

NORTHERN BURLINGTON COUNTY REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
2018 Course Map/Pacing Guide

Department	Social Studies	Course	AP US History I
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Source of Standards

- [New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Social Studies](#)
- [21st Century Skills/Career Ready Practices](#)
- [Technology Standards](#)

Sequence

Unit 1: Early American History (1491-1607), 2 weeks
 Unit 2: British Colonization (1607 - 1754), 4 weeks
 Unit 3: Revolutionary Change (1754-1781), 5 weeks
 Unit 4: New American Government (1777 – 1800), 6 weeks
 Unit 5: Growth of Democracy (1800 – 1840), 7 weeks
 Unit 6: Social & Economic Transformation in Antebellum America (1619 – 1860), 6 weeks
 Unit 7: The Civil War & Reconstruction (1860 – 1877), 6 weeks

[Enduring Understanding \(link to guide\)](#)

- Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other.
- European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.
- Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.
- Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.
- European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.
- The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.
- Britain’s victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.
- In the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World.

- Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity.
- The United States developed the world's first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.
- Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods
- U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.
- The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.
- The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.
- Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.
- The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights

[Essential Questions](#) (link to guide)

- How did the identities of colonizing and indigenous American societies change as a result of contact in the Americas?
- How did the Columbian Exchange—the mutual transfer of material goods, commodities, animals, and diseases—affect interaction between Europeans and natives and among indigenous peoples in North America?
- Where did different groups settle in the Americas (before contact) and how and why did they move to and within the Americas (after contact)?
- How did Spain's early entry into colonization in the Caribbean, Mexico, and South America shape European and American developments in this period?
- How did European attempts to dominate the Americas shape relations between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans?
- How did pre-contact populations of North America relate to their environments? How did contact with Europeans and Africans change these relations in North America?
- How did cultural contact challenge the religious and other values systems of peoples from the Americas, Africa, and Europe?
- What were the chief similarities and differences among the development of English, Spanish, Dutch, and French colonies in America?

- How did distinct economic systems, most notably a slavery system based on African labor, develop in British North America? What was their effect on emerging cultural and regional differences?
- Why did various colonists go to the New World? How did the increasing integration of the Atlantic world affect the movement of peoples between its different regions?
- In what ways did the British government seek to exert control over its American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries?
- How did the competition between European empires around the world affect relations among the various peoples in North America?
- How and why did the English North American colonies develop into distinct regions?
- How did different social group identities evolve during the revolutionary struggle? How did leaders of the new United States attempt to form a national identity?
- How did the newly independent United States attempt to formulate a national economy?
- How did the revolutionary struggle and its aftermath reorient white-American Indian relations and affect subsequent population movements?
- How did the ideology behind the revolution affect power relationships between different ethnic, racial, and social groups?
- How did the revolution become an international conflict involving competing European and American powers?
- How did the geographical and environmental characteristics of regions opened up to white settlement after 1763 affect their subsequent development?
- Why did the patriot cause spread so quickly among the colonists after 1763? How did the republican ideals of the revolutionary cause affect the nation's political culture after independence?
- How did debates over American democratic culture and the proximity of many different cultures living in close contact affect changing definitions of national identity?
- How did the growth of mass manufacturing in the rapidly urbanizing North affect definitions of and relationships between workers, and those for whom they worked? How did the continuing dominance of agriculture and the slave system affect southern social, political, and economic life?
- How did the continued movement of individuals and groups into, out of, and within the United States shape the development of new communities and the evolution of old communities?
- How did the growth of ideals of mass democracy, including such concerns as expanding suffrage, public education, abolitionism, and care for the needy affect political life and discourse?
- How did the United States use diplomatic and economic means to project its power in the western hemisphere? How did foreign governments and individuals describe and react to the new American nation?
- How did environmental and geographic factors affect the development of sectional economies and identities?
- How did the idea of democratization shape and reflect American arts, literature, ideals, and culture?

- How did migration to the United States change popular ideas of American Identity and citizenship as well as regional and racial identities?
- How did the growth of mass migration to the United States and the railroad affect settlement patterns in cities and the West?
- How did the maturing of northern manufacturing and the adherence of the South to an agricultural economy change the national economic system by 1877?
- How did the growth of mass migration to the United States and the railroad affect settlement patterns in cities and the West? How was the American conflict over slavery part of larger global events?
- How did the doctrine of Manifest Destiny affect debates over territorial expansionism and the Mexican War?
- How did the conflicts that led to the Civil War change popular ideas about national, regional, and racial identities throughout this period?
- Why did attempts at compromise before the war fail to prevent the conflict?
- How did the end of slavery and technological and military developments transform the environment and settlement patterns in the South and the West?
- To what extent, and in what ways, did the Civil War and Reconstruction transform American political and social relationships?
- How did the Civil War struggle shape Americans' beliefs about equality, democracy, and national destiny?

[Reporting Student Progress](#) (link to pyramid)

All courses follow a balanced assessment system with Practice, Assessments, Evaluations. Each category includes formative, summative and alternative assessments.

[Accommodations and Modifications](#) (link to menu)

Integrated accommodations and modifications for special education students, English language learners, students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

Resources (Text and Technology)

- American Pageant 16th ed.
- Google Apps for Education