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2.1.E.5	criminal procedures—the balance between the rights of the accused and protection of the community and victims
2.1.E.6	equality—its historic and present meaning as a constitutional value
2.1.E.7	the rights of women under the Constitution
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2.1.F.2	Development of unwritten constitutional government under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson: cabinet, political parties, judicial review, executive and Congressional interpretation, lobbying; the Marshall Court (Marbury v. Madison, 1803, McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819, and Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824)
2.1.F.3	Establishing a stable political system
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2.2.B.1.c	Foreign immigration and nativist reactions (Jews; Irish mass starvation, 1845- 1850; Germans; 1848 refugees; Know Nothings)
2.2.B.1.d	Patterns of Southern development (growth of cotton cultivation, movement into the Old Southwest, women on plantations)
2.2.B.1.e	Life under slavery (slave laws; material conditions of life; women and children; religious and cultural expression; resistance)
2.2.B.2	Equal rights and justice: expansion of franchise; search for minority rights; expansion of slavery; abolitionist movement; the underground railroad; denial of Native American Indian rights and land ownership
2.2.B.2.a	Political democratization: national political nominating convention, secret ballot
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2.2.B.2.c.2	Native American cultural survival strategies (cultural adaptation, cultural revitalization movements, Pan-Indian movements, resistance)
2.2.B.2.c.3	The removal policy: Worcester v. Georgia, 1832
2.2.B.2.d	The birth of the American reform tradition (religious and secular roots; public schools; care for the physically disabled and the mentally ill; the problems of poverty and crime; antislavery; women's rights movement)
2.2.B.3	The great constitutional debates: states' rights versus federal supremacy (nullification); efforts to address slavery issue (Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, fugitive slave law, Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857); preservation of the Union
2.2.C	Territorial expansion through diplomacy, migration, annexation, and war; Manifest Destiny
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2.2.C.2	Exploring and settling the West (explorers, Lewis and Clark expedition, naturalists, trappers and traders, trailblazers, missionaries, pioneers, the Mormon Church)
2.2.C.3	The Spanish, Mexican, and Native American West
2.2.C.4	Motives for and implications of expansion and western settlement
2.2.C.5	Politics of western expansion (Manifest Destiny, the Texas and Oregon questions, the Mexican War)
2.2.C.6	Impact of western expansion upon Mexicans and Native Americans
2.2.D	The Constitution in jeopardy: The American Civil War
2.2.D.1	United States society divided

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2.2.D.1.a	Party disintegration and realignment and sectional polarization (Kansas-Nebraska Act, disintegration of the Whig Party and the rise of the Republican Party, Dred Scott decision, John Brown's raid)
2.2.D.1.b	Abraham Lincoln, the secession crisis, and efforts at compromise (Lincoln-Douglas debates, election of 1860, secession, compromise plans, Fort Sumter)
2.2.D.2	Wartime actions
2.2.D.2.a	Military strategy, major battles (Antietam, Gettysburg), and human toll
2.2.D.2.b	Impact of war on home front (civil liberties during the Civil War, women's roles)
2.2.D.2.c	Government policy during the war (wartime finances, creating a national currency, transcontinental railroad, Homestead Act)
2.2.D.2.d	Lincoln and Emancipation (the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address, African-American participation in the Civil War, the 13th Amendment)
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3.1.A.2	Congressional Reconstruction
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3.1.A.5	The reconstructed nation and shifting relationships between the federal government, state governments, and individual citizens
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3.1.C	The New South
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3.1.D	End of Reconstruction
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3.1.D.2	End of military occupation
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3.1.D.4	Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896: "separate but equal"
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3.1.E.3	On federal-state relations
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3.2.A.2	Organizational responses
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3.2.A.2.b	Incorporation
3.2.A.2.c	Capital concentration; consolidation
3.2.A.2.d	Expanding markets: national and international
3.2.A.2.e	Merchandising changes, department stores, mail order catalogs
3.2.B	Major areas of growth in business and industry
3.2.B.1	Transportation: railroads and automobiles; urban transportation
3.2.B.2	Building materials: steel
3.2.B.3	Energy sources: coal, oil, electricity
3.2.B.4	Communications: telegraph, telephone
3.2.C	Representative entrepreneurs: Case studies in concentrated wealth and effort (other personalities may be substituted; local examples of enterprise should also be used)
3.2.C.1	John D. Rockefeller: oil; Andrew Carnegie: steel; Ford: auto
3.2.C.2	Work ethic: Cotton Mather to Horatio Alger
3.2.C.3	Conflict between public good and private gain, e.g., use of resources
3.2.D	New business and government practices: Popular and government responses
3.2.D.1	Laissez-faire and government support; interpretation of 14th Amendment by Supreme Court
3.2.D.2	Railroad "pooling"; rate inequities (Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway v. Illinois, 1886); railroad regulation: state and national ICC.
3.2.D.3	Competition and absorption; mergers and trusts; Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890 (United States v. E.C. Knight, 1895)
3.2.E	Labor's response to economic change: Organize
3.2.E.1	Efforts at national labor unions: Knights of Labor (1869); AF of L (1881-1886); ILGWU (1900)
3.2.E.1.a	"Bread and butter" objectives
3.2.E.1.b	Unions and social issues (education)
3.2.E.1.c	Attitudes toward immigrants, African- Americans, women
3.2.E.1.d	Union leadership (Gompers, Debs)
3.2.E.2	Struggle and conflict
3.2.E.2.a	Major strikes: gains and losses— Homestead, Pullman (In Re Debs, 1895), Lawrence
3.2.E.2.b	Management's position
3.2.E.2.c	Weapons or tactics employed in disputes between labor and management
3.2.E.2.d	Attitude and role of government
3.2.F	Agrarian response to economic change: Organize and protest
3.2.F.1	The Grange movement as agrarian protest
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3.2.F.3	National government response: Interstate Commerce Act, 1887
3.3	ADJUSTING SOCIETY TO INDUSTRIALISM: AMERICAN PEOPLE AND PLACES
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3.3.A.1	Urban growth
3.3.A.1.a	Attractions: jobs, education, culture, public education system
3.3.A.1.b	Problems (slums, increased crime, inadequate water and sanitation services)
3.3.A.1.c	Skyscrapers and elevators; tenements and walk-ups

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3.3.A.1.d	Social Darwinism, increased class division, conspicuous consumption, social conscience, philanthropy
3.3.A.2	Work and workers
3.3.A.2.a	Factories and people—immigrant patterns of settlement
3.3.A.2.b	Geographic, economic, social, and political considerations
3.3.A.2.c	Working conditions: "wage slavery"
3.3.A.2.d	Living conditions: company towns and urban slums
3.3.A.2.e	The Great Migration: The migration of African-Americans to the North
3.3.A.3	Women, families, and work
3.3.A.3.a	Traditional roles—Victorian ideal and reality
3.3.A.3.b	Outside and inside their homes: double drudgery
3.3.A.3.c	Jobs for domestics, laundresses, and textile workers; technology brought jobs as telephone operators and typists
3.3.A.3.d	Emerging family patterns: two wage earners, broken homes
3.3.A.3.e	Problems of child labor, elderly, disabled, and African-American women
3.3.A.3.e.1	Case study: child labor
3.3.A.3.f	Role of religion in a pluralistic society
3.3.A.3.f.1	Religious tolerance develops slowly
3.3.A.3.f.2	Puritan beliefs and values influenced our historical development
3.3.A.3.f.3	Religion and party politics to 1896
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3.3.A.5	Art and literature (Mark Twain and penny dailies)
3.3.B	Immigration, 1850-1924
3.3.B.1	New sources: eastern/southern Europe; Asia—the "new ethnicity"
3.3.B.1.a	Case studies: Italian immigration, Chinese immigration (1850-1924, West to East migration), Russian/Jewish immigration
3.3.B.2	The impulses abroad
3.3.B.3	The attractions here: labor shortages, liberty, and freedoms
3.3.B.4	Urbanization: ghettos
3.3.B.5	"Americanization" process
3.3.B.6	Impacts on family, religion, education, and politics
3.3.B.7	Contributions to American society
3.3.B.7.a	Diversity of the United States population
3.3.C	Reactions to the "new" immigration
3.3.C.1	Cultural pluralism: assimilation (Americanization), acculturation ("melting pot" or cultural pluralism), or both
3.3.C.2	Nativist reactions: stereotyping and prejudice (1) Case study: Irish immigration
3.3.C.3	Impact on African-Americans and other established minorities
3.3.C.4	"Yellow Peril," West Coast restrictions
3.3.C.5	Literacy testing, 1917
3.3.C.6	The Red Scare
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3.3.D.1.b	Native American Indian nations; concept of oneness with the environment
3.3.D.1.c	The Homestead Act, 1862, and the settlement of the West
3.3.D.2	The impact of industrialization

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3.3.D.2.a	Improved transportation facilitated shipping of foodstuffs and migration of population
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3.3.D.2.c	Potential for investment: development of key urban centers
3.3.D.3	Native American Indians
3.3.D.3.a	Pressures of advancing white settlement: differing views of land use and ownership
3.3.D.3.b	Treaties and legal status
3.3.D.3.c	The Indian wars: 1850-1900
3.3.D.3.d	Legislating Indian life: reservations; Dawes Act (1887)
3.3.D.3.e	Indian civil rights laws—legal status of Native American Indians, 1887-1970: citizenship, 1924; self-government, 1934; self-determination, 1970
4	THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT: RESPONSES TO THE CHALLENGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION
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4.1.A.2	Effects of developing technologies and their social, ethical, and moral impacts
4.1.A.3	Struggle for fair standards of business operation and working conditions (Lochner v. New York, 1905; Muller v. Oregon, 1908)
4.1.A.4	Increasing inequities between wealth and poverty
4.1.A.5	Rising power and influence of the middle class
4.1.B	Progress: Social and economic reform and consumer protection
4.1.B.1	The "Muckrakers" and reform
4.1.B.1.a	Magazine writers (Steffens, Tarbell)
4.1.B.1.b	Novelists (Norris, Sinclair)
4.1.B.1.c	Legislation (Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906, Meat Inspection Act, 1906)
4.1.B.2	Other areas of concern
4.1.B.2.a	Social settlement movement and the problems of poverty (Jacob Riis, Jane Addams)
4.1.B.2.b	Women's rights and efforts for peace
4.1.B.2.b.1	The suffrage movement (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony); Seneca Falls
4.1.B.2.b.2	Beginnings of fight for birth control (Margaret Sanger)
4.1.B.2.b.3	Peace movement
4.1.B.2.c	The black movement and reform (Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois)
4.1.B.2.c.1	Formation of NAACP (1912)
4.1.B.2.c.2	Ida Wells (anti-lynching)
4.1.B.2.c.3	Marcus Garvey
4.1.B.2.d	Temperance/prohibition
4.1.B.2.e	Formation of Anti-Defamation League (1913)
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4.1.C.1	Emerging Progressive movement: political reform
4.1.C.1.a	Influence of America's urban middle class
4.1.C.1.b	Municipal and state reform
4.1.C.1.b.1	Municipal reform: response to urban problems
4.1.C.1.b.2	Sudden growth and needed services
4.1.C.1.c	Progressive state reform: e.g., Wisconsin (Robert LaFollette); New York (Theodore Roosevelt); Massachusetts (initiative, referendum, recall); economic, social, environmental reforms
4.1.C.2	Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal

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4.1.C.2.a	The stewardship theory of the Presidency
4.1.C.2.b	Legislation strengthening railroad regulation and consumer protection
4.1.C.2.c	"Trust-busting" court cases (Northern Securities Co. v. United States, 1904); rule of reason: Standard Oil
4.1.C.3	Conservation
4.1.C.3.a	Theodore Roosevelt's concern for nature, land, and resources
4.1.C.3.b	Federal legislation and projects: effects on states' limits
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4.1.C.4	Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom
4.1.C.4.a	Progressivism at its zenith; the 1912 election: Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson
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4.2.A.1.a.2	American attitudes toward international role
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4.2.A.1.b	Perry and the "opening" of Japan (1854)
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4.2.A.2.a	United States and China; the Chinese perspective (Boxer Rebellion)
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4.2.A.2.c	Acquisition of Hawaii
4.2.A.2.d	Naval bases: Samoa
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4.2.A.4.d	Taft and dollar diplomacy
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4.2.B.1	United States involvement
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4.2.C.3	Schenck v. United States, 1919; clear and present danger doctrine
4.2.C.4	Red Scare, 1918-1919
4.2.D	The search for peace and arms control: 1914-1930
4.2.D.1	The peace movement: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
4.2.D.2	War aims: The Fourteen Points
4.2.D.3	Treaty of Versailles: Wilson's role
4.2.D.4	League of Nations: Henry Cabot Lodge and the United States Senate rejection
4.2.D.5	Washington Naval Disarmament Conference (1920s)
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7.1.A.5	Nature of employment (agriculture to industry to service)
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7.5.B.2.c.3	Toxic waste
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7.5.B.3.a	Fall of South Vietnam, 1975
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7.5.B.3.c	Middle East mediation: Camp David Accords
7.5.B.3.d	The Afghanistan invasion: Olympics and grain—diplomatic weapons
7.5.B.3.e	Iranian hostage crisis: 1979-1981
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