

FLINT RIVER ACADEMY SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS

United States History I

The Political and Intellectual Origins of the American Nation: The Revolution and the Constitution, 1763-1789

1. **Students will explain the political and economic factors that contributed to the American Revolution.**
 - a. The impact on the colonies of the French and Indian War, including how the war led to an overhaul of British imperial policy from 1763-1775
 - b. How freedom from European feudalism and aristocracy and the widespread ownership of property fostered individualism and contributed to the Revolution
2. **Students will explain the historical and intellectual influences on the American Revolution and the formation and framework of the American government.**
 - a. The legacy of ancient Greece and Rome
 - b. The political theories of such European philosophers as Locke and Montesquieu
3. **Students will explain the influence and ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson.**
4. **Students will analyze how Americans resisted British policies before 1775 and analyze the reasons for the American victory and the British defeat during the Revolutionary war.**
5. **Students will explain the reasons for the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, including why its drafters created a weaker central government; analyze the shortcomings of the national government under the Articles; and describe the crucial events (e.g., Shay's Rebellion) leading to the Constitutional Convention.**
6. **Students will explain the roles of various founders at the Constitutional Convention. Students will also describe the major debates that occurred at the Convention and the "Great Compromise" that was reached.**

Major Debates

- a. The distribution of political power
- b. The rights of individuals
- c. The rights of states
- d. Slavery

Founders

- a. Benjamin Franklin
- b. Alexander Hamilton
- c. James Madison
- d. George Washington

7. **Students will describe the debate over the ratification of the Constitution between Federalists and Anti-Federalists and explain the key ideas contained in the Federalist Papers on federalism, factions, checks and balances, and the importance of an independent judiciary.**
8. **Students will explain the reasons for the passage of the Bill Of Rights.**
 - a. The influence of the British concept of limited government
 - b. The particular ways in which the Bill of Rights protects basic freedoms, restricts government power, and ensures rights to people accused of crimes

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9. Students will identify on a map of North America the first 13 states to ratify the Constitution.

The Formation and Framework Of American Democracy

10. Students will describe the purpose and functions of government.
11. Students will explain and provide examples of different forms of government, including democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy and autocracy.
12. Students will explain why the United States government is classified as a democratic government.
13. Students will explain the characteristics of American democracy, including the concepts of popular sovereignty and constitutional government, which includes representative institutions, federalism, separation of powers, shared powers, checks and balances, and individual rights.
14. Students will explain the varying roles and responsibilities of federal, state and local governments in the United States.
15. Students will describe the evolution of the role of the federal government, including public services, taxation, economic policy, foreign policy and common defense.
16. Students will explain the major components of Georgia's state government, including the roles and functions of the governor, state legislature, and other constitutional officers.
17. Students will explain the major components of local government in Georgia, including the roles and functions of town meetings, boards of selectmen, mayors and city councils.
18. Students will explain the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and describe how a democracy provides opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process through elections, political parties, and interest groups.
19. Students will explain the evolution and function of political parties, including their role in federal, state and local elections.
20. Students will describe how decisions are made in a democracy, including the role of legislatures, courts, executives, and the public.

Political Democratizations, Westward Expansion, and Diplomatic Development, 1790-1860

21. Students will summarize the major policies and political developments that took place during the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson.
- The origins of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties in the 1790s
 - The conflicting ideas of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton
 - The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - The Louisiana Purchase
22. Students will analyze the rising levels of political participation and the expansion of suffrage in antebellum America.

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23. Students will describe the election of 1828, the importance of Jacksonian democracy and Jackson's actions as President.
- The spoils system
 - Jackson's veto of the National Bank
 - Jackson's policy of Indian Removal
24. Students will trace the influence and ideas of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall and the importance of the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in *Marbury V. Madison*.
25. Students will describe the causes, course and consequences of America's westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness. Students will use a map of North America to trace America's expansion to the Civil War, including the location of the Santa Fe and the Oregon Trail.
- The War of 1812
 - The purchase of Florida of 1819
 - The 1823 Monroe Doctrine
 - The Cherokees' Trail of Tears
 - The annexation of Texas in 1845
 - The concept of Manifest Destiny and its relationship to westward expansion
 - The acquisition of the Oregon Trail in 1846
 - The territorial acquisitions resulting from the Mexican War
 - The search of gold in California
 - The Gadsden Purchase of 1854

Economic Growth In The North and South, 1800-1860

26. The students will explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (building of canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, steamboats and railroads), including the stimulus it provided to the growth of a market economy.
27. Students will explain the emergence and impact of the textile industry in New England and industrial growth generally throughout antebellum America.
- The technological improvements and inventions that contributed to industrial growth
 - The causes and impact of the wave of immigration from Northern Europe to America in the 1840s and 1850s
 - The rise of a business class of merchants and manufacturers
 - The roles of women in textile factories
28. Students will describe the rapid growth of slavery in the South after 1800 and analyze slave life and resistance on plantations and farms across the South, as well as the impact of the cotton gin on the economics of slavery and Southern agriculture.

Social, Political, and Religious Change, 1800-1860

29. Students will summarize the growth of the American education system and Horace Mann's campaign for free compulsory public education.
30. Students will describe the formation of the abolitionist movement, the roles of various abolitionists and response of southerners and northerners to abolitionism.
- Fredrick Douglass
 - William Lloyd Garrison
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Theodore Weld

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- 31. Students will describe important religious trends that shaped antebellum America.**
- The increase in the number of Protestant denominations
 - The Second Great Awakening
 - The influence of these trends on the reaction of Protestants to the growth of Catholic immigration
- 32. Students will analyze the goals and effect of the antebellum women's suffrage movement.**
- The 1848 Seneca Falls convention
 - Susan B. Anthony
 - Margaret Fuller
 - Lucretia Mott
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- 33. Students will analyze the emergence of the Transcendentalist movement through the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and American literature, including the contributions of Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson.**

The Civil War and Reconstruction, 1860-1877

- 34. Students will describe how the different economies and cultures of the North and South contributed to the growing importance of sectional politics in the early 19th century.**
- 35. Students will summarize the critical developments leading to the Civil War.**
- The Missouri Compromise (1820)
 - The South Carolina Nullification Crisis (1832-1833)
 - The Wilmot Proviso (1846)
 - The Compromise of 1850
 - The publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1851-1852)
 - The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
 - The Dred Scott Supreme Court case (1857)
 - The Lincoln-Douglas debates (1859)
 - John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry (1859)
 - The election of Abraham Lincoln (1860)
- 36. Students will identify on a map the Union and Confederate States at the outbreak of the war.**
- 37. Students will analyze Abraham Lincoln's presidency, the Emancipation Proclamation, his views on slavery, and the political obstacles he encountered.**
- 38. Students will analyze the roles and policies of various Civil War leaders and describe the important Civil War battles and events.**
- Leaders*
- Jefferson Davis
 - Ulysses S. Grant
 - Robert E. Lee
- Battles*
- Antietam
 - Vicksburg
 - Gettysburg
- 39. Students will provide examples of the various effects of the Civil War.**

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- a. Physical and economic destruction
- b. The increased role of the federal government
- c. The greatest loss of life on a per capita basis of any U.S. war before or since

40. Students will explain the policies and consequences of Reconstruction.

- a. Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction
- b. The impeachment of President Johnson
- c. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
- d. The opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction
- e. The accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction
- f. The presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction
- g. The rise of Jim Crow laws
- h. The Supreme Court case, *Plessy V. Ferguson* (1896)

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