

Grade 11- United States History and Government
1st Marking Period Curriculum Map

Content	Standard	Theme
– Geography	3	Places and Regions
1. The Physical/Cultural settings in the Americas	1	
a. Size and location		
b. Major zones/areas		Physical Systems
A. Climate Zones		
B. Vegetation Zones		
C. Agricultural Zones		
D. Natural Resources		
c. Factors that shaped the identity of the United States		Physical Systems
A. Major Mountain Ranges		
B. Major River Systems		
C. Great Plains		
D. Atlantic/Pacific Oceans		
E. Coastlines		
F. Climate		
G. Abundance of Natural Resources		
d. Barriers to expansion/development		Physical Systems
A. Climate		
B. Mountain Ranges		
C. Arid Lands		
D. Great Plains		
2. Role/influence of geography on historical/cultural development	5	Environment Human Systems
a. Influence on Early native American Indians		
b. Influence of Colonization patterns and colonial development		
c. Territorial expansion		
d. Impact during Wartime		
e. Effect of Location on United States Foreign Policy		
3. Geographic Issues Today	3	Science and Technology
a. Waste Disposal		
b. Water/Air Pollution		
c. Shifting Population		
d. Energy Usage		
e. Urban Problems/ Challenges		Human Systems

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. Native American Governmental Systems C. Colonial slavery (evolution and variation of slavery in Chesapeake, South Carolina and Georgia, lower Mississippi Valley, Middle colonies, and North; Slave Resistance; influence of Africa and African-American culture upon colonial culture; contradictions between slavery and emerging ideals of freedom and liberty) D. Freedom of the press, the Zenger case E. Salutary neglect, rights of English citizens in America d. The Revolutionary War and the Declaration of Independence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Causes of the Revolution B. Revolutionary Ideology (republican principles, Natural Rights) C. Revolutionary Leaders: Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry D. Slavery, African-Americans, and the outcome of the American Revolution (African American role in the Revolution, growth of the “free black” population) e. New York State Constitution based on Republican principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. New York State Constitution B. State Constitution (ratification by the people, unicameral versus bicameral legislatures, branches of government) C. Guaranteed Religious Liberty (disestablishment of churches, the growth of religious pluralism) D. The abolition of slavery in the North f. Articles of Confederation g. Northwest Ordinance 2. Constitutional Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Representation Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Framers of the Constitution (James Madison) B. Plans of Government (Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Connecticut Plan) b. Conflict and Compromise: seeking effective institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Protecting liberty against abuse and power B. Power Separated and Balanced C. The Constitution, slavery, and fear of tyrannical powers of government c. The document: structure of government d. Ratification 		<p>Civic Values Change</p> <p>Civic Values</p> <p>Government</p> <p>Civic Values</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Federalist Papers – a New York activity with widespread influence B. The debate: Federalist and Anti-Federalist argument 3. The Bill of Rights 4. Basic structure and functions: three branches and their operation 5. Basic Constitutional Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National powers – limits and potentials b. Federalism – balance between nation and state c. The judiciary – interpreter of the constitution or shaper of public policy d. Civil liberties – protecting individual liberties from governmental abuses; the balance between government and the individual e. Criminal procedures – the balance between the rights of the accused and the protection of the community and victims f. Equality – its historic and present meaning as a constitutional value g. The rights of women under the constitution h. The rights of ethnic and racial groups under the constitution i. Presidential powers in wartime and in foreign affairs j. The separation of powers and the capacity to govern k. Avenues of representation l. Property rights and economic policy m. Constitutional change and flexibility 6. Implementing the new constitutional principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Creating domestic stability through sound financial policies: Hamilton’s Financial Plans b. Development of unwritten constitutional government under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Cabinet B. Political Parties C. Judicial review D. Executive and congressional interpretation E. Lobbying F. The Marshall Court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Marbury vs. Madison (1803) 2) McCulloch vs. Maryland (1819) 3) Gibbons vs. Ogden (1824) c. Establishing a stable political System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Federalist and Republican parties (Philosophies of Hamilton and Jefferson) 		<p>Government</p> <p>Diversity</p> <p>Government</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. Suppressing dissent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Whiskey Rebellion 2) The Alien and Sedition acts d. Neutrality and national security, Washington through Monroe: Foreign Affairs, establishing boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Neutrality: A key element of American foreign policy – influence of geography B. A new nation in a world at war C. Economic pressures as a tool of diplomacy D. The failure of Republican diplomacy: War of 1812 (significance of the War for Native American Indians, Spain, the growth of industry) E. Monroe Doctrine 		Foreign Policy
<p>IIB – The Constitution Tested: Nationalism and Sectionalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Factors unifying the United States, 1789 – 1861 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The first and second two party systems b. The market economy and interstate commerce c. The Marshall Court 2. Constitutional Stress and Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Developing sectional differences and philosophies of government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The growth of urban and industrial patterns of life in North America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The transportation Revolution (Erie canal, rise of the port of New York, New York City’s rise as a trade and manufacturing center) 2) The introduction of the factory system 3) Working conditions 4) Women and work 5) Urban problems B. Middle-class and Working-class life in the pre-Civil War North (Families, Gender Roles, schooling, childhood, living conditions, status of free blacks) C. Foreign immigration and nativist reactions (Jews; Irish mass starvation, 1845 – 1850; Germans; 1848 refugees; Know Nothings) D. Patterns of Southern Development (growth of cotton cultivation, movement into the old Southwest, women on plantations) 	1,4,5	Diversity Government Factors of production Immigration and Migration Diversity

