

# Louisiana State Standards for Social Studies

Correlated to resources from The Catholic Textbook Project

This document uses content topics matched to chapters and/or page references in Catholic Textbook Project resources.

LA Student Standards		CTP Proposed Resource
5th Grade	World History	From Sea to Shining Sea
6th Grade	U.S. History (precolonial era to Constitutional Convention)	All Ye Lands
7th Grade	U.S. History (early 1800s to Reconstruction)	Light to the Nations II
8th Grade	U.S. History (Reconstruction through present day)	The American Venture

LA standards indicate a year of standards for World History and three years to cover listed topics of United States History during the middle school grades. A possible schedule for covering the topics in an alternative order is listed above. Students would have two years (using ***From Sea to Shining Sea*** and ***The American Venture***) devoted to United States History, covering all listed standards with some limitations (contemporary topics and Louisiana-focused history topics can be built towards). The content topics for World History would be covered by ***All Ye Lands*** and ***Light to the Nations II: The Making of the Modern World***. ***Light to the Nations II*** is particularly well-suited for covering the WWII era standards, which stretch beyond the scope of most U.S. History textbooks. Utilizing this schedule would provide students with a robust formation in History, while remaining keyed-in to the Department of Education social studies standards.

# Louisiana Student Standards for Social Studies, Grades 5–8

Presented below are the Student Standards for Social Studies (selected for History topics) and correlated with topic references in our textbooks.

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
5.8	Describe the origin and spread of major world religions as they developed throughout history.		Broad standard: see especially Chs 6, 7, 10, 12			
5.9	Describe the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of Europe during the Middle Ages. a. Identify and locate geographic features of Europe, including the Alps, Atlantic Ocean, North European Plain, English Channel, Ural Mountains and the Mediterranean Sea.		Ch 8 168–172			
	b. Describe the role of monasteries in the preservation of knowledge and the spread of the Catholic Church throughout Europe.		Ch 6 137–138, 143–145			
	c. Explain how Charlemagne shaped and defined medieval Europe, including the creation of the Holy Roman Empire, and the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the Empire.		Ch 8 173–174			
	d. Describe the development of feudalism and manorialism and their role in the medieval European economy.		Ch 8 180–184			
	e. Describe the significance of the Magna Carta, including limiting the power of the monarch, the rule of law, and the right to trial by jury. f. Explain how the Crusades affected Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe.		Ch 8 194			
	g. Describe the economic and social effects of the spread of the Black Death (Bubonic Plague) from Central Asia to China, the Middle East, and Europe, and its effect on the global population. h. Describe the significance of the Hundred Years' War, including the roles of Henry V in shaping English culture and language and Joan of Arc in promoting a peaceful end to the war.		Ch 8 204–205			

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
5.10	Describe the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of Southwest Asia and North Africa. a. Identify and locate the geographic features of Southwest Asia and North Africa, including the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea.		Ch 7 148			
	b. Describe the diffusion of Islam, its culture, and the Arabic language throughout North Africa and Southwest Asia. c. Summarize the contributions of Islamic scholars in the areas of art, medicine, science, and mathematics.		Ch 7 153–162, 164–167			
	Describe the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of Medieval West African Kingdoms. a. Identify and locate the geographic features of West Africa, including the Atlantic Ocean, Niger River, Djenne, the Sahara, Gulf of Guinea, and Timbuktu.		Ch 13 299–305			
5.11	b. Describe the growth of the kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cities such as Djenne and Timbuktu as centers of trade, culture, and learning. c. Describe the role of the Trans-Saharan caravan trade in the changing religious and cultural characteristics of West Africa and in the exchange of salt, gold, and enslaved people.		Ch 13 305–322			
	Describe the origins, accomplishments, and geographic diffusion of the Renaissance as well as the historical developments of the Protestant Reformation and Scientific Revolution. a. Explain how the location of the Italian Peninsula affected the movement of resources, knowledge, and culture throughout Italy's independent trade cities. b. Identify the importance of Florence, Italy and the Medici Family in the early stages of the Renaissance. c. Explain the development of Renaissance art, including the significance of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, William Shakespeare, and systems of patronage. d. Explain how Johannes Gutenberg's printing press affected the growth of literacy and diffusion of knowledge.		Ch 9 207–227		Intro 1–20 Ch 1 21–40	
5.12	e. Explain the significant causes of the Protestant Reformation, including the selling of indulgences and Martin Luther's 95 Theses.		Ch 9 213–214	Ch 17 443–482		
	f. Compare and contrast heliocentric and geocentric theories of the Greeks (geocentric) and Copernicus (heliocentric).			Intro 2–21		
	g. Describe Galileo Galilei's theories and improvement of scientific tools, including the telescope and microscope.			Intro 2–21		

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
5.13	Describe the geographic, political, economic, and cultural structures of Indigenous civilizations of the Americas. a. Identify and locate the geographic features of the Americas, including the Andes Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Great Plains, Pacific Ocean Mountains, Gulf of Mexico, Rocky Mountains, Atlantic Ocean, Mississippi River, Amazon River, South America, Caribbean Sea, North America, Yucatan Peninsula, and the Central Mexican Plateau.		Ch 15 347–351 Ch 16 373–377			
	b. Explain the effects of geographic features on Indigenous North American cultures (Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including clothing, housing, and agriculture. c. Describe the existence of diverse networks of Indigenous North American cultures, including varied languages, customs, and economic and political structures.		Ch 15 347–357			
	d. Explain the effects of geographic features and climate on the agricultural practices and settlement of the Aztec and Inca civilizations. e. Explain how the Aztec built and controlled a powerful empire that covered much of what is now central Mexico. f. Describe Aztec religious beliefs and how they were linked to the traditions of the society. g. Describe Tenochtitlán and the surrounding landscape, including aqueducts, massive temples, and chinampa agriculture. h. Identify Moctezuma II and describe features of his reign.		Ch 16 377–381, 384–385			
	i. Explain how the Inca built and organized their empire and how Inca engineers overcame challenges presented by the geography of the land. j. Explain how the Inca kept their empire together without a written language.		Ch 16 378–381			
	Analyze the motivations for the movement of people from Europe to the Americas and describe the effects of exploration by Europeans. a. Analyze why European countries were motivated to explore the world, including religion, political rivalry, and economic gain. b. Identify the significance of the voyages and routes of discovery of the following explorers by their sponsoring country: England: Henry Hudson; France: Jacques Cartier; Portugal: Vasco da Gama, Bartolomeu Dias; Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando de Soto, Ferdinand Magellan, and Amerigo Vespucci. c. Describe Prince Henry the Navigator’s influence on exploration, voyages, cartographic improvements, and tools related to exploration, including the compass, caravel, and astrolabe.		Ch 16 381–390	Intro 1–21		Ch 1 1–22
d. Describe how the Aztec and Inca empires were eventually defeated by Spanish conquistadors. e. Explain the impact of the Columbian Exchange on people, plants, animals, technology, culture, ideas, and diseases among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and examine the major effects on each continent. f. Explain how Spanish colonization introduced Christianity, the mission system, and the encomienda system to the Americas as well as the transition to African slavery.		Ch 16 383–393			Ch 1 4–7	

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
5.14	g. Describe the development of the transatlantic slave trade and the experiences of enslaved people in the Americas.		Ch 12 314			Ch 2 30
6.8	Analyze European exploration and colonization of North America. a. Explain the significance of the land claims made in North America by European powers after 1600, including England, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden and their effects on Native Americans. b. Compare and contrast the motivations, challenges, and achievements related to exploration and settlement of North America by the British, Dutch, French, and Spanish, including the search for wealth, freedom, and a new life.		Ch 1 1–34 Ch 2 25–44 Ch 3 45–68 Ch 4 69–90 Ch 5 91–99	Ch 15 351–357		Ch 2 23–40
6.9	Analyze the development of the settlements and colonies in the late sixteenth century through the seventeenth century. a. Explain the importance of the founding and development of Jamestown, including representative government established through the House of Burgesses, private ownership of land, introduction of slavery, and arrival of women and families. b. Explain the importance of the founding and development of the Plymouth settlement, including practice of self-government established by the Mayflower Compact, religious freedom, and contributions of Native Americans, including Chief Massasoit and Squanto, the leadership of William Bradford. c. Compare and contrast the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies, including their physical geography, religion, education, economy, and government. d. Explain the contributions of key individuals and groups to the foundation of the colonies, including Pilgrims, Puritans, Quakers, John Smith, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, William Penn, Edward Winslow, William Bradford, John Winthrop, John Rolfe, and Pocahontas. e. Identify the locations of the colonies and lands inhabited by Native Americans, and explain how location, environment, and resources affected changes and development over time. f. Analyze the causes, interactions, and consequences related to triangular trade, including the forced migration of Africans through the transatlantic trade of enslaved people and experiences of the Middle Passage. g. Explain the experiences and perspectives of various people groups living in colonial North America, including large landowners, farmers, artisans, women, children, indentured servants, enslaved people, and Native Americans. h. Analyze cooperation, competition, and conflict among groups in North America from the late 1500s to the mid-1700s, including Dutch, English, French, Spanish, and Native Americans including the 1621 Autumn Harvest Celebration, French and Native American trade of fur, Bacon's Rebellion, and King Philip's (Metacom) War.	Ch 5 99–120	Ch 15 351–353			Ch 2 23–40

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
6.10	<p>Analyze the growth and development of colonial Louisiana.</p> <p>a. Explain the significance of events that influenced pre-colonial and colonial Louisiana, including the founding of Natchitoches and New Orleans, the Treaty of Fontainebleau, and the Third Treaty of San Ildefonso.</p> <p>b. Describe the factors that influenced migration within and to Louisiana by various groups, including French, Spanish, Africans, Acadians, Germans, Canary Islanders/Islenos, and Haitians, and explain how individuals and groups interacted and contributed to the development of Louisiana.</p> <p>c. Describe the characteristics of colonial Louisiana, including physical geography, climate, economic activities, culture and customs, and government, and analyze their importance to the growth and development of Louisiana.</p> <p>d. Explain the influence of France and Spain on government in Louisiana, with an emphasis on the Napoleonic Code, the Code Noir, and the contributions of Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, John Law, King Louis XIV, and Alejandro O'Reilly.</p> <p>e. Describe the contributions and achievements of Gens de Couleur Libres in colonial Louisiana.</p>	Ch 6 121–126				Ch 2 serves as bridge
6.11	<p>Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.</p> <p>a. Analyze the historical and religious factors that influenced the development of government in the United States, including those from ancient Greece; the Roman Republic; the Judeo-Christian tradition; English rule of law and the Magna Carta; Enlightenment philosophies; and the Great Awakening.</p>	Suppl Ch 464–466				Ch 3 41–58
	<p>b. Explain the causes and effects of the French and Indian War.</p> <p>c. Analyze the role and importance of key events and developments leading to the American Revolution, including end of Salutary Neglect by King George III, French and Indian War, Proclamation of 1763, Acts of 1764–1773 (Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act), Boston Massacre and the death of Crispus Attucks, Boston Tea Party, Coercive (Intolerable) Acts, First Continental Congress, Restraining Acts, the seizure of firearms, and Second Continental Congress.</p> <p>d. Explain how key ideas expressed in historical works influenced the American Revolution, including “taxation without representation is tyranny” (James Otis), John Dickinson’s Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, Patrick Henry’s “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death” speech, Thomas Paine’s Common Sense, and the Declaration of Independence: “all men are created equal, ... endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, ... among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness,” and “the consent of the governed.”</p> <p>e. Explain efforts to mobilize support for the American Revolution by individuals and groups, including the Minutemen and Committees of Correspondence and Sons of Liberty (Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere).</p> <p>f. Compare and contrast viewpoints of Loyalists and Patriots, and evaluate their arguments for and against independence from Britain.</p>	Ch 6 129–136 Ch 7 137–157				Ch 3 41–58

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
6.11	<p>g. Compare and contrast the American colonies and British in the American Revolution, including leadership, military power, recruitment, alliances, population, and resources, and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>h. Explain the significance and outcome of key battles and turning points during the American Revolution, including the Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775), creation of the Continental Army and appointment of George Washington as Commander in Chief (1775), Battles of Trenton and Princeton (1776–1777), Battle of Saratoga (1777), encampment at Valley Forge (1777–1778), Franco-American alliance (1778), Battle of Yorktown (1781), and the Treaty of Paris of 1783.</p>	Ch 8 158–185				Ch 4 59–76
	i. Explain the contributions of women to the American Revolution, including those of Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis-Warren, Mary Ludwig Hays, Deborah Sampson, Phillis Wheatly, and Betsy Ross.					Ch 4 69
	j. Explain the role of Spain and Spanish colonial Louisiana during the American Revolution and effects of the conflict on the colony, including the roles of Bernardo de Galvez, Battle of Lake Pontchartrain (1779), and Battle of Baton Rouge (1779).	Ch 8 serves as bridge				Ch 4 59–76
	k. Explain the role of espionage during the American Revolution, including the actions of spies for the colonies (Nathan Hale, Culper Spy Ring, John Clark, Enoch Crosby, Nancy Hart, and James Armistead Lafayette) and spies for Britain (Benedict Arnold).	Ch 8 serves as bridge				Ch 4 63
6.12	<p>Analyze the development of the U.S. political system through the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>a. Explain the purpose and importance of the Articles of Confederation.</p> <p>b. Describe the development of various state Constitutions, and the effects of early abolitionists on the development of state government, including Olaudah Equiano, Benjamin Banneker, and Elizabeth Freeman.</p> <p>c. Explain the ideas and events leading to the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, including inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation and Shays Rebellion.</p> <p>d. Evaluate the major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention, including the key characteristics and features of the Articles of Confederation, the division and sharing of power between the federal and state governments (federal system), the Great Compromise, and slavery (Three-Fifths Compromise).</p> <p>e. Explain how the ideas of leading figures and Founding Fathers contributed to the Constitutional Convention and development of the U.S. government, including John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, William Patterson, Roger Sherman, George Washington, and James Wilson.</p>	Ch 9 187–206				Ch 5 77–88

	FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV	
7.7	<p>f. Explain the importance of ideas expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States, including the purpose and responsibilities of government and the concept of self-government.</p> <p>g. Explain the significance of the Commerce Clause, including its role in establishing a constitutional relationship between Native Americans and the U.S. government.</p> <p>h. Evaluate the arguments of Federalists and Anti-Federalists on the ratification of the Constitution expressed in the Federalist Papers and the writings of the Anti-Federalists.</p> <p>i. Explain how and why the Constitution of the United States was amended to include the Bill of Rights, and analyze the guarantees of civil rights and individual liberties protected in each of the first ten amendments.</p> <p>j. Analyze the key principles of government established by the Constitution of the United States, including federalism (enumerated, reserved, and concurrent powers), individual rights, judicial review, limited government, popular sovereignty and consent of the governed, rule of law, separation of powers, and a system of checks and balances.</p> <p>k. Explain the structure and processes of the United States government as outlined in the Constitution of the United States, including the branches of government, how a bill becomes a law at the federal level, and the process for amending the United States Constitution.</p> <p>l. Explain the structure, powers, and functions of the branches of the United States federal government (legislative, executive, and judicial), and describe the qualifications, roles, and responsibilities of elected and appointed government officials.</p>	Ch 9 187–206				Ch 6 89–114 Ch 7 115–132
7.8	<p>Analyze the influence of key events, ideas, and people on the economic, political, and social development of the United States from 1791–1850s.</p> <p>a. Explain the causes and events of the Whiskey Rebellion, including the response from the Washington administration and its relationship to enforcement of the government’s right to tax.</p> <p>b. Explain the influence of precedents set by the presidency of George Washington, and analyze the advice in and effects of his Farewell Address.</p>	Ch 10 207–226				Ch 7 115–132
	<p>c. Analyze key events of the presidency of John Adams including the Alien and Sedition Act and the XYZ affair.</p> <p>d. Explain the significance of the election of 1800.</p>	Ch 10 207–226				
	<p>e. Explain how the disagreements between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton resulted in the emergence of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican political parties, including views on foreign policy, Alien and Sedition Acts, economic policy, National Bank, funding and assumption of the revolutionary debt.</p>	Ch 10 207–226				Ch 8 133–154
	<p>f. Describe the role of the Electoral College in presidential elections, including how it aims to ensure representation of less populated states.</p>					Ch 6 100
	<p>g. Explain how the U.S. government addressed foreign and domestic challenges during the late 1700s to the mid-1800s and how related policies and legislation influenced the development of the United States.</p> <p>h. Analyze the major events of Thomas Jefferson’s presidency, including the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark expeditions, Dunbar-Hunter Expedition of Ouachita River, Red River Expedition, and Twelfth Amendment.</p>	Ch 12 245–266				Ch 8 133–154



		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
7.9	<p>Analyze the causes, course of, and consequences of the War of 1812.</p> <p>a. Explain the events leading to the War of 1812, including Britain’s war with Napoleonic France, impressment, and blockades, and analyze the political and economic effects on the United States.</p> <p>b. Explain key events, turning points and outcomes of the War of 1812, including blockades, Battle of Lake Erie (1813), Burning of Washington (1814), Battle of New Orleans (1814), Battles of Baltimore and Lake Champlain (1814), penning of the Star Spangled Banner, and the Treaty of Ghent (1814).</p> <p>c. Analyze the interests and motivations of Native American groups aligned with the United States and with Britain during the War of 1812, including Chief Tecumseh.</p> <p>d. Explain the importance and effects of the Battle of New Orleans to Louisiana, and describe the roles played by General Andrew Jackson and Jean Lafitte.</p> <p>e. Explain the events leading to and surrounding Louisiana statehood, including the Neutral Strip, the West Florida controversy, and the capture of the Spanish Fort at Baton Rouge, as well as key figures including Julien de Lallande Poydras.</p>	Ch 12 245–266				Ch 8 144–145
7.10	<p>Analyze the growth and development of the United States from the early to mid-1800s.</p> <p>a. Describe the Era of Good Feelings (1815–1825), including Henry Clay’s American System, Treaty of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, and the development of transportation networks.</p> <p>b. Analyze the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823), with emphasis on its policies of both isolationism and protection of American interests in the Western Hemisphere, and how it influenced U.S. foreign policy and interactions with other nations.</p> <p>c. Analyze the effects of Marbury v. Madison (1803), McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), Gibbons v. Ogden (1824), and Worcester v. Georgia (1832).</p>	Ch 13 267–290				Ch 9 155–176
	<p>d. Analyze the ideas and motivations that contributed to westward expansion, including Manifest Destiny, and its political, social, and economic effects.</p> <p>e. Analyze the causes and effects of Indian Removal policies of the early to mid-1800s, including the Indian Removal Act of 1830, Trail of Tears, and Seminole Wars, and explain the role of key figures, including Andrew Jackson, Chief John Ross, and Chief Osceola.</p> <p>f. Analyze key events and developments that contributed to westward expansion, including the Oregon Treaty (1846), annexation of Texas (1845), Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), Gadsden Purchase (1853), the Pony Express (1860), Pacific Railway Act (1862), and Homestead Act (1862).</p> <p>g. Explain the motivation and means of migration West, the experiences of the settlers, and resulting changes in the West, including the Gold Rush (1848–1855), trails (Oregon Trail, Mormon Trail, and Santa Fe Trail), first transcontinental telegraph, and the transcontinental railroad.</p> <p>h. Describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Mexican-American War, including the Battle of the Alamo, Battle of San Jacinto, annexation of Texas, the Mexican Cession and Zachary Taylor’s role in the war and subsequent election to the presidency.</p>	Ch 14 291–309				Ch 10 177–194

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
7.10	<p>i. Explain the causes and effects of the first Industrial Revolution in the United States, including advancements in technology, increased manufacturing, changing labor conditions, growing transportation systems, and urbanization.</p> <p>j. Analyze the development of the agrarian economy in the South, including Louisiana, and explain how advancements in technology, such as the cotton gin and multiple-effect evaporator for sugar, contributed to an increase in enslaved labor.</p> <p>k. Explain how steamboats influenced Louisiana’s economic growth and the significance of Captain Henry Miller Shreve in steamboat navigation.</p> <p>l. Compare and contrast the economies of the North and the South during the early to mid-1800s.</p> <p>m. Describe push and pull factors for immigration to the United States in the early to mid-1800s, and explain how migration within and to the United States affected rural and urban areas.</p>	Ch 16 310–334				Ch 11 195–220
7.11	<p>Analyze role and importance of social and political reform movements of the nineteenth century.</p> <p>a. Analyze the key people, ideas, and events of the women’s rights movement and woman’s suffrage movement of the early to mid-1800s, including the Seneca Falls Convention, National Women’s Rights Conventions, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Mary Church Terrell, and Margaret Fuller.</p> <p>b. Explain the development of education and prison reform movements, including those led by Horace Mann and Dorothea Lynde Dix.</p> <p>c. Explain the effects of abolition efforts by key individuals and groups, including Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison, and the Quakers.</p> <p>d. Analyze the historical works and ideas of influential abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass’ speech “The Constitution of the United States: Is It Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery?” and Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin.</p> <p>e. Describe the purpose, challenges, routes, and successes of the Underground Railroad and the key role played by Harriet Tubman.</p> <p>f. Explain restrictions placed on the trade of enslaved people prior to the Civil War, including the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves of 1807.</p>	Ch 16 310–334				Ch 9 159 Ch 11 195–220

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
7.12	<p>Explain the ideas, key people, and events related to the growth of sectionalism and rising tension prior to the Civil War.</p> <p>a. Analyze major events, legislation, and court decisions from 1800 to 1861 that led to increasing sectionalism, including the Missouri Compromise of 1820, North Carolina v. Mann (1830), the Nullification Crisis (1831–1833), the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Acts (1793, 1850), the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), and the Dred Scott decision (1857).</p> <p>b. Describe the reasons for the formation of the Republican Party in 1854 and its founding platform.</p> <p>c. Compare and contrast various arguments on the issue of slavery and state’s rights, including those expressed in the Lincoln-Douglas debates and during the 1860 presidential campaign.</p> <p>d. Explain the causes of and reactions to rebellions and raids, including the German Coast Uprising, Nat Turner’s Rebellion, and John Brown’s Raid on Harpers Ferry and subsequent trial. e. Analyze Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address, and explain how the ideas expressed affected the cause and course of the Civil War.</p>	Ch 16 310–334				Ch 12 221–238
7.13	<p>Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.</p> <p>a. Explain why the Confederate states seceded from the Union.</p> <p>b. Explain Louisiana’s decision to secede from the Union and its effects, including the state seizure of federal properties in Louisiana (the United States Arsenal and Barracks at Baton Rouge; United States Branch Mint).</p> <p>c. Describe the events leading to, significance of, and reaction to the Battle of Fort Sumter, including Lincoln’s call for 75,000 volunteers.</p> <p>d. Describe the importance and outcomes of the major military engagements of the Civil War, including Manassas, Shiloh, Capture of New Orleans, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Siege of Port Hudson, Sherman’s March to the Sea, and the surrender at Appomattox Court House.</p> <p>e. Describe the roles and experiences of soldiers, women, enslaved people, and freed people during the Civil War.</p> <p>f. Analyze the role of Louisiana in the Civil War and how the conflict affected Louisiana and its people, including the importance of its ports and the occupation of New Orleans.</p> <p>g. Analyze the purpose, significance, and consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation.</p> <p>h. Describe the roles and contributions of key individuals in the Civil War, including Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Stonewall Jackson, PGT Beauregard, Mary Walker, Clara Barton, Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, Robert Smalls, and the Louisiana Tigers.</p> <p>i. Analyze Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address and Second Inaugural Address, and explain how the ideas expressed affected the course of the war and show how ideas about equality changed over time.</p> <p>j. Describe the significance of Lincoln’s assassination, and how it affected the nation.</p>	Ch 16 335–360 Ch 17 361–382				Ch 13 239–266

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
7.14	<p>Analyze the major events, key people, and effects of Reconstruction.</p> <p>a. Compare and contrast plans for Reconstruction, including Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan, President Johnson’s Plan, and the Radical Republican Plan for Reconstruction.</p> <p>b. Analyze the development and effects of tenant farming and the sharecropping system in the postwar South.</p> <p>c. Explain how federal action affected individual rights and freedoms during the Reconstruction era, including through the Thirteenth Amendment, Freedmen’s Bureau, Civil Rights Bill of 1866, Reconstruction Act of 1867, Fourteenth Amendment, Fifteenth Amendment, and analyze the challenges, achievements, and effectiveness of each.</p> <p>d. Explain the rise of violence and intimidation of Black Americans by groups, including the Ku Klux Klan, White League and Red Shirts and describe the significance of the Opelousas and Colfax Massacres.</p> <p>e. Describe the role and motivations of carpetbaggers and scalawags during Reconstruction.</p> <p>f. Explain the roles of Black politicians in Southern states during Reconstruction, including Oscar Dunn and P.B.S. Pinchback.</p> <p>g. Explain how the presidential election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877 led to the end of Reconstruction, and analyze short-term effects of the collapse of Reconstruction, including the decline of Black Americans in elected offices and loss of enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.</p> <p>h. Analyze how Black Codes affected the lives of Black Americans, including the restriction rights to own and lease property, conduct business, bear arms, and move freely through public spaces.</p> <p>i. Analyze how national events and amendments to the U.S. Constitution influenced Louisiana from the 1860s to 1877, including changes to the Louisiana Constitution.</p>	Ch 18 383–385				Ch 14 267–284
8.8	<p>Analyze the causes and effects of technological and industrial advances during the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.</p> <p>a. Analyze factors that contributed to and effects of the growth of the industrial economy, including capitalism and the growth of free markets, mass production, agricultural advancements, the government’s laissez-faire economic policy, and the rise of corporations.</p> <p>b. Explain the social and economic effects of innovations in technology, transportation, and communication during the late 1800s and early 1900s, including the expansion of railroads, electricity, and telephone.</p> <p>c. Explain how industrialists and corporations revolutionized business and influenced the U.S. economy and society, with an emphasis on business practices (vertical and horizontal integration, formation of monopolies/trusts), development of major industries (oil, steel, railroad, banking), and the role of entrepreneurs, including Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Madam C.J. Walker.</p>	Ch 19 409–430				Ch 16 305–330

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
8.9	<p>Analyze the social, political, and economic changes that developed in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.</p> <p>a. Explain how industrialization influenced the movement of people from rural to urban areas and the effects of urbanization.</p> <p>b. Explain the causes and effects of immigration to the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s, and compare and contrast experiences of immigrants.</p> <p>c. Describe the working conditions and struggles experienced by the labor force that led to the labor movement (child labor, hours, safety, wages, standard of living), and evaluate the effectiveness of efforts to improve conditions.</p> <p>d. Describe the reasons for and effects of the rise of Populism in the United States and Louisiana during the late 1800s, including the role of the Grange, Farmers' Alliance, and People's Party.</p> <p>e. Analyze the causes and outcomes of the Progressive movement and the role of muckrakers, including the Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, Seventeenth Amendment, Thomas Nast, Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair, and Jacob Riis.</p> <p>f. Analyze the government's response to the rise of trusts and monopolies, including the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, and the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914.</p>	Ch 19 409–430				Ch 17 331–358
	g. Describe important ideas and events of presidential administrations during the late 1800s and early 1900s, with emphasis on Theodore Roosevelt's administration and his support for trust busting, regulation, consumer protection laws, and conservation.					Ch 17 331–358
	<p>h. Explain the origins and development of Louisiana public colleges and universities, including land grant institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and regional universities.</p> <p>i. Analyze the events leading to Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) and the consequences of the decision, including changes to the Louisiana Constitution.</p> <p>j. Explain the emergence of the Jim Crow system and how it affected Black Americans.</p> <p>k. Explain the goals and strategies used by civil rights leaders of the late 1800s and early 1900s, and analyze differing viewpoints of key figures and groups, including W.E.B. DuBois and the Niagara Movement, Booker T. Washington, NAACP, Mary Church Terrell, and Ida B. Wells.</p>					Ch 16 323, rest of chapter serves as bridge

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
8.10	<p>Analyze ideas and events related to the expansion of the United States during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.</p> <p>a. Explain the motivations for migration to and settlement of the West by various groups, including Exodusters, and how their motivations relate to the American Dream.</p> <p>b. Analyze Frederick Turner’s “The Significance of the Frontier in American History.”</p> <p>c. Analyze how lives of Native Americans changed as a result of westward expansion and U.S. policies, including extermination of the buffalo, reservation system, Dawes Act, and assimilation.</p> <p>d. Analyze the causes and effects of conflict between Native Americans and the U.S. government and settlers during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, including the Battle of Little Bighorn and Wounded Knee and subsequent treaties.</p>					Ch 15 285–304
	<p>e. Analyze the events leading to and effects of the U.S. acquisition of Hawaii.</p>					Ch 17 331–332
	<p>f. Analyze the ideas and events leading to the Spanish-American War and the short- and long-term outcomes, including the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1898), U.S. acquisition of Spanish territories, and emergence of the United States as a world power.</p> <p>g. Analyze foreign policy achievements of Theodore Roosevelt, including the construction of the Panama Canal and use of the Great White Fleet.</p>					Ch 17 332–344
8.11	<p>Analyze the causes, course and consequences of World War I.</p> <p>a. Describe the causes of World War I, including militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism, and the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.</p> <p>b. Explain the reasons for the initial U.S. policy of neutrality and isolationism.</p> <p>c. Analyze the events leading to U.S. involvement in World War I, including German submarine warfare, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the Zimmerman Telegram.</p> <p>d. Analyze how the United States mobilized for war and ways the American people contributed to the war effort on the home front and abroad, with an emphasis on military service, role of women and minority groups, liberty bonds, and victory gardens.</p> <p>e. Explain how the U.S. government directed public support and responded to dissent during World War I, including through the use of wartime propaganda, Committee on Public Information, Espionage Act, Sedition Act, and Schenck v. United States (1919).</p> <p>f. Explain how military strategies and advances in technology affected warfare and the course of World War I, including trench warfare, airplanes, machine guns, poison gas, submarines, and tanks.</p> <p>g. Describe the goals of leaders at the Paris Peace Conference, comparing Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>h. Explain the reaction of the U.S. Senate to the Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations, and describe the return to isolationism after the war.</p>					Ch 18 359–382

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
8.12	<p>Analyze the political, social, cultural and economic effects of events and developments during the early twentieth century.</p> <p>a. Differentiate between the benefits and detriments of capitalism and communism, and explain how the concepts affected society during the early 1900s, including the Bolshevik Revolution and the first Red Scare.</p>				Ch 18 449–480	
	<p>b. Describe the causes and consequences of Prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment, including bootlegging and organized crime, and the repeal with the Twenty-First Amendment.</p> <p>c. Explain how advances in transportation, technology, and media during the early twentieth century changed society and culture in the United States, including the automobile, radio, and household appliances.</p> <p>d. Explain the importance of the women’s suffrage movement and events leading to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, including the role of key figures such as Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Burns, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and Ida B. Wells.</p> <p>e. Explain the causes and effects of social and cultural changes of the 1920s and 1930s on the United States, and describe the influence of notable figures of the Harlem Renaissance (Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, Sargent Claude Johnson, Augusta Savage) and cultural figures (Amelia Earhart, Ernest Hemingway, Jacob Lawrence, Jesse Owens, and Babe Ruth).</p>				Ch 19 383–412 Ch 20 413–438	
	<p>f. Explain how various factors affected Louisiana’s economy during the early twentieth century, including booms in the timber, oil, and gas industries.</p> <p>g. Describe the causes of the Great Mississippi River Flood of 1927, and explain how the disaster and government response affected Louisianans.</p> <p>h. Analyze Louisiana politics in the early twentieth century, including the role of Huey Long’s career in both Louisiana and national politics.</p> <p>i. Analyze causes and effects of changes to the Louisiana Constitution over time, with emphasis on revisions from 1879 to 1974.</p>					Ch 19 serves as bridge
	<p>j. Explain the causes and effects of migration and population shifts in the United States during the early twentieth century, including the Great Migration.</p> <p>k. Analyze factors leading to and consequences of social and economic tensions in the early twentieth century, including the 1918 influenza outbreak, recession and inflation, labor strikes, resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, Chicago riot of 1919, and the Tulsa Massacre.</p>					Ch 19 383–412

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
8.13	<p>Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression.</p> <p>a. Explain the causes of the Great Depression, with an emphasis on how bank failures, buying stock on margin, overextension of credit, overproduction, high tariffs and protectionism, and the 1929 stock market crash contributed to the economic crisis.</p> <p>b. Explain the effects of the Great Depression on people, including rising unemployment, foreclosures, growth of “Hoovervilles,” and soup kitchens.</p> <p>c. Describe the causes and effects of the Dust Bowl, including agricultural practices, drought, and migration.</p> <p>d. Describe the government response to the Great Depression, comparing the reaction of the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations.</p> <p>e. Analyze the purpose and effectiveness of the New Deal, including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Agricultural Adjustment Act, National Recovery Administration, Public Works Administration, Glass-Steagall Act, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Securities Exchange Act (SEC), National Housing Act, Works Progress Administration (WPA), and the Social Security Act (SSA).</p>					Ch 20 413–438
8.14	<p>Describe the causes, course, and consequences of World War II.</p> <p>a. Explain the rise and spread of militarism and totalitarianism internationally, examining the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Imperial Japan, fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, and the communist Soviet Union, as well as the origins and effects of violence and mass murder in the 1930s and 1940s as demonstrated by the Nanjing Massacre, the Holodomor, the Holocaust, and treatment of political opponents and prisoners of war during World War II.</p>				Ch 19 557–588	Ch 21 439–458
	<p>b. Describe the acts of aggression leading to World War II in both Europe and Asia, and explain the effectiveness of policies and reactions, including the policy of appeasement towards Nazi Germany.</p> <p>c. Describe the causes of World War II, and analyze events that led to U.S. involvement in World War II, with emphasis on the attack on Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>d. Describe the role of alliances during World War II, including the Allies and Axis Powers.</p> <p>e. Explain the significance of major military actions and turning points during World War II in the Atlantic Theater (Battle of The Atlantic, Operation Torch, Battle of Normandy/ Operation Overlord, Battle of The Bulge, Battle of Berlin) and the Pacific Theater (Battle of Bataan and Bataan Death March, Doolittle Raid, Battle of the Coral Sea, Battle of Midway, Battle of Leyte Gulf, Battle of Iwo Jima, Battle of Okinawa).</p> <p>f. Describe the roles and importance of key figures of World War II, including leaders from the United States (Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, George Patton, Douglas MacArthur), Great Britain (Sir Winston Churchill), France (Charles de Gaulle), the Soviet Union (Joseph Stalin), Germany (Adolf Hitler), Italy (Benito Mussolini), and Japan (Michinomiya Hirohito, Hideki Tojo).</p> <p>g. Explain the causes and consequences of the Holocaust, including antisemitism, Nuremberg Laws restricting civil rights, resistance efforts, experiences of people including Anne Frank, concentration camp system, liberation of camps by the Allies, and Nuremberg trials.</p>				Ch 19 557–588	Ch 21 439–458



		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
8.14	<p>h. Describe the Tuskegee Study conducted on Black Americans from the 1930s to 1972.</p> <p>i. Explain the causes and effects of Japanese internment in the United States during World War II.</p> <p>j. Explain the sacrifices and contributions of U.S. soldiers during World War II such as the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat team, the 101st Airborne, Cajun “Frenchies”, the Women’s Army Corps (WAC), and the Navajo Code Talkers.</p> <p>k. Analyze how Louisiana contributed to the war effort during World War II and the effects of the war on Louisiana, including the role of the Louisiana Maneuvers, Higgins Boats in the success of the Allies, and prisoner of war (POW) camps in Louisiana.</p> <p>l. Explain how life in the United States changed during and immediately after World War II, with an emphasis on wartime production and the workforce, rationing, conservation, victory gardens, financing through war bonds, propaganda campaigns, and the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act (GI Bill).</p> <p>m. Explain the events that led to, and the conditions of the surrender of the Axis Powers in Europe and Asia, and describe the United States’ critical role in the Allied victory.</p> <p>n. Describe the importance of the Manhattan Project and development of atomic bombs, and analyze the decision to use them.</p> <p>o. Explain how key decisions from Allied conferences during World War II, including the Atlantic Charter, Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam, affected the course of the war and postwar world.</p>				Ch 19 557–588	Ch 21 439–458
8.15	<p>Analyze causes, major events, and key leaders of the Civil Rights Movement from 1954 to 1968.</p> <p>a. Analyze events during and immediately after World War II leading to the civil rights movement, including Executive Order 8022 and Executive Order 9981.</p> <p>b. Explain the origins and goals of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, and how segregation (de jure and de facto) affected African Americans and influenced the movement.</p> <p>c. Analyze how the murder of Emmett Till affected support for the civil rights movement.</p>					Ch 23 485–489
	<p>d. Analyze the importance of the Brown v. Board of Education (1954) decision and subsequent efforts to desegregate schools, including those of the Little Rock Nine at Central High School in Arkansas, Ruby Bridges at William Frantz Elementary in Louisiana, and James Meredith at the University of Mississippi.</p> <p>e. Analyze the cause, course, and outcome of efforts to desegregate transportation, including the Baton Rouge Bus Boycott, Montgomery Bus Boycott, and Freedom Rides.</p> <p>f. Evaluate the effectiveness of methods (civil disobedience, boycotts, sit-ins, marches, drives) during the civil rights movement, including during the 1960 Greensboro sit-ins, 1963 demonstrations in Birmingham, 1963 March on Washington, 1964 Freedom Summer, and 1965 Selma Marches.</p> <p>g. Analyze works of civil rights leaders, including Dr. King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail” and his “I Have a Dream” speech, and explain how the ideas expressed in the works influenced the course of the civil rights movement.</p>					Ch 23 485–489

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
8.15	<p>h. Explain the role and importance of key individuals and groups of the civil rights movement, including the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Medgar Evers, Shirley Chisholm, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Malcolm X.</p> <p>i. Explain reactions to the civil rights movement by opposing individuals and groups, including George Wallace and Leander Perez.</p> <p>j. Analyze the role of the Supreme Court in advancing civil rights and freedoms during the 1950s and 1960s, including the court cases of Brown v. Board of Education (1954), Boynton v. Virginia (1960), and Bailey v. Patterson (1962).</p> <p>k. Evaluate legislation and amendments passed in response to the civil rights movement, including the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, and Civil Rights Act of 1968.</p>					Ch 23 485–489
8.16	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the Cold War.</p> <p>a. Explain how the ideologies of communism in the Soviet Union and capitalism in the United States influenced the Cold War and global tensions from 1945–1989.</p> <p>b. Evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. policies, programs, and negotiation efforts in accomplishing their intended goals, including the Marshall Plan, containment and related doctrines, mutual assured destruction, détente, Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I and II), and Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars program).</p> <p>c. Analyze Cold War crises and conflicts and how they contributed escalating tensions, including the Berlin Blockade and Airlift, Korean War, Suez Crisis, U-2 Incident, Cuban Missile Crisis, Bay of Pigs Invasion, Berlin Crisis of 1961, and Vietnam War, Soviet-Afghan War.</p> <p>d. Describe the role of organizations and alliances during the Cold War, including the United Nations, NATO, and the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>e. Explain how events during the Cold War affected American society, including the Second Red Scare and McCarthyism.</p> <p>f. Explain how advances in technology and media during the mid- to late twentieth century changed society and public perception, including newspapers and television, the space race, and the nuclear arms race.</p> <p>g. Explain events and policies leading to the end of the Cold War and collapse of the Soviet Union under the leadership of President Reagan, including political and economic pressures, policies of glasnost and perestroika, and the fall of the Berlin Wall.</p>				Ch 20 601–609	Ch 23 481–485

		FSSS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	AV
8.17	<p>Describe the importance of key ideas, events, and developments of the modern era.</p> <p>a. Explain how events and developments of the modern era have affected American society.</p> <p>b. Explain how relationships between the United States and Middle East affected events and developments during the modern era, including Persian Gulf Wars, 1993 World Trade Center bombing, terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the War on Terrorism, and the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security.</p> <p>c. Describe the effects of natural disasters on Louisiana and the United States, including hurricanes Katrina and Rita.</p> <p>d. Describe important issues of the 2008 presidential election and the significance of the election of Barack Obama.</p>				Ch 20 611–612	Pages 505–506 provide bridge