



Bringing History to Life™

Michigan K-12 Social Studies Standards and Content Expectations ***Redlining and the Walls of Prejudice in the African American Experience - Birwood Wall, Detroit - 1941***

UNITED STATES HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

6.1 Growth of an Industrial and Urban America

6.1.1 Factors in the American Second Industrial Revolution – analyze the factors that enabled the United States to become a major industrial power, including:

- the organizational revolution.
- the economic policies of government and industrial leaders.
- the advantages of physical geography.
- the increase in labor through immigration and migration.
- the growing importance of the automobile industry.

6.1.3 Urbanization – explain the causes and consequences of urbanization, including:

- the location and expansion of major urban centers and their link to industry and trade.
- internal migration, including the Great Migration.
- the development of cities divided by race, ethnicity, and class, as well as the resulting tensions among and within groups.
- different perspectives about the immigrant experience.

6.2 Becoming a World Power Describe and analyze the major changes – both positive and negative – in the role the United States played in world affairs after the Civil War, and explain the causes and consequences of this changing role.

6.2.2 World War I – explain the causes of World War I, the reasons for American neutrality and eventual entry into the war, and America's role in shaping the course of the war.

6.2.3 Domestic Impact of World War I – analyze the domestic impact of World War I on the growth of the government, the expansion of the economy, the restrictions on civil liberties, the expansion of women's suffrage, and on internal migration. Examples may include but are not limited to: War Industries Board, the growth of anti-immigrant sentiments, the Sedition Act, the Red Scare, the Palmer Raids.

6.3 Progressive Era

6.3.1 Describe the extent to which industrialization and urbanization between 1895 and 1930 created the need for progressive reform.

6.3.2 Analyze the social, political, economic, and cultural changes that occurred during the Progressive Era.

6.3.3 Evaluate the historical impact of the Progressive Era with regard to governmental and industrial reforms.

6.3.4 Women's Suffrage – Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women's rights, including the work of important leaders and the eventual ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

7.1 Growing Crisis of Industrial Capitalism and Responses

7.1.1 The Twenties – explain and evaluate the significance of the social, cultural, and political changes and tensions in the “Roaring Twenties.”

7.1.2 Causes and Consequences of the Great Depression – explain and evaluate the multiple causes and consequences of the Great Depression.

7.1.3 The New Deal Era – explain and evaluate President Franklin Roosevelt's policies and tactics during the New Deal era.

7.2 World War II

7.2.3 Impact of World War II on American Life – analyze the changes in American life brought about by U.S. participation in World War II.

8.2 Domestic Policies

8.2.1 Demographic Changes – use population data to produce and analyze maps that show the major changes in population distribution and spatial patterns and density, including the Baby Boom, new immigration, suburbanization, reverse migration of African-Americans to the South, the Indian Relocation Act of 1956, and the flow of population to the Sunbelt.

8.2.2 Policy Concerning Domestic Issues – analyze major domestic issues in the post-World War II era and the policies designed to meet the challenges.

8.2.3 Comparing Domestic Policies – focusing on causes, programs, and impacts, compare and contrast President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal initiatives, President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs, and President Ronald Reagan's market-based domestic policies.

8.2.4 Domestic Conflicts and Tensions – analyze and evaluate the competing perspectives and controversies among Americans generated by U.S. Supreme Court decisions, the Vietnam War, the environmental movement, the movement for Civil Rights (See U.S. History Standards 8.3) and the constitutional crisis generated by the Watergate scandal.

8.3 Examine and analyze the Civil Rights Movement using key events, people, and organizations.

8.3.1 Civil Rights Movement – analyze key events, ideals, documents, and organizations in the struggle for African-American civil rights.

9.3 Policy Debates

9.3.1 Make a persuasive argument on a public policy issue, and justify the position with evidence from historical antecedents and precedents, and Democratic Values or Constitutional Principles.

Civics Content Expectations

C3.1 Structure, Functions, Powers, and Limits of Federal Government

C – 3.1.7 Identify and explain how Supreme Court decisions and provisions in the U.S. Constitution have impacted the power of the federal government.

C – 3.2.3 Describe how state, local, and tribal governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of people residing in their jurisdiction(s).

C4.2 Extensions of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

C – 4.2.2 Explain how significant historical events, including but not limited to the suffrage movements and the civil rights movements, resulted in changes to the interpretation of and Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

C – 4.2.3 Using the Fourteenth Amendment, describe the impact of the doctrine of incorporation, due process of law, and equal protection of law on the articulation and extension of rights.

C 5.2 U.S. Role in International Institutions and Affairs

C – 5.2.1 Analyze the influence and impact of U.S. political, economic, technological, and cultural developments on countries and people around the world.

C – 5.2.2 Analyze how international political, economic, technological, and cultural developments impact U.S. institutions and individuals.

C 6.1 Citizenship in the United States of America

C – 6.1.2 Explain how the United States has limited and expanded citizenship over time.

C – 6.3.2 Explain how informed members of society influence civic life.

C6.4 Civic Inquiry, Public Policy, Civic Action, and Public Discourse

C – 6.4.1 Explain and evaluate how people, individually or collectively, seek to bring the United States closer to its Democratic Values.

C – 6.4.2 Identify, discuss, and analyze methods individuals and/or groups have chosen to attempt social and legal change. Assess the effects of civil disobedience, social movements, demonstrations, protests on society and law.

C – 6.4.4 Equip students with the skills and knowledge to explore multiple pathways for knowledgeable, civic engagement through simulations and/or real- world opportunities for involvement.

Economics Content Expectations

1.1 Individual, Business, and Government Decision Making

1.1.1 Scarcity, Choice, Opportunity Costs, Incentives – using examples, explain how scarcity, choice, opportunity costs, and incentives affect decisions made by households, businesses, and governments.

1.1.2 Entrepreneurship – analyze the risks and rewards of entrepreneurship and associate the functions of entrepreneurs with alleviating problems associated with scarcity.

1.1.3 Marginal Analysis – weigh marginal benefits and marginal costs in decision making.

1.2 Competitive Markets

1.2.1 Institutions – describe the roles of various economic institutions and purposes they serve in a market economy.

1.2.2 Market Structures – identify the characteristics of perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, and monopoly market structures.

1.4 Role of Government in the Market

1.4.1 Public Policy and the Market – analyze the impact of a change in public policy on consumers, producers, workers, savers, and investors.

2.1 Understanding National Markets

2.1.1 Circular Flow and the National Economy – using the concept of circular flow, analyze the roles of and relationship between households, business firms, and government in the economy of the United States.

2.2 Role of Government in the U.S. Economy

2.2.2 Government Revenue and Services – evaluate the ways in which the federal government generates revenue on consumption, income, and wealth, and uses that revenue to supply government services and public goods, and protect property rights.

4.1 Decision Making

4.1.2 Buying Goods And Services – describe the factors that consumers may consider when purchasing a good or service, including the costs, benefits, and the role of government in obtaining the information.

4.1.6 Protecting and Insuring – assess the financial risk of lost income, assets, health, or identity, and determine if a person should accept the risk exposure, reduce risk, or transfer the risk to others by paying a fee now to avoid the possibility of a larger loss later.