

USA II

United States History:

1877 to Present

Crossover Resource

Document

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Teachers: This crossover document will help you ensure that students don't miss anything from the "old" 2001 standards. It will help you prepare students to score well in 2009/2010 on both the existing test questions, and the new field test questions. Use this document in the 2009/2010 school year as a supplement to your Virginia Experience workbook.

After the 2009/2010 school year, throw away the crossover document because everything for the 2008 standards is included in the new student workbook.

Permission is hereby granted to the purchaser of the 2009 USA II Student Workbook (100% aligned with 2008 standards!) to reproduce this document for non-commercial individual or classroom use only. Reproduction of these materials for an entire school or school system is strictly prohibited. This document should be destroyed prior to the 2010/2011 school year. (You won't need it anymore—the student workbook has all you need!)



Standards Reference Page

- 2001 standards refer to Indians as First Americans. 2008 standards refer to Indians as American Indians.
- 2001 standards use the term “Powhatan people.” 2008 standards use the term “native peoples.”
- 2001 standards use the term “slaves.” 2008 standards use the term “enslaved African Americans.”
- 2001 standards teach four oceans. 2008 standards teach five oceans—Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.
- 2001 standards use the term “colonists.” 2008 standards use the term “settlers.”

STANDARD USII.1a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h - 2001 standards begin at 1877. 2008 standards begin at 1865.

STANDARD USII.2a, b, c - no changes

STANDARD USII.3a - no changes

STANDARD USII.3b - Use: “More Cultures—More Conflicts!” Also add Quick Review Questions:

6. True or False: The westward migration was peaceful as settlers and Indians worked together in a spirit of cooperation and harmony. _____

7. The Battle of Little Bighorn brought the defeat of which U.S. Army officer by several thousand Sioux and Cheyenne warriors? _____

STANDARD USII.3.c - Use: definition: **Reconstruction:** period following the Civil War (1867 to 1877) in which Southern states were brought back into the Union

STANDARD USII.3.d - Use: Henry Ford – automobiles (in Detroit, Michigan) as a captain of industry.

STANDARD USII.3.e - Use: The Progressive Movement helped women attain the right to vote through efforts of reform leaders such as Susan B. Anthony, who worked for women’s suffrage for more than 50 years. The Progressive Movement also increased educational opportunities for women. Although Anthony died in 1906 before women won the right to vote, her efforts were not in vain. In 1920, women gained the right to vote with passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution!



STANDARD USII4.a, d - no changes

STANDARD USII4.b - 2001 standards use the term “Allies.” 2008 standards use the term “Allied Powers.”

STANDARD USII5.a - Use: In its early days, many people contributed to the development of radio. In 1895, Guglielmo Marconi of Italy sent the first radio communication signals.

Use: The most common use of radio is broadcasting. David Sarnoff was one of the first people to consider the entertainment possibilities of radio. As president of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), he built the company into a major radio and television manufacturer. RCA formed the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) in 1926. The rest is broadcast history. Sarnoff was also instrumental in the development of color TV.

STANDARD USII5.b - 2001 standards refer to African American migration from the South to the North. 2008 standards refer to migration to the North and West.

STANDARD USII5.c, d - no changes

STANDARD USII6.a, b, c - no changes

STANDARD USII7.a, b, c - no changes

STANDARD USII7.d - Use: • *Changes in make-up of immigrants after 1965 (e.g., Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans)*

2001 standards discuss G.I. Bill of Rights providing benefits to World War II veterans. 2008 standards refer to all veterans.

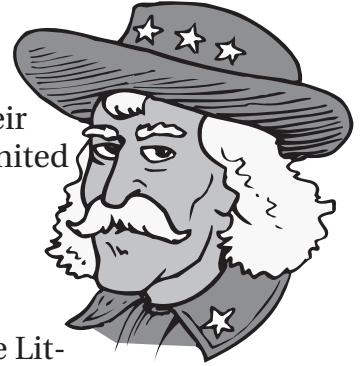
STANDARD USII8.a, b - no changes



USII.3b - Show how life changed after the Civil War by explaining the reasons for the increase in immigration, growth of cities, new inventions, and challenges arising from this expansion. Correlates with USII.1b, USII.1c, USII.1d, and USII.1f.

More Cultures—More Conflicts!

Conflicts occurred between Indians and settlers wanting to take over their lands and natural resources. The two sides battled bitterly for years. The United States government forced Indians to leave their homes and live on reservations.



On June 25, 1876, U.S. Army troops led by Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer fought against several thousand Sioux and Cheyenne warriors on the Little Bighorn River in Montana. Custer and his men were killed in the Battle of Little Bighorn that became known as “Custer’s Last Stand.” Some of the Indians were later captured. Some reached safety in Canada.

In June 1877, the Nez Percé refused to leave their homes in Oregon and were attacked by the U.S. Army. Chief Joseph led about 800 of the Nez Percé through Montana to escape to safety in Canada. They surrendered after a battle with the U.S. Army that occurred only 40 miles from the Canadian border.