

History and Geography (Grades 6-8) Correlation of Core Knowledge® and The Gilder Lehrman Institute

Grade	<i>Core Knowledge Sequence</i>	Resources from the Gilder Lehrman Institute
Grade 7	<p>I. America Becomes a World Power</p> <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.” 	<p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>The United States Becomes a World Power http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module13/index.html</p>
Grade 7	<p>II. World War I: “The Great War,” 1914-1918</p> <p>A. 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: Bismarck 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, 	<p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>World War I http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module16/index.html</p> <p>Online Exhibitions</p> <p>Battle Lines: Letters from America’s Wars http://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/battlelines/index_good.html</p>

Grade	Core Knowledge Sequence	Resources from the Gilder Lehrman Institute
	<p>Lawrence of Arabia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, concept of collective security <p>B. Geography of Western and Central Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountains: Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Pyrenees Danube and Rhine Rivers Seas: Adriatic, Aegean, Baltic, Black, Mediterranean, North • Population and natural resources, acid rain damage • 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 also includes Finland and 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- 	

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	<p>Protestant strife Ireland: Dublin (review from grade 6: famine of 1840s, mass emigration)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alps, Mont Blanc Seine and Rhone Rivers Bay of Biscay, Strait of Dover Corsica (island) Major cities: Paris, Lyon, Marseilles • Belgium, Netherlands (Holland), and Luxembourg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities: Brussels (Belgium), Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague (Netherlands) • Germany <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) 	
Grade 7	<p>IV. America from the Twenties to the New Deal</p> <p>A. 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 	<p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>The 1920s http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module17/index.html</p> <p>The Great Depression http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module18/index.html</p> <p>History Now</p>

Grade	Core Knowledge Sequence	Resources from the Gilder Lehrman Institute
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 B. The Great Depression <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 C. Roosevelt and the New Deal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franklin Delano Roosevelt: “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself” Eleanor Roosevelt • The New Deal 	<p>Issue 16: 6/2008: Books That Changed History http://www.historynow.org/06_2008/index.html</p> <p>The West: People, Places, Politics (History in a Box) (Forthcoming)</p> <p>Units correlated TBD</p>

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	<p>Growth of unions: John L. Lewis and the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations), A. Philip Randolph, Memorial Day Massacre</p> <p>New social welfare programs: Social Security</p> <p>New regulatory agencies: Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor Relations Board</p> <p>Tennessee Valley Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roosevelt’s use of executive power: “Imperial Presidency”, “court packing” 	
<p>Grade 7</p>	<p>V. World War II</p> <p>A. The Rise of Totalitarianism in Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mussolini establishes fascism Attack on 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 <i>Lebensraum</i> (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 <p>B. World War II in Europe and at Home, 1939-45</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler defies Versailles Treaty: reoccupation of 	<p>History Now</p> <p>Issue 14: 12/2007: World War II http://www.historynow.org/12_2007/index.html</p> <p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>World War II http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module19/index.html</p> <p>Online Exhibitions</p> <p>Battle Lines: Letters from America’s Wars http://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/battlelines/index_good.html</p>

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	<p>Rhineland, <i>Anschluss</i>, annexation of Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeasement: Munich Agreement, “peace in our time” • Soviet-Nazi Nonaggression Pact • <i>Blitzkrieg</i>: 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 <p>C. 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, 	

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	<p>invasion of Manchuria, Rape of Nanking Japanese-Soviet neutrality treaty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 	
<p>Grade 7</p>	<p>VI. Geography of the United States</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), 	<p>The West: People, Places, Politics (History in a Box) (Forthcoming)</p> <p>Units correlated TBD</p> <p>History Now</p> <p>Issue 9: 9/2006: The American West http://www.historynow.org/09_2006/index.html</p> <p>Issue 11: 3/2007: American Cities http://www.historynow.org/03_2007/index.html</p> <p>Issue 12: 6/2007: The Age of Exploration http://www.historynow.org/06_2007/index.html</p>

Grade	Core Knowledge Sequence	Resources from the Gilder Lehrman Institute
	<p>Washington, D. C., Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, Madison Avenue, Park Avenue, Times Square, Wall Street Central Park, Harlem, Greenwich Village 	
Grade 8	<p>II. The Cold War</p> <p>A. Origins of the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-WWII devastation in Europe, Marshall Plan, Bretton Woods Conference • Western fear of communist expansion, Soviet fear of capitalist influences • Truman Doctrine, policy of containment of communism 	<p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>Postwar America http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module20/index.html</p> <p>Document Booklets</p> <p>The Cold War (forthcoming)</p>

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	<p>Formation of NATO, Warsaw Pact The “Iron Curtain” (Churchill) Berlin Airlift Eastern European resistance, Hungarian Revolution, Berlin Wall, Prague Spring</p> <p>B. The Korean War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inchon, Chinese entry, removal of MacArthur • Partition of Korea, truce line near the 38th Parallel <p>C. America in the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McCarthyism, House Unamerican Activities Committee, “witch hunts” Hollywood Blacklist Spy cases: Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg • The Eisenhower Years Secret operations, CIA, FBI counterespionage, J. Edgar Hoover, U-2 incident Soviet Sputnik satellite, “Missile Gap”, Yuri Gagarin Eisenhower’s farewell speech, the “military-industrial complex” • The Kennedy Years, “Ask not what your country can do for you . . .” Attack on organized crime, Robert F. Kennedy Cuban Missile Crisis, Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs invasion Nuclear deterrence, “mutual assured destruction,” Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Kennedy assassination in 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald, Warren Commission • Space exploration, U.S. moon landing, Neil Armstrong • American culture in the ’50s and ’60s Levittown and the rise of the suburban lifestyle, automobile-centered city planning Influence of television Baby Boom generation, rock and roll, Woodstock festival, 26th Amendment 	

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Grade 8	<p>III. The Civil Rights Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, doctrine of “separate but equal” “Jim Crow” laws • Post-war steps toward desegregation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in baseball Truman desegregates Armed Forces Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem congressman Integration of public schools: <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954), Thurgood Marshall • Montgomery Bus Boycott, Rosa Parks • Southern “massive resistance” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal troops open schools in Little Rock, Arkansas Murder of Medgar Evers Alabama Governor George Wallace “stands in schoolhouse door” • Nonviolent challenges to segregation: “We shall overcome” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woolworth lunch counter sit-ins Freedom riders, CORE Black voter registration drives Martin Luther King, Jr. Southern Christian Leadership Conference March on Washington, “I have a dream” speech “Letter from Birmingham Jail” Selma to Montgomery March • President Johnson and the civil rights movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Society, War on Poverty, Medicare Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, affirmative action • African American militance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malcolm X Black Power, Black Panthers Watts and Newark riots • Assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy 	<p>American History: Elementary School Edition (History in a Box)</p> <p>Unit: The Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>History Now</p> <p>Issue 8: 6/2006: The Civil Rights Movement http://www.historynow.org/06_2006/index.html</p> <p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>The Tumultuous 1960s http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module21/index.html</p> <p>Document Booklets</p> <p>The Civil Rights Movement (forthcoming)</p> <p>Online Exhibitions</p> <p>Freedom: A History of US http://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/online/index.html</p> <p>The Dred Scott Decision and its Bitter Legacy http://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/online/scott/index.html</p> <p>CD-ROM</p> <p>Freedom: A History of US</p>

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Grade 8	<p>IV. The Vietnam War and the Rise of Social Activism</p> <p>A. The Vietnam War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Indochina War: Dien Bien Phu, Ho Chi Minh, Viet Cong • Domino Theory • U.S. takes charge of the war, Special Forces, Tonkin Gulf Resolution • Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre • Antiwar protests, Kent State, The Pentagon Papers, “hawks” and “doves” • American disengagement, Nixon’s “Vietnamization” policy, Kissinger, War Powers Act • Watergate scandal, resignation of Nixon • Vietnam, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) <p>B. Social and Environmental Activism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminist movement, “women’s liberation” Betty Friedan, National Organization for Women Roe v. Wade Failure of the Equal Rights Amendment • Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers • American Indian Movement Second Wounded Knee Federal recognition of Indian right to self-determination • Emergence of environmentalism Rachel Carson, <i>Silent Spring</i> Environmental Protection Agency, Endangered Species Act, Clean Air and Water Acts Disasters such as Love Canal, Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, Exxon Valdez 	<p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>The Tumultuous 1960s http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module21/index.html</p> <p>The Vietnam War http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module22/index.html</p>
Grade 8	<p>VII. Civics: The Constitution—Principles and Structure of American Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the U.S. Constitution James Madison Founders’ view of human nature 	<p>The Supreme Court: People, Places, Politics (History in a Box) (Forthcoming)</p> <p>The Founding Era: People, Places, Politics (History in a Box)</p> <p>American History: Elementary School Edition (History in a Box)</p>

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	<p>Concept of popular sovereignty, the Preamble Rule of law Separation of powers Checks and balances Enumeration of powers Separation of church and state Civilian control of the military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill of Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments protecting individual rights from infringement (1-3) Amendments protecting those accused of crimes (5-8), Miranda ruling Amendments reserving powers to the people and states (9 and 10) Amendment process Amendments 13 and 19 • Legislative branch: role and powers of Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative and representative duties Structure of the Congress, committee system, how a bill is passed Budget authority, “power of the purse” Power to impeach the president or federal judge • Executive branch: role and powers of the presidency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief executive, cabinet departments, executive orders Chief diplomat, commander-in-chief of the armed forces Chief legislator, sign laws into effect, recommend laws, veto power Appointment power, cabinet officers, federal judges • Judiciary: Supreme Court as Constitutional interpreter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose construction (interpretation) vs. strict construction of U.S. Constitution Concepts of due process of law, equal protection <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, principle of judicial review of federal law, Chief Justice John Marshall 	<p>Unit: Making of a Nation</p> <p>History Now</p> <p>Issue 1: 9/2004: Elections http://www.historynow.org/09_2004/index.html</p> <p>Issue 13: 9/2007: The Constitution http://www.historynow.org/09_2007/index.html</p> <p>Issue 15: 4/2008: The Supreme Court http://www.historynow.org/04_2008/index.html</p> <p>Online Modules on Major Topics in American History</p> <p>The Constitution http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/module2/index.html</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton: People, Places, Politics (History in a Box)</p> <p>Document Booklets</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton and the Creation of the United States</p> <p>CD-ROM</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton: The Man Who Made Modern America</p> <p>Traveling Exhibitions</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton: The Man Who Made Modern America Freedom: A History of US http://www.gilderlehrman.org/institute/public_traveling.html</p>

