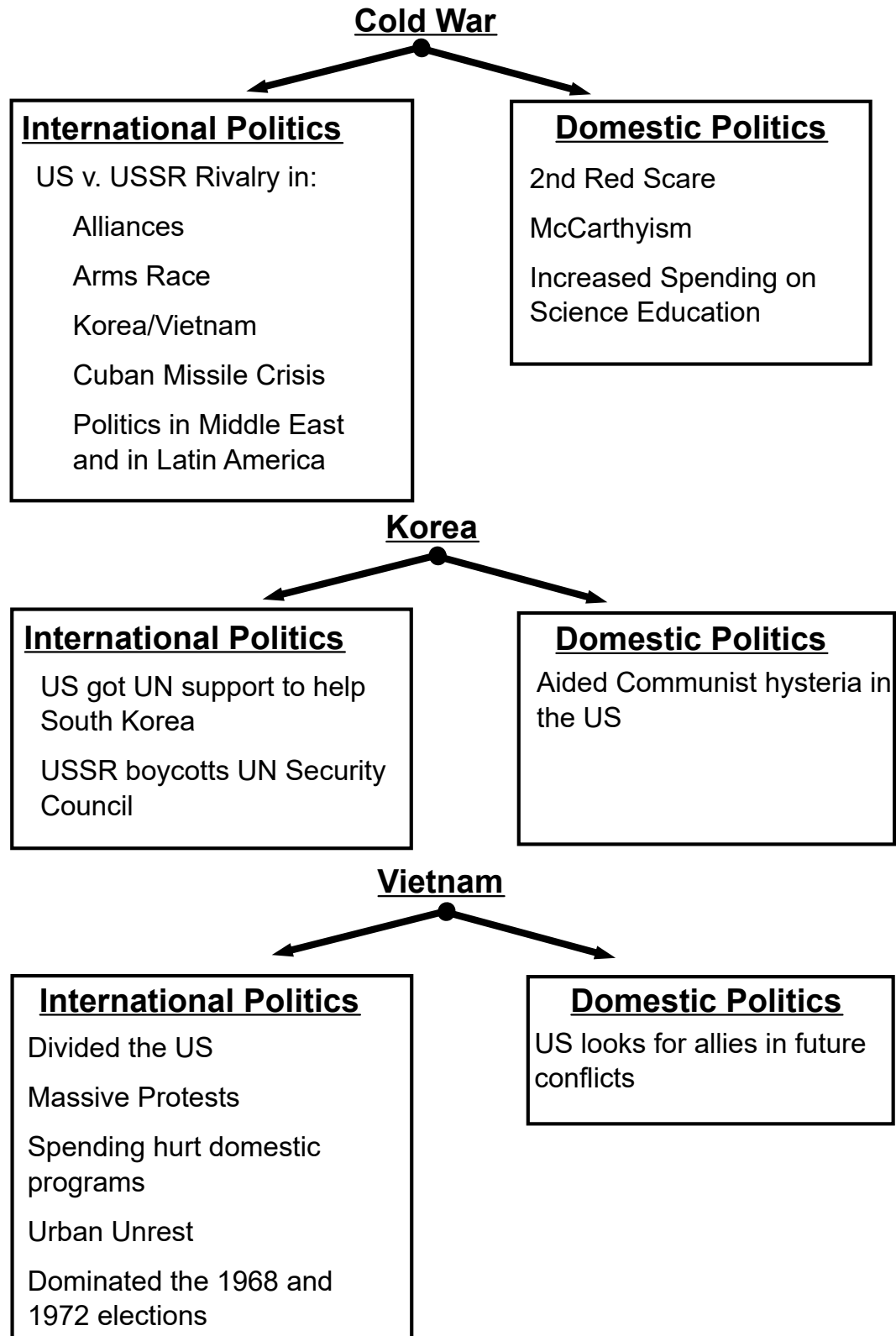
| <b>Targets of Communist Attention</b> |
|---------------------------------------|
| Media                                 |
| Labor Unions                          |
| Universities                          |

### **Americans Faced Problems**

| <b>Civil Liberties Attacked by:</b>  |
|--|
| HUAC - prompted employers to blacklist suspected communists (actors and writers) |
| Joseph McCarthy - Focused on Communists in government                            |

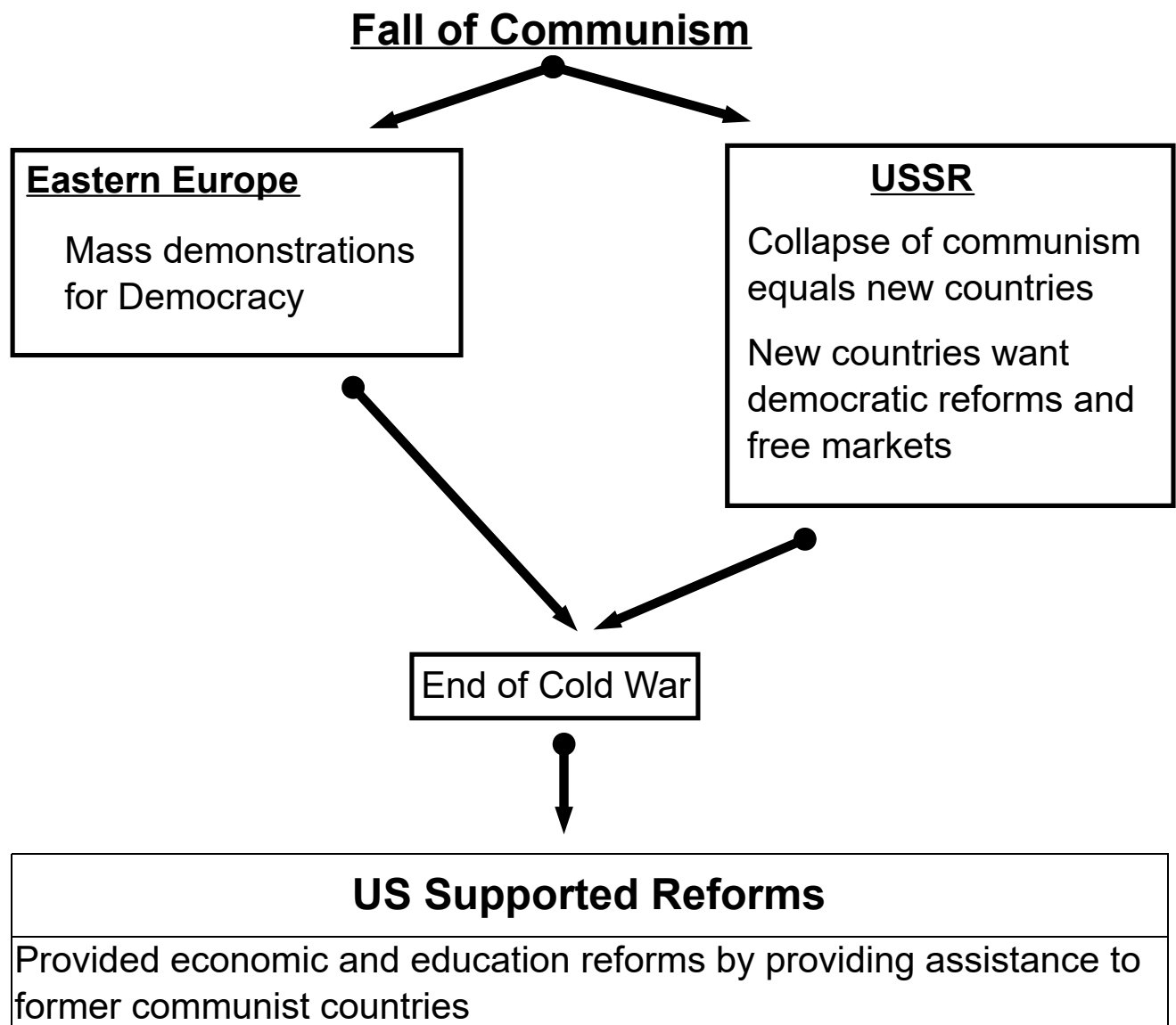
## CS# 26 - Cold War Influence on Domestic and International Politics

*26. The Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics.*



## CS# 27 - End of the Cold War

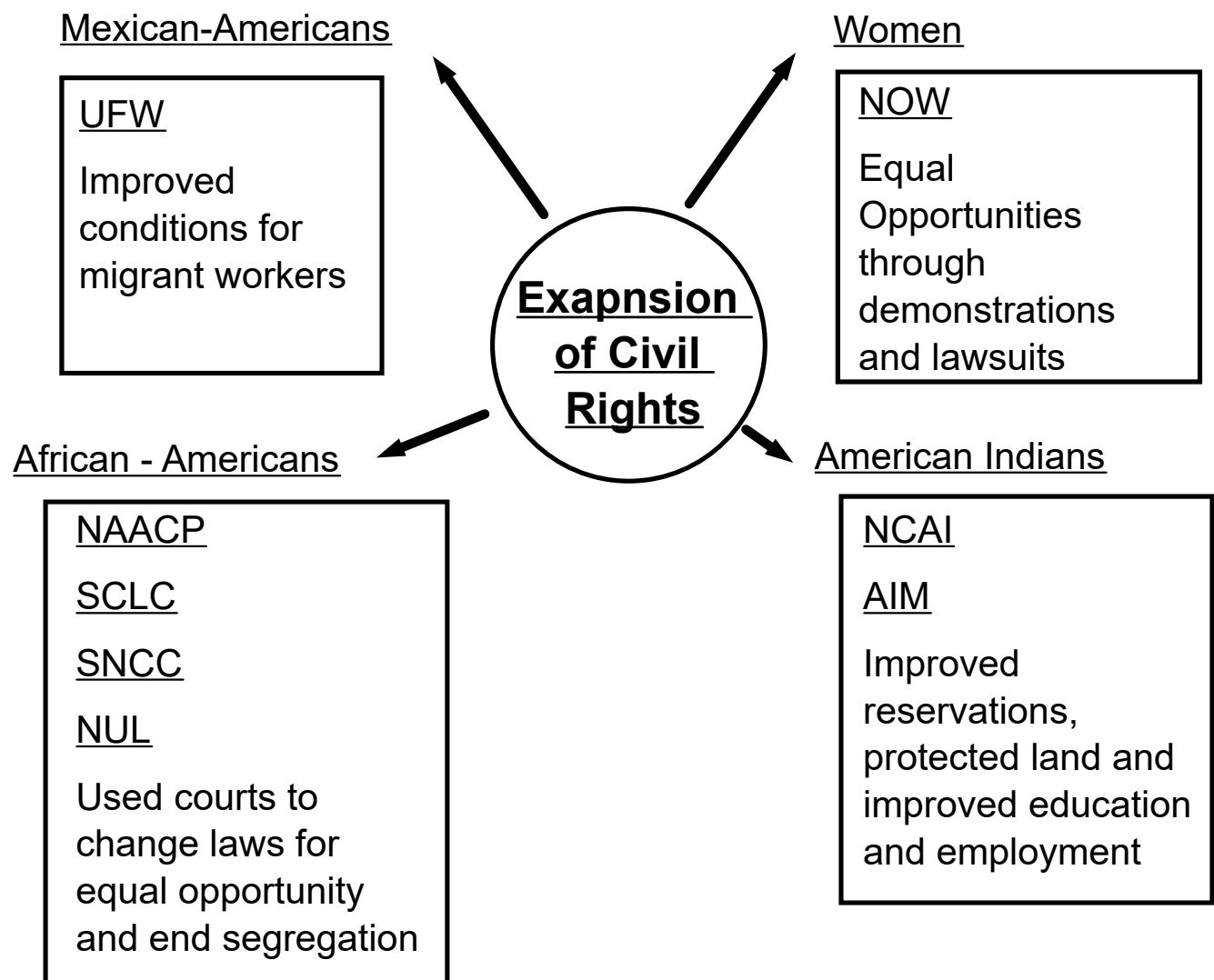
*27. The collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. brought an end to the Cold War.*





## CS# 28 - Racial and Gender Equality

*28. Following World War II, the United States experienced a struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil rights.*



## **CS# 29 - Post-War Boom Produces Changes**

*29. The postwar economic boom, greatly affected by advances in science, produced epic changes in American life.*

| <b><u>Advances</u></b>                | <b><u>Results</u></b>                             |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Housing and Automobile                | Growth of Suburbs                                 |
| Defense Plants and High Tech industry | Growth of Sunbelt                                 |
| Medicine                              | Polio vaccine, birth control, genetic engineering |
| Communication                         | Transistor, TV, Computers, Internet               |
| Nuclear Energy                        | Atomic Weapons                                    |
| Transportation                        | Passenger jets, Catalytic Converters in cars      |

| <b><u>Other Changes</u></b> |
|-----------------------------|
| Baby Boom                   |
| Increased Consumerism       |
| Increased Mobility          |
| Franchises                  |
| Longer Life Spans           |

## **CS# 30 - American Population Changes**

***30. The continuing population flow from cities to suburbs, the internal migrations from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt, and the increase in immigration resulting from passage of the 1965 Immigration Act have had social and political effects***

### **Cities**

Black  
 Poor  
 Democratic  
 Low employment  
 Urban Riots

### **Suburbs**

White  
 Republican

### **Growth of Sunbelt**

Growth of Defense Plants and High Tech industry

Contributed to a political shift

Led to reapportionment of congressional districts

### **1965 Immigration Act**

From Asia, Africa and Latin America

Changed demographic makeup of the US

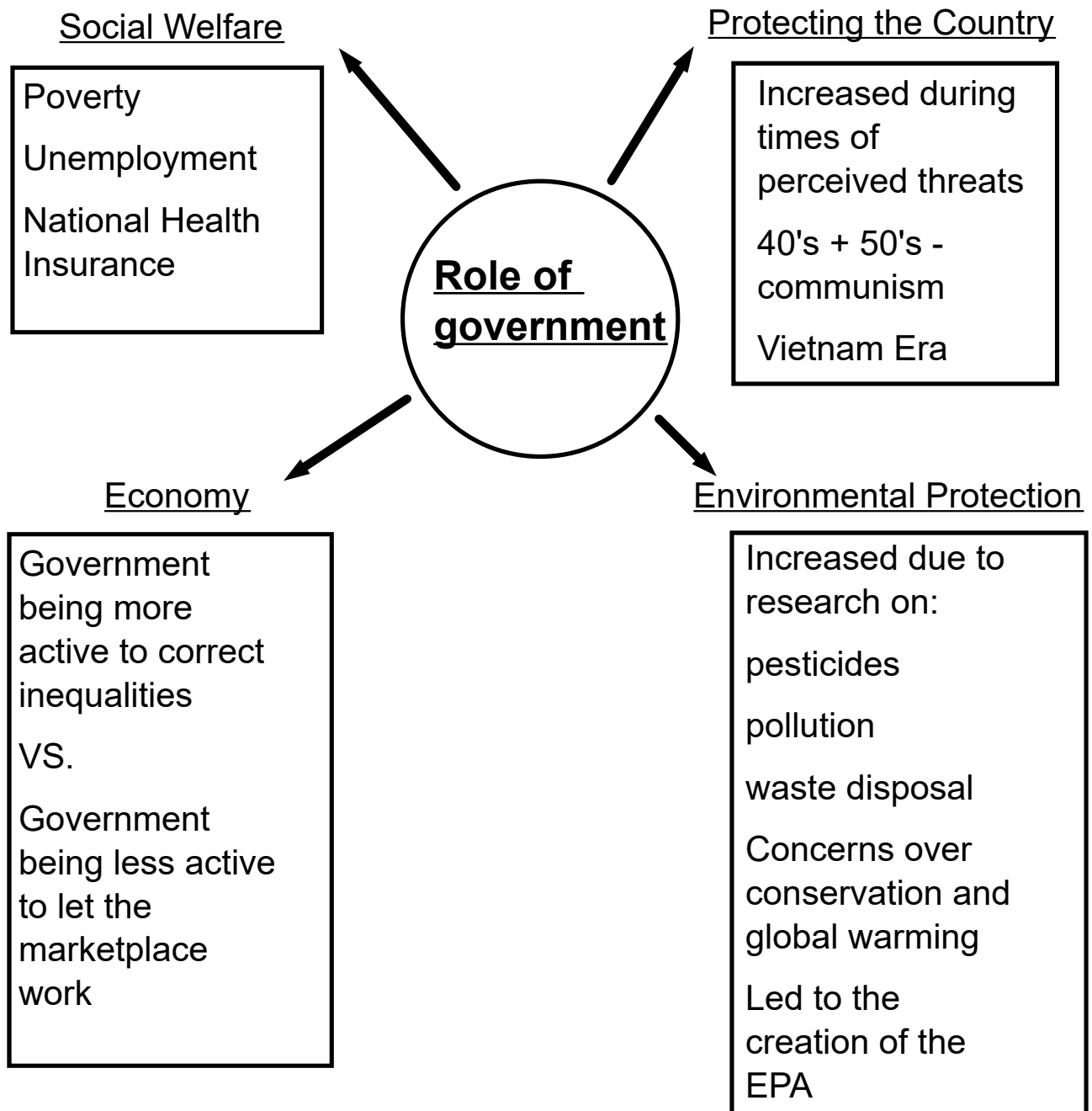
Hispanics became fastest growing minority

Increase in funding for Spanish media and bilingual education

Immigrants voting practices impacted the balance of power

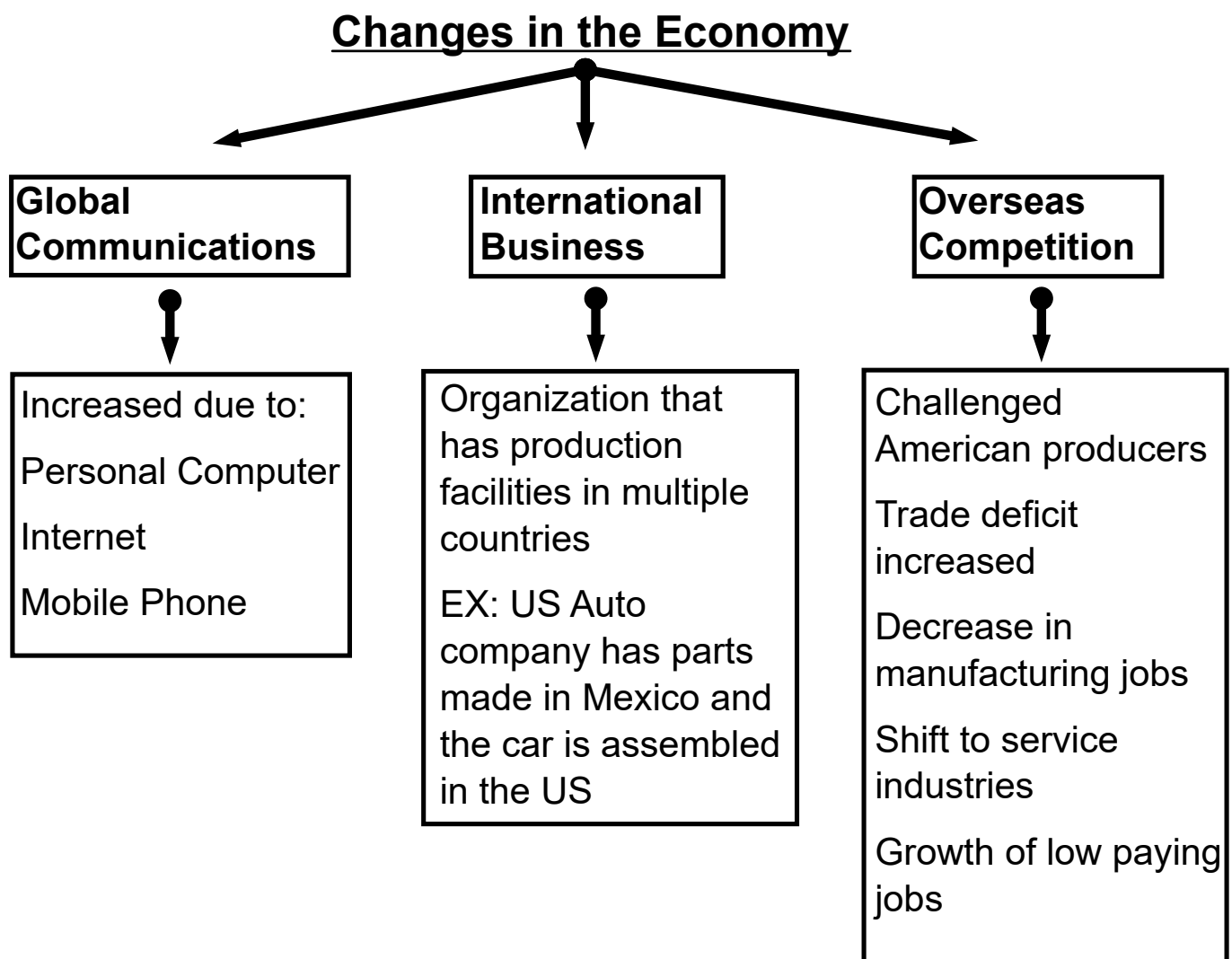
## CS# 31 - Role Of Government

**31. Political debates focused on the extent of the role of government in the economy, environmental protection, social welfare and national security**



## CS# 32 - Change of the American Economy

*32. Improved global communications, international trade, transnational business organizations, overseas competition and the shift from manufacturing to service industries have impacted the American economy*



## **CS# 33 - The US After 9/11**

***33. The United States faced new political, national security and economic challenges in the post-Cold War world and following the attacks on September 11, 2001.***

### **New Challenges for the US**

Instability produced by the demise of balance of power politics

Changing role of the US in global politics (preemptive wars)

Issues surrounding the control of nuclear weapons

Broadening of terrorism

Dynamic of balancing national security with civil liberties

### **Economic Challenges**

Prosperity of the 1990's turned to a recession in 2007

Reductions in defense spending due to the end of the Cold War

Led to the loss of millions of US jobs in defense plants

### **National Security Challenges after 9/11**

The debate over two wars (Iraq and Afghanistan)

Passage of the US Patriot Act

Detainment of enemy combatants

The torture of enemy combatants