

1 st Nine Weeks	2 nd Nine Weeks	3 rd Nine Weeks	4 th Nine Weeks
<p>Geography (USII.2c) →</p> <p>States grouped by region Northeast: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania</p> <p>Southeast: Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas</p> <p>Midwest: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota</p> <p>Southwest: Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona</p> <p>Rocky Mountains: Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho</p> <p>Pacific: Washington, Oregon, California</p> <p>Noncontiguous: Alaska, Hawaii</p>	<p>(USII.4e) Negative effects of industrialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labor • Low wages, long hours • Unsafe working conditions <p>Rise of organized labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of unions—Growth of American Federation of Labor • Strikes—Aftermath of Homestead Strike <p>Progressive Movement workplace reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved safety conditions • Reduced work hours • Placed restrictions on child labor <p>Women’s suffrage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased educational opportunities • Attained voting rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women gained the right to vote with passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. • Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton worked for women’s suffrage. 	<p>(USII.6d) Causes of the Great Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People overspeculated on stocks, using borrowed money that they could not repay when stock prices crashed. • The Federal Reserve failed to prevent the collapse of the banking system. • High tariffs discouraged international trade. <p>Impact on Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large numbers of banks and businesses failed. • One-fourth of workers were without jobs. • Large numbers of people were hungry and homeless. • Farmers’ incomes fell to low levels. <p>Major features of the New Deal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security • Federal work programs • Environmental improvement programs • Farm assistance programs • Increased rights for labor 	<p>(USII.8b) Reasons for rapid growth of American economy following World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With rationing of consumer goods over, business converted from production of war materials to consumer goods. • Americans purchased goods on credit. • The workforce shifted back to men, and most women returned to family responsibilities. • Labor unions merged and became more powerful; workers gained new benefits and higher salaries. <p>(USII.8d) Factors leading to changing patterns in U.S. society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong economy (healthy job market, increased productivity, increased demand for American products) • Greater investment in education • “The Baby Boom,” which led to changing demographics • Interstate highway system • Evolving role of women (expected to play supporting role in the family, but increasingly working outside the home) • Role of Eleanor Roosevelt in expanding human rights <p>African Americans’ aspirations for equal opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and programs expanding educational and employment opportunities • G.I. Bill of Rights gave educational, housing, and employment benefits to veterans.

** New pacing charts are at the end of the pacing guide/vocabulary.

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<p><u>Cities</u> <i>Northeast:</i> New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia</p> <p><i>Southeast:</i> Washington, D.C., Atlanta, New Orleans</p> <p><i>Midwest:</i> Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit</p> <p><i>Southwest:</i> San Antonio, Santa Fe</p> <p><i>Western (Rocky Mountains):</i> Denver, Salt Lake City</p> <p><i>Pacific:</i> San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle</p> <p><i>Noncontiguous:</i> Juneau, Honolulu</p>	<p>(USII.4e) Continued Temperance Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composed of groups opposed to the making and consuming of alcohol • Supported 18th Amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages <p>(USII.5a) Reasons for the Spanish American War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of American business interests in Cuba • American support of Cuban rebels to gain independence from Spain • Rising tensions as a result of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor • Exaggerated news reports of events (Yellow Journalism) <p>Results of the Spanish American War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States emerged as a world power. • Cuba gained independence from Spain. • The United States gained possession of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico. 	<p>(USII.7a) - WWII Causes of World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability and economic devastation in Europe resulting from World War I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worldwide depression • High war debt owed by Germany • High inflation • Massive unemployment • Rise of Fascism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fascism is a political philosophy in which total power is given to a dictator and individual freedoms are denied. • Fascist dictators included Adolf Hitler (Germany), Benito Mussolini (Italy), and Hideki Tojo (Japan). • These dictators led the countries that became known as the Axis Powers. <p>The Allies Democratic nations (the United States, Great Britain, Canada) were known as the Allies. The Soviet Union joined the Allies after being invaded by Germany</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truman desegregated the armed forces. • Civil Rights legislation led to increased educational, economic, and political opportunities for women and minorities. <p>(USII.8c) Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold War: State of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union without actual fighting that divided the world into two camps <p>Origins of the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in goals and ideologies between the United States and the Soviet Union (the two superpowers)—The United States was democratic and capitalist; the Soviet Union was dictatorial and communist. • The Soviet Union’s domination over Eastern European countries • American policy of containment (to stop the spread of communism) • North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) versus Warsaw Pact <p>Major conflicts in the post-World War II era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea and the United States resisted Chinese and North Korean aggression. The conflict ended in a stalemate.

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<p>USII.3a) <u>13th, 14 and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution</u> Basic provisions of the Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 13th Amendment bans slavery in the United States and all of its territories. • The 14th Amendment grants citizenship to all persons born in the United States and guarantees them equal protection under the law. • The 15th Amendment ensures all citizens the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. <p>These three amendments guarantee equal protection under the law for all citizens.</p>	<p>(USII.5b) Theodore Roosevelt's impact on the foreign policy of the United States</p> <p>The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asserted the United States' right to interfere in the economic matters of other nations in the Americas • claimed the United States' right to exercise international police power • advocated Big Stick Diplomacy (building the Panama Canal). 	<p>(USII.7a – Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied leaders included Franklin D. Roosevelt and later Harry S. Truman (United States), Winston Churchill (Great Britain), Joseph Stalin (Soviet Union) <p>Gradual change in American policy from neutrality to involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolationism (Great Depression, legacy of World War I) • Economic aid to Allies • Direct involvement in the war <p>War in the Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising tension developed between the United States and Japan because of Japanese aggression in East Asia. • On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor without warning. • The United States declared war on Japan. • Germany declared war on the United States. 	<p>(USII.8c – Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred when the Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba. The Soviets removed the missiles in response to a U.S. blockade. • The United States intervened to stop the spread of communism into South Vietnam (Domino Theory). Americans were divided over whether the United States should be involved militarily in Vietnam. The conflict ended in a cease-fire agreement in which U.S. troops withdrew. <p>Collapse of Communism in Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakup of the Soviet Union into independent countries • Destruction of Berlin Wall <p>New challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of U.S. military intervention • Environmental challenges • Global issues, including trade, jobs, diseases, energy

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<p>(USH.3b) Reconstruction policies and problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern military leaders could not hold office. • African Americans could hold public office. • African Americans gained equal rights as a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which also authorized the use of federal troops for its enforcement. • Northern soldiers supervised the South. • The Freedmen’s Bureau was established to aid former enslaved African Americans in the South. • Southerners resented Northern “carpetbaggers,” who took advantage of the South during Reconstruction. • Southern states adopted Black Codes to limit the economic and physical freedom of former slaves. <p>End of Reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction ended in 1877 as a result of a compromise over the outcome of the election of 1876. • Federal troops were removed from the South. • Rights that African Americans had gained were lost through “Jim Crow” laws. 	<p>(USH.5c) Reasons for United States involvement in World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to remain neutral • German submarine warfare: Sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i> • United States economic and political ties to Great Britain • The Zimmermann Telegram <p>Major Allied Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Empire • France • Russia • Serbia • Belgium • United States <p>Central Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Empire • Austro-Hungarian Empire • Bulgaria • Ottoman Empire <p>United States leadership as the war ended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of World War I, President Woodrow Wilson prepared a peace plan known as the Fourteen Points that called for the formation of the League of Nations, a peacekeeping organization. • The United States decided not to join the League of Nations because the United States Senate failed to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. 	<p>(USH.7b) Major events and turning points of World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany invaded Poland, setting off war in Europe. The Soviet Union also invaded Poland and the Baltic nations. • Germany invaded France, capturing Paris. • Germany bombed London and the Battle of Britain began. • The United States gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. (Lend Lease Act) • Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. • After Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Germany declared war on the United States. • The United States declared war on Japan and Germany. • The United States was victorious over Japan in the Battle of Midway. This victory was the turning point of the war in the Pacific. • Germany invaded the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union defeated Germany at Stalingrad, marking the turning point of the war in Eastern Europe. 	<p>(USH.8e) How international trade and globalization have impacted American life.</p> <p>Globalization is the linking of nations through trade, information, technologies, and communication.</p> <p>Globalization involves increased integration of different societies.</p> <p>Impact of globalization on American life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of all communications (e.g., travel, telecommunications, Internet) • Availability of a wide variety of foreign-made goods and services • Outsourcing of jobs

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<p>(USII.3c) Legacy of Lincoln, Lee, and Douglas</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction plan calling for reconciliation • Preservation of the Union was more important than punishing the South <p>Robert E. Lee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urged Southerners to reconcile with Northerners at the end of the war and reunite as Americans when some wanted to continue to fight • Became president of Washington College, which is now known as Washington and Lee University <p>Frederick Douglass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought for adoption of constitutional amendments that guaranteed voting rights • Was a powerful voice for human rights and civil liberties for all 	<p>(USII.6a) Transportation, Communication, and Electrification</p> <p>Results of improved transportation brought about by affordable automobiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater mobility • Creation of jobs • Growth of transportation-related industries (road construction, oil, steel, automobile) • Movement to suburban areas <p>Invention of the airplane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wright brothers <p>Use of the assembly line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Ford, automobile • Rise of mechanization <p>Communication changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of telephones • Development of the radio and broadcast industry • Development of the movies <p>Ways electrification changed American life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor-saving products (e.g., washing machines, electric stoves, water pumps) • Electric lighting • Entertainment (e.g., radio) • Improved communications 	<p>(USII.7b – Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American and Allied troops landed in Normandy, France, on D-Day to begin the liberation of Western Europe. • The United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan (Hiroshima and Nagasaki) in 1945, forcing Japan to surrender and ending World War II. <p>The Holocaust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Semitism • Aryan supremacy • Systematic attempt to rid Europe of all Jews • Tactics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boycott of Jewish stores • Threats • Segregation • Imprisonment and killing of Jews and others in concentration and death camps <p>Liberation by Allied forces of Jews and others in concentration camps</p>	<p>(USII.9a) The Civil Rights Movement and the changing role of women.</p> <p>Some effects of segregation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate educational facilities and resources for white and African American students • Separate public facilities (e.g., restrooms, drinking fountains, restaurants) • Social isolation of races <p>Civil Rights Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>: “Separate but equal” • <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>: Desegregation of schools • Martin Luther King, Jr.: Passive resistance against segregated facilities; “I have a dream...” speech • Rosa Parks: Montgomery bus boycott • Organized protests, Freedom Riders, sit-ins, marches • Expansion of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) • Civil Rights Act of 1964 • Voting Rights Act of 1965 <p>Changing role of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplace disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination against women in hiring practices • Lower wages for women than for men doing the same job

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<p>Post Civil War (USH.2a) Physical features/climate of the Great Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flatlands that rise gradually from east to west • Land eroded by wind and water • Low rainfall • Frequent dust storms <p>Because of new technologies, people saw the Great Plains not as a “treeless wasteland” but as a vast area to be settled.</p> <p>Inventions/adaptations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbed wire • Steel plows • Dry farming • Sod houses • Beef cattle raising • Wheat farming • Windmills • Railroads 	<p>(USH.6b) Social and economic changes in the early Twentieth Century – including Prohibition and The Great Migration North and West</p> <p>Prohibition was imposed by a constitutional amendment that made it illegal to manufacture, transport, and sell alcoholic beverages.</p> <p>Results of prohibition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speakeasies were created as places for people to drink alcoholic beverages. • Bootleggers made and smuggled alcohol illegally and promoted organized crime. • Repealed by the 21st Amendment. <p>Great Migration north and west</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs for African Americans in the South were scarce and low paying. • African Americans faced discrimination and violence in the South. • African Americans moved to cities in the North and Midwest in search of better employment opportunities. • African Americans also faced discrimination and violence in the North and Midwest. 	<p>(USH.7c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American involvement in World War II brought an end to the Great Depression. Factories and workers were needed to produce goods to win the war. • Thousands of American women took jobs in defense plants during the war (e.g., Rosie the Riveter). • Americans at home supported the war by conserving and rationing resources. • The need for workers temporarily broke down some racial barriers (e.g., hiring in defense plants) although discrimination against African Americans continued. <p>While many Japanese Americans served in the armed forces, others were treated with distrust and prejudice, and many were forced into internment camps.</p>	<p>Changing role of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Organization for Women (NOW) • Federal legislation to force colleges to give women equal athletic opportunities <p>The Equal Rights Amendment, despite its failure, and a focus on equal opportunity employment created a wider range of options and advancement for women in business and public service.</p> <p>(USH.9b) development of new technologies in communication, entertainment, and business and their impact on American life. Industries benefiting from new technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airline industry (jet engine) • Automobile industry and interstate highway system • Entertainment and news media industries • Exploration of space • Computer industry • Satellite systems, telecommunications (pagers, cell phones, television) • Internet

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<p>Transportation of resources (US.2b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving natural resources (e.g., copper and lead) to eastern factories Moving iron ore deposits to sites of steel mills (e.g., Pittsburgh) Transporting finished products to national markets <p>Examples of manufacturing areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textile industry—New England Automobile industry—Detroit Steel industry—Pittsburgh 	<p>(USII.6c) art, literature, and music from the 1920s and 1930s, with emphasis on Langston Hughes, Duke Ellington, Georgia O’Keeffe, and the Harlem Renaissance.</p> <p>Cultural climate of the 1920s and 1930s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art: Georgia O’Keeffe, an artist known for urban scenes and, later, paintings of the Southwest Literature: F. Scott Fitzgerald, a novelist who wrote about the Jazz Age of the 1920s; John Steinbeck, a novelist who portrayed the strength of poor migrant workers during the 1930s Music: Aaron Copland and George Gershwin, composers who wrote uniquely American music <p>Harlem Renaissance African American artists, writers, and musicians based in Harlem revealed the freshness and variety of African American culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art: Jacob Lawrence, a painter who chronicled the experiences of the Great Migration through art Literature: Langston Hughes, a poet who combined the experiences of African and American cultural roots Music: Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong, jazz musicians; Bessie Smith, a blues singer <p>The popularity of these artists spread beyond Harlem to the rest of society.</p>	<p>(USII.8a) <u>Post War Recovery</u> Much of Europe was in ruins following World War II. Soviet forces occupied most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany. The United States felt it was in its best interest to rebuild Europe and prevent political and economic instability.</p> <p>Rebuilding efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United States instituted George C. Marshall’s plan to rebuild Europe (the Marshall Plan), which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and prevent the spread of communism. 	<p>Impact of new technologies on American life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased domestic and international travel for business and pleasure Greater access to news and other information Cheaper and more convenient means of communication Greater access to heating and air-conditioning improved the quality of life and encouraged population growth in certain areas of the country. <p>Decreased regional variation resulting from nationwide access to the same entertainment and information provided by national television and radio programming, Internet services, and computer games</p> <p>(USII.9c) Representative citizens from the time period who have influenced America scientifically, culturally, academically, and economically.</p> <p>Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Drew: Medicine (plasma) J. Robert Oppenheimer: Physics (Manhattan Project team) <p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frank Lloyd Wright: Architecture Martha Graham: Dance

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<p>(USH.4a) Westward Expansion – Including the impact on American Indians</p> <p>Reasons for increase westward expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for land ownership • Technological advances, including the Transcontinental Railroad • Possibility of obtaining wealth, created by the discovery of gold and silver • Desire for adventure • Desire for a new beginning for former enslaved African Americans <p>Impact on American Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition by American Indians to westward expansion (Battle of Little Bighorn, Sitting Bull, Geronimo) • Forced relocation from traditional lands to reservations (Chief Joseph, Nez Percé) • Reduced population through warfare and disease (Battle of Wounded Knee) • Assimilation attempts and lifestyle changes (e.g., reduction of buffalo population) • Reduced their homelands through treaties that were broken 		<p>(USH.8a - Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany. West Germany became democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation. East Germany remained under • the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions. • Following its defeat, Japan was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States. <p>Establishment of the United Nations</p> <p>The United Nations was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars.</p>	<p>Academics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Louis Gates: History • Maya Angelou: Literature <p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill Gates: Computer technology (Microsoft) • Ray Kroc: Franchising (McDonald's) <p>(USH.9d) American foreign policy, immigration, the global environment, and other emerging issues</p> <p>Foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in terrorist activities • Conflicts in the Middle East • Changing relationships with nations <p>Immigration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing immigration patterns (e.g., Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans) • More people want to immigrate to the United States than are allowed by law.

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1st Nine Weeks (USH.4b) Reasons for the increase in immigration, growth of cities, new inventions, and challenges Reasons for the increase in immigration <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hope for better opportunities• Desire for religious freedom• Escape from oppressive governments• Desire for adventure Reasons way cities grew and developed <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specialized industries, including steel (Pittsburgh) and meat packing (Chicago)• Immigration to America from other countries• Movement of Americans from rural to urban areas for job opportunities <p>Rapid industrialization and urbanization led to overcrowded immigrant neighborhoods and tenements.</p> Efforts to solve immigration problems <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Settlement houses, such as Hull House founded by Jane Addams• Political machines that gained power by attending to the needs of new immigrants (e.g., jobs, housing)	2nd Nine Weeks	3rd Nine Weeks	4th Nine Weeks Global environment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies to protect the environment• Global climate change• Conservation of water and other natural resources Other issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy issues (dependence on foreign oil)• World health issues (global pandemics)

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<p>Discrimination against immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese • Irish <p>Challenges faced by cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenements and ghettos <p>Political corruption (political machines)</p> <p>(USII.4c) the rise of “Jim Crow,” and other constraints faced by African Americans and other groups in the post-Reconstruction South.</p> <p>Racial segregation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based upon race • Directed primarily against African Americans, but other groups also were kept segregated • American Indians were not considered citizens until 1924. <p>“Jim Crow” laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed to discriminate against African Americans • Made discrimination practices legal in many communities and states • Were characterized by unequal opportunities in housing, work, education, and government 			

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<p>African American responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booker T. Washington: Believed equality could be achieved through vocational education; accepted social segregation • W.E.B. DuBois: Believed in full political, civil, and social rights for African Americans. <p style="text-align: center;">(USII.4d)</p> <p>Inventions that contributed to great change and industrial growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric lighting and mechanical uses of electricity (Thomas Edison) • Telephone service (Alexander Graham Bell) <p>Reasons for the rise and prosperity of big business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National markets created by transportation advances • Captains of industry (John D. Rockefeller, oil; Andrew Carnegie, steel; Cornelius Vanderbilt, shipping and railroads) • Advertising • Lower-cost production <p>Factors that resulted in growth of industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to raw materials and energy • Availability of work force due to immigration • Inventions • Financial resources <p>Examples of big business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railroads • Oil • Steel <p>Postwar changes in farm and city life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanization (e.g., the reaper) reduced farm labor needs and increased production. • Industrial development in cities created increased labor needs. • Industrialization provided new access to consumer goods (e.g., mail order). 			

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<p>(USII.1a-i) (NT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • →analyze and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history from 1865 to the present; • make connections between past and present; • sequence events in United States history from 1865 to the present; • interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives; • evaluate and debate issues orally and in writing; • interpret maps that include major physical features; • use parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude to describe hemispheric location; • interpret patriotic slogans and excerpts from notable speeches and documents. • identify the costs and benefits of specific choices made, including the consequences, both intended and unintended, of the decisions and how people and nations responded to positive and negative incentives. 			

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<p> longitude latitude post-Civil War region physical features climate eroded Great Plains Vast Adaptations barbed wire steel plow dry farming sod houses beef cattle raising wheat farming windmills railroads Freedman's Bureau Carpetbaggers Black Codes reconciliation civil liberties enslaved assimilation </p>	<p> Progressive Movement reform prohibition temperance American Federation of Labor unskilled laborer suffrage child labor equality declaration of sentiments </p> <p> The U.S.S. Maine rebels Yellow Journalism Havana Harbor Cubans Yellow Journalism exaggerate embellish public opinion possession </p> <p> Big Stick Diplomacy Panama Canal Roosevelt Corollary Monroe Doctrine </p>	<p> stock profits losses buying on margin share shareholder consumer economic conditions Federal Reserve over speculation tariff optimism prosperity economic opportunity </p>	<p> Cold War communism capitalism ideology intervened NATO Warsaw Pact </p>

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<p> rural urban textile industry manufacturing meat packing technology transcontinental railroad immigrant reservation urbanization Specialized Ellis Island Statue of Liberty Emigration corruption political machine </p>	<p> alliance militarism nationalism trenches allies front isolationism assassination minorities strategies emerged (as a world power) U -Boat, isolationism Treaty of Versailles Woodrow Wilson Zimmerman Telegram 14 Points </p>	<p> Work Progress Administration Social Security Administration Agricultural Adjustment Act Administration Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Securities Exchange Commission New Deal </p> <p> fascism axis philosophy dictator Benito Mussolini Adolph Hitler Hideki Tojo allies </p>	<p> containment stalemate divisiveness Cuban Missile Crisis Domino Theory </p> <p> Plessy v. Ferguson NAACP social isolation Martin Luther King, Jr. Rosa Parks sit-ins organized protest Freedom Riders </p>

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<p> Discrimination prejudice racism anti-Semitism century political boss Jim Crow laws racism segregation white supremacy discrimination KKK sharecropper W.E.B. DuBois Booker T. Washington mechanization industrialization mail order </p>	<p> technological advances inventions inventor Assembly line generation Langston Hughes Duke Ellington Louis Armstrong Bessie Smith Aaron Copland George Gershwin John Steinbeck F. Scott Fitzgerald Georgia O’Keeffe Jacob Lawrence rebirth Harlem Renaissance Culture 21st Amendment </p>	<p> Aryan supremacy atomic bomb isolationism D-day strategies neutral Normandy France Battle of Stalingrad Midway Pearl Harbor Hiroshima Nagasaki Lend-Lease Act </p>	<p> marches Civil Rights Act – 1964 Voting Rights Act – 1965 Equal Rights Amendment NOW media industry satellite system telecommunications World Wide Web Globalization Outsourcing Manhattan Project Plasma Franchising Architecture Foreign Policy Terrorist Pandemic </p>

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		Franklin Roosevelt, infamy, propaganda, rationing patriotism, stereotypes Holocaust, persecution, Nazi, concentration camp, genocide, ghetto, anti-Semitism, scapegoat, Death Camp	

Seventh Grade Social Studies Vocabulary

1 st Nine Weeks	2 nd Nine Weeks	3 rd Nine Weeks	4 th Nine Weeks
		<p>internment, Executive Order 9066, racial tensions, evacuation,</p> <p>super power, communism, democracy capitalist occupied Marshall Plan United Nations partitioned Berlin Wall Berlin Airlift</p> <p>consumer goods credit generation stimulate economy peacetime goods wartime goods</p> <p>baby boom healthy job market Interstate Highway G.I. Bill of Rights desegregation/army</p>	

USII 7th Grade Social Studies: Yearlong pacing

Unit	SOL	Days
1 st nine weeks		
Reconstruction	USII 3a, 3b, 3c, and 4c	15 days
Westward expansion/Native Americans	USII 2a, 4a	15 days
Growth of Cities, Immigration and Big Business	USII 2b, 4b, 4d	15 days
		45 days
2 nd nine weeks		
Progressive Movement	USII 4e	10 days
Spanish American War & Teddy Roosevelt's Foreign Policy	USII 5a, 5b	7 days
World War I	USII 5c	12 days
Transportation, Communication, and Electrification	6a	7 days
Jazz Age	USII 6b, 6c	9 days
		45 days
3 rd nine weeks		
The Great Depression	USII 6d	15 days
WWII	USII 7a, 7b, 7c	20 days
Rebuilding Europe	USII 8a	10 days
		45 days
4 th nine weeks		
Post WWII Economy	USII 8b, 8d	5 days
The Cold War	USII 8c	15 days
The Civil Rights Movement	USII 9a, 9b	15 days
Globalization and New Technologies	USII 8e, 9b	5 days
VIPs/ Current Events	USII 9c, 9d	5 days
		45 days

USII 7th Grade Social Studies: Semester pacing

Unit	SOL	Week
Reconstruction/Jim Crow	USII 3a, 3b, 3c, and 4c	Week 1
Westward Expansion, Native Americans	USII 2a, 4a, 4a part II	Week 2
Growing Cities, Immigration, and Big Business	USII 2b, 4b, 4d	Week 3
Progressive Movement	USII 4e	Week 4
Spanish American War, Teddy Roosevelt's Foreign Policy	USII 5a, 5b	Week 5
World War I	USII 5c	Week 6
Transpiration, Communication, Electrification, Great Migration, Prohibition	USII 6a, 6b	Week 7
Jazz Age	USII 6c	Week 8
The Great Depression	USII 6d	Week 9
Causes of World War II	USII 7a	Week 10
Major Events and Turning Points of WWII	USII 7b	Week 11
Holocaust, Home Front	USII 7c	Week 12
Post WWII, War to Peace	USII 8a, 8b, 8d	Week 13
The Cold War	USII 8c	Week 14
The Civil Rights Movement	USII 9a	Week 15
Globalization, New Technology	USII 8e, 9b	Week 16
20th Century VIPs, Current Events	USII 9c, 9d	Week 17