

AMERICA BECOMES A WORLD POWER		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-1. U.S. as World Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of the U.S. Navy, Captain Alfred T. Mahan U.S. annexation of Hawaii The Spanish-American War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuban War for Independence, José Martí Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders Spain gives the U.S. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines Complications of imperialism: War with the Philippines, Anti-Imperialist League Building the Panama Canal: “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine, “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” 			
WORLD WAR I: “THE GREAT WAR,” 1914-1918		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-2A. History	<p>HISTORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National pride and greed as causes: European nationalism, militarism, and colonialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British Empire: Queen Victoria Italy becomes a nation: Garibaldi German nationalism and militarism: Bismark unifies Germany, war against France, France cedes Alsace-Lorraine to Germany European imperialism and rivalries in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stanley and Livingstone British invade Egypt to protect Suez Canal French in North Africa Berlin Conference and the “scramble for Africa” Entangling defense treaties: Allies vs. Central Powers, Archduke Ferdinand assassinated The Western Front and Eastern Front, Gallipoli, Lawrence of Arabia War of attrition and the scale of losses: Battle of the Marne (1914), new war technologies (for example, machine guns, tanks, airplanes, submarines), trench warfare U.S. neutrality ends: sinking of the Lusitania, “Make the world safe for democracy” Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II Treaty of Versailles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New central European states and national boundaries German reparations and disarmament Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> League of Nations, concepts of collective security 			
HG-2B. European Geography	<p>GEOGRAPHY OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should regularly consult maps in reference to the following topics. Physical features Mountains: Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Pyrenees Danube and Rhine Rivers Seas: Adriatic, Aegean, Baltic, Black, Mediterranean, North Population and natural resources, acid rain damage 			

HG-2B. European Geography (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Languages, major religions ○ Legacy of Roman Empire: city sites, transportation routes ○ Industrial Revolution leads to urbanization (review from grade 6) ○ Scandinavia: comprised of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, sometimes includes Finland & Iceland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cities: Copenhagen (Denmark), Oslo (Norway), Stockholm (Sweden), Helsinki (Finland) ○ United Kingdom: comprised of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Irish Sea, English Channel ● North Sea: gas and oil ● England: London, Thames River ● Scotland: Glasgow, Edinburgh ● Northern Ireland: Ulster and Belfast, Catholic-Protestant strife ● Ireland: Dublin (review from grade 6: famine of 1840's, mass emigration) ○ France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alps, Mont Blanc / Corsica (island) ● Seine and Rhone Rivers / Bay of Biscay, Strait of Dover ● Major cities: Paris, Lyon, Marseilles ○ Belgium, Netherlands (Holland), and Luxembourg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cities: Berlin, Bonn, Hamburg, Munich ● Ruhr Valley: mining region, industrial cities including Essen ● Largest population in Europe, highly urbanized ○ Austria and Switzerland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mostly mountainous (the Alps) ● Cities: Vienna (Austria), Bern, Geneva (Switzerland) ○ Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apennines ● Sardinia and Sicily (islands) ● Cities: Milan, Rome, Venice, Florence ● Vatican City: independent state within Rome ○ Iberian Peninsula: Spain and Portugal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cities: Madrid (Spain), Lisbon (Portugal) 			
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-3A. History	<p>HISTORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tensions in the Russian identity: Westernizers vs. traditionalists ○ Revolution of 1905, "Bloody Sunday," Russo-Japanese War ○ The last czar: Nicholas II and Alexandra ○ Economic strains of World War I ○ Revolutions of 1917 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● March Revolution ousts Czar ● October Revolution: Bolsheviks, Lenin and revolutionary Marxism ○ Civil War: Bolsheviks defeat Czarist counterrevolution, Bolsheviks become the Communist Party, creation of the Soviet Union 			

HG-3B. Geography	<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Students should regularly consult maps in reference to the following topics: ○ Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Territorially the largest state in the world ● All parts exposed to Arctic air masses ● Little moisture reaches Russia, because of distance from Atlantic Ocean, and because Himalayas block movement of warm moist air from south ● Population concentrated west of Ural Mountains ● Siberia: rich in resources ● Mongolia: Russian-dominated buffers state with China ● Few well-located ports ● Rich oil and natural gas regions ○ Physical features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Volga and Don Rivers (connected by canal) ● Caspian Sea, Aral Sea (being drained by irrigation projects) ● Sea of Japan, Bering Strait ○ Cities: Moscow, Petersburg (formerly Leningrad), Vladivostok, Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) 			
AMERICA FROM THE TWENTIES TO THE NEW DEAL		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-4A. 1920s to New Deal	<p>AMERICA IN THE TWENTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Isolationism: restrictions on immigration, Red Scare, Sacco and Vanzetti, Ku Klux Klan ○ The “Roaring Twenties”: flappers, prohibition and gangsterism, St. Valentine’s Day Massacre, Al Capone ○ The Lost Generation: Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald ○ Scopes “Monkey Trial” ○ Women’s right to vote: 19th Amendment ○ “New Negro” movement, Harlem Renaissance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● African American exodus from segregated South to northern cities ● W.E.B. Du Bois: <i>The Souls of Black Folk</i>, NAACP (review from grade 6) ● Zora Neal Hurston, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes ● “The Jazz Age”: Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong ● Marcus Garvey, black separatist movement ○ Technological advances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Henry Ford’s assembly line production, Model T ● Residential electrification: mass ownership of radio, Will Rogers ● Movies: from silent to sound, Charlie Chaplin ● Pioneers of flight: Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart ● Decline of rural population 			

HG-4B. Great Depression	<p>THE GREAT DEPRESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wall Street stock market crash of '29, "Black Tuesday" ○ Hoover insists on European payment of war debts, Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act ○ Mass unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural prices collapse following European peace ● Factory mechanization eliminates jobs ● Bonus Army ● "Hoovervilles" ○ The Dust Bowl, "Okie" migrations ○ Radicals: Huey Long, American ○ Communist Party, Sinclair Lewis 			
HG-4C. Roosevelt & New Deal	<p>ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Franklin Delano Roosevelt: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eleanor Roosevelt ○ The New Deal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growth of unions: John L. Lewis and the CIO (Congress of Institutional Organizations), A. Philip Randolph, Memorial Day Massacre ● New social welfare programs: Social Security ● New regulatory agencies: Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor Relations Board ● Tennessee Valley Authority ○ Roosevelt's use of executive power: "Imperial Presidency", "court packing" 			
WORLD WAR II		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-5A. Rise of Totalitarianism	<p>THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM IN EUROPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mussolini establishes fascism / Attack of Ethiopia ○ Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weimar Republic, economic repercussions of WWI ● Adolf Hitler and the rise of Nazi totalitarianism: cult of the <i>Führer</i> ("leader"), <i>Mein Kampf</i> ● Nazism and the ideology of fascism, in contrast to communism and democracy ● Racial doctrines of the Nazis: anti-Semitism, the concept of Lebensraum (literally, "living space") for the "master race," <i>Kristallnacht</i> ● The Third Reich before the War: Gestapo, mass propaganda, book burning ○ The Soviet Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communist totalitarianism: Josef Stalin, "Socialism in one country" ● Collectivization of agriculture ● Five-year plans for industrialization ● The Great Purge ○ Spanish Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Franco, International Brigade, Guernica 			

HG-5B. War in Europe & U.S. 1939-45	<p>WORLD WAR II IN EUROPE AND AT HOME, 1939-45</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hitler defies Versailles Treaty: reoccupation of Rhineland, Anschluss, annexation of Austria ○ Appeasement: Munich Agreement, “peace in our time” ○ Soviet-Nazi Nonaggression Pact ○ Blitzkrieg: invasion of Poland, fall of France, Dunkirk ○ Battle of Britain: Winston Churchill, “nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat” ○ The Home Front in America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● American Lend-Lease supplies, Atlantic Charter ● America First Movement ● U.S. mobilization for war: desegregation of defense industries, “Rosie the Riveter,” rationing, war Bonds ● America races Germany to develop the atomic bomb: the Manhattan Project ○ Hitler invades Soviet Union: battles of Leningrad and Stalingrad ○ The Holocaust: “Final Solution,” concentration camps (Dachau, Auschwitz) ○ North Africa Campaign: El Alamein ○ D-Day: Allied invasion of Normandy, General Dwight Eisenhower ○ Battle of the Bulge, bombing of Dresden ○ Yalta Conference ○ Surrender of Germany, Soviet Army takes Berlin 			
WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC, AND THE END OF THE WAR		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-5C. Pacific Front & End of War	<p>WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC, AND THE END OF THE WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Historical background: Japan’s rise to power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geography of Japan (review all topics from grade 5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sea of Japan and Korea Strait ▪ High population density, very limited farmland, heavy reliance on imported raw materials and food ● End of Japanese isolation, Commodore Matthew Perry ● Meiji Restoration: end of feudal Japan, industrialization and modernization ● Japanese imperialism: occupation of Korea, invasion of Manchuria, rape of Nanking ● Japanese-Soviet neutrality treaty ○ Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941: “A day that will live in infamy.” ○ Internment of Japanese-Americans ○ Fall of the Philippines: Bataan Death March, General Douglas MacArthur, “I shall return.” ○ Battle of Midway ○ Island amphibious landings: Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima ○ Surrender of Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Enola Gay ● U.S. dictates pacifist constitution for Japan, Emperor Hirohito ○ Potsdam Conference, Nuremberg war crimes trials ○ Creation of United Nations: Security Council, Universal Declaration of Human Rights 			

GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-6. U.S. Geography	<p>Students should regularly consult maps in reference to the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General forms: Gulf/Atlantic coastal plain, Appalachian highlands and piedmont, Midwest lowlands, great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Intermountain Basin and Range, Pacific coast ranges, Arctic coastal plain ○ Mountains: Rockies, Appalachians, Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Adirondacks, Ozarks ○ Peaks: McKinley, Rainier, Whitney ○ Main water features: Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound, Great Salt Lake, Great Lakes (freshwater)—Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Superior ○ Rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Colorado, Hudson, Columbia, Potomac, Rio Grande, Tennessee ○ Niagara Falls, Grand Canyon, Mojave Desert, Death Valley • Political, economic, and social features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The fifty states and their capitals (review), Washington, D.C., Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam ○ Cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa ○ Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expansion of settlement ▪ Population density ○ Regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New England ▪ Mid-Atlantic ▪ South: “Dixie,” Mason-Dixon Line, Bible Belt ▪ Middle West: Rust Belt, Corn Belt ▪ Southwest: Sun Belt ▪ Mountain States ▪ West Coast: San Andreas fault, California aqueduct (water supply) system ▪ Coal, oil, and natural gas deposits ▪ Agricultural crop regions ○ New York City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Park Avenue, Times Square, Wall Street, Central Park, Harlem, Greenwich Village 			