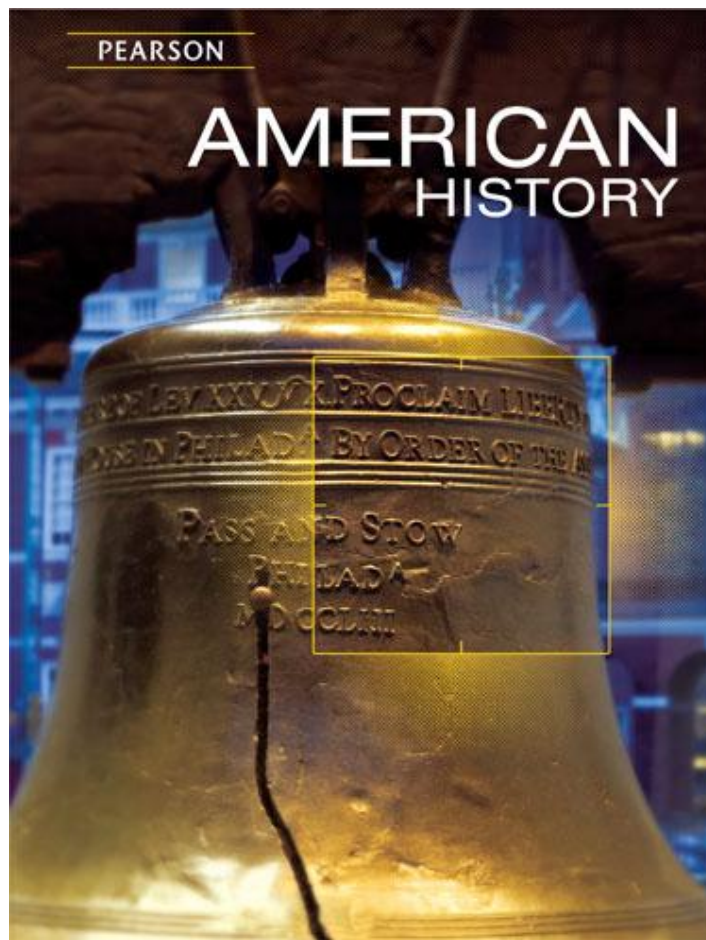


A Correlation of



Beginnings through Reconstruction

To the

Massachusetts History and Social Science Curriculum Framework U.S. History I

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Introduction

This document demonstrates how ***Pearson American History, Beginnings Through Reconstruction, ©2016*** meets the Massachusetts History and Social Science Curriculum Framework, History I. Citations are to the **Print** Student Edition.

Pearson is excited to announce its NEW **American History** program for the middle grades! Designed to help prepare students to be college and career ready all while unlocking the exciting story of our nation's history, ***Pearson American History*** invites students to explore the enduring issues that continue to shape our nation's history. The program bridges time-tested best practices, curriculum standard expectations, and technology to help prepare students to be college and career ready all while unlocking the exciting story of our nation's history. The program is available in print, digital, and blended options.

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U.S. History I The Revolution Through Reconstruction 1763-1877	
THE POLITICAL AND INTELLECTUAL ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN NATION: THE REVOLUTION AND THE CONSTITUTION, 1763-1789	
USI.1 Explain the political and economic factors that contributed to the American Revolution. (H, C)	
A. the impact on the colonies of the French and Indian War, including how the war led to an overhaul of British imperial policy from 1763 to 1775	SE: The French and Indian War, 94-99 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 3 (1. Locate Places of Importance), 132; (2. Analyze Effect of Human Geographic Factors), 132; (3. Analyze Effects of Physical Geographic Factors), 132
B. how freedom from European feudalism and aristocracy and the widespread ownership of property fostered individualism and contributed to the Revolution	SE: Feudalism, 16; Government in New France, 47; An Improved Form of Government, 51; Mayflower Compact, 56; A Greater Say in Government, 58; A New Colony with Limited Government, 59; The Importance of Local Government, 62; Foundations of Representative Government, 87-88 <i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 2 (3. Analyze Importance of Virginia House of Burgesses), 89; (5. Explain Growth of Representative Government), 89; (6. Explain Significance of Mayflower Compact), 89; (11. Explain William Penn's Role on Development of Self-Government), 90; Topic 4 (1. Explain Articles of Confederation), 176
USI.2 Explain the historical and intellectual influences on the American Revolution and the formation and framework of the American government. (H, C)	
A. the legacy of ancient Greece and Rome	SE: Principles from the Roman Republic, 148-149
B. the political theories of such European philosophers as Locke and Montesquieu	SE: Ideas of the Enlightenment, 83; American Draws on Its Own Traditions, 150-151
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> Mayflower Compact (1620)	SE: Mayflower Compact, 56 <i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 2 (6. Explain Significance of Mayflower Compact), 89

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<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> Massachusetts Body of Liberties (1641) and John Locke’s Treatises of Civil Government (1690)	SE: American Draws on Its Own Traditions, 150–151 For related material see: Ideas of the Enlightenment, 83
USI.3 Explain the influence and ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. (H, C)	SE: Declaring Independence, 116–119; Declaration of Independence, 412–414 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 3 (6. Organize and Interpret Information from Reports), 133; (11. Identify Major Events, Including Drafting the Declaration of Independence), 134; (13. Identify Colonial Grievances in the Declaration of Independence), 134; (14. Explain Issues Surrounding Declaring Independence), 134; (15. Identify Colonial Grievance in the Declaration of Independence), 134
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> the Declaration of Independence (1776)	SE: Thomas Jefferson and the Intolerable Acts, 111; Drafting the Declaration of Independence, 117–118; Declaration of Independence, 412–414 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 3 (6. Organize and Interpret Information from Reports), 133; (11. Identify Major Events, Including Drafting the Declaration of Independence), 134; (13. Identify Colonial Grievances in the Declaration of Independence), 134; (14. Explain Issues Surrounding Declaring Independence), 134; (15. Identify Colonial Grievance in the Declaration of Independence), 134
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> the Suffolk Resolves (1774) and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (1786)	SE: Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, 155

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USI.4 Analyze how Americans resisted British policies before 1775 and analyze the reasons for the American victory and the British defeat during the Revolutionary war. (H)	SE: Tensions with Britain, 100–107; Taking Up Arms, 108–115; Declaring Independence, 116–119; Winning Independence, 120–131 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 3 (4. Analyze Causes of the American Revolution), 132; (5. Create Written Presentation), 133; (6. Organize and Interpret Information from Reports), 133; (7. Analyze Reasons for and Impact of Civil Disobedience), 133; (8. Describe Contributions of Military Leaders), 133; (9. Use Decision-Making Process), 133; (11. Identify Major Events, Including Drafting the Declaration of Independence), 134; (13. Identify Colonial Grievances in the Declaration of Independence), 134; (14. Explain Issues Surrounding Declaring Independence), 134; (15. Identify Colonial Grievance in the Declaration of Independence), 134; (18. Identify the American Revolution), 135
USI.5 Explain the role of Massachusetts in the Revolution, including important events that took place in Massachusetts and important leaders from Massachusetts. (H)	
A. the Boston Massacre	SE: Boston Massacre, 105–106 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 3 (6. Organize and Interpret Information from Reports), 133
B. the Boston Tea Party	SE: Boston Tea Party, 108–109 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 3 (7. Analyze Reasons for and Impact of Civil Disobedience), 133
C. the Battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill	SE: Battles of Lexington and Concord, Battle of Bunker Hill, 111–112
D. Sam Adams, John Adams, and John Hancock	SE: Sam Adams, 105, 106, 109, 113; John Adams, 105–107, 113, 117–118; John Hancock, 118, 154 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 3 (6. Organize and Interpret Information from Reports), 133 (7. Analyze Reasons for and Impact of Civil Disobedience), 133

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<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> the Massachusetts Constitution (1780)	SE: Massachusetts Constitution, 138
USI.6 Explain the reasons for the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, including why its drafters created a weak central government; analyze the shortcomings of the national government under the Articles; and describe the crucial events (e.g., Shay’s Rebellion) leading to the Constitutional Convention. (H, C)	SE: A Weak Confederation, 138–142 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (1. Explain Articles of Confederation), 176; (2. Summarize Weaknesses of Articles of Confederation), 176
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> the Northwest Ordinance (1787)	SE: Northwest Ordinance, 138, 141 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (8. Explain Northwest Ordinance), 176
USI.7 Explain the roles of various founders at the Constitutional Convention. Describe the major debates that occurred at the Convention and the “Great Compromise” that was reached. (H, C)	
<i>Major Debates</i>	
A. the distribution of political power	SE: Disagreements Over a New Government, 144–145 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (4. Analyze the Great Compromise), 176; Topic 4 (5. Analyze Principle of Checks and Balances), 176
B. the rights of individuals	SE: A Bill of Rights, 153–154, 155–156 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (14. Analyze the Principle of Individual Rights), 177
C. the rights of states	SE: Disagreements Over a New Government, 144–145; The Three-Fifths Compromise, 145–146; Federalists, Anti-Federalists, and the Bill of Rights, 152–153 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (3. Analyze Arguments for Ratification), 176
D. slavery	SE: The Three-Fifths Compromise, 145–146 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (10. Analyze Three-Fifths Compromise), 176

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<i>Founders</i>	
A. Benjamin Franklin	SE: Benjamin Franklin, 143, 146 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (4. Analyze the Great Compromise), 176
B. Alexander Hamilton	SE: Alexander Hamilton, 143, 153 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (4. Analyze the Great Compromise), 176
C. James Madison	SE: James Madison, 143–144 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (4. Analyze the Great Compromise), 176
D. George Washington	SE: George Washington, 143, 153 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (4. Analyze the Great Compromise), 176
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> the U.S. Constitution	SE: Drafting a Constitution, 143–147; Understanding the Constitution, 157–167; Amending the Constitution, 168–171; United States Constitution, 388–411 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (6. Explain Grievances Addressed in U.S. Constitution), 176; (14. Analyze the Principle of Individual Rights), 177
USI.8 Describe the debate over the ratification of the Constitution between Federalists and Anti-Federalists and explain the key ideas contained in the Federalist Papers on federalism, factions, checks and balances, and the importance of an independent judiciary. (H, C)	SE: Federalists, Anti-Federalists, and the Bill of Rights, 152–153 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (5. Analyze Principle of Checks and Balances), 176; (7. Identify Influence of the Federalist Papers), 176; (10. Analyze Three-Fifths Compromise), 176; (12. Identify Origin of Judicial Review), 177
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> Federalist Paper number 10	SE: Federalist Papers, 153; <i>The Federalist</i> Number 10, 424–428 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (7. Identify Influence of the Federalist Papers), 176

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<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> Federalist Papers numbers 1, 9, 39, 51, and 78	SE: Federalist Papers, 153; <i>The Federalist</i> Number 10, 424–428; <i>The Federalist</i> Number 39, 428–431; <i>The Federalist</i> Number 51, 431–434; <i>The Federalist</i> Number 78, 434–437 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (7. Identify Influence of the Federalist Papers), 176
USI.9 Explain the reasons for the passage of the Bill of Rights. (H, C)	
A. the influence of the British concept of limited government	SE: English Influences, 149–150; also see: Limited Government, 159
B. the particular ways in which the Bill of Rights protects basic freedoms, restricts government power, and ensures rights to persons accused of crimes	SE: A Bill of Rights, 153–154, 155–156, 169–170, 404–405 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (14. Analyze the Principle of Individual Rights), 177
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> the Bill of Rights (1791)	SE: Bill of Rights, 404–405
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> Magna Carta (1215) and the English Bill of Rights (1689)	SE: English Influences (Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights), 149–150; Primary Sources: The Magna Carta, 414
USI.10 On a map of North America, identify the first 13 states to ratify the Constitution. (H, G)	SE: For related material see: Key Battles of the Revolutionary War: Analyze Maps (showing original 13 colonies), 122 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Map showing area of 13 colonies, 132

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<p align="center">THE FORMATION AND FRAMEWORK OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY</p>	
<p>USI.11 Describe the purpose and functions of government. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: An Improved Form of Government, 51; A New Colony with Limited Government, 59; The Importance of Local Government, 62; Foundations of Representative Government, 87–88; Drafting a Constitution, 143–147; Ideas That Influenced the Constitution, 148–151; Federalists, Antifederalists, and the Bill of Rights, 152–156; Understanding the Constitution, 157–167; Amending the Constitution, 168–171; United States Constitution, 388–411; Primary Sources, 412–414; The Magna Carta, 414; Mayflower Compact, 414–415; Articles of Confederation, 415–420</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 2 (3. Analyze Importance of Virginia House of Burgesses), 89; (5. Explain Growth of Representative Government), 89; (6. Explain Significance of Mayflower Compact), 89; (11. Explain William Penn's Role on Development of Self-Government), 90; Topic 4 (1. Explain Articles of Confederation), 176; (2. Summarize Weaknesses of Articles of Confederation), 176; (5. Analyze Principle of Checks and Balances), 176 (7. Identify Influence of the Federalist Papers), 176; (14. Analyze the Principle of Individual Rights), 177</p>

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<p>USI.12 Explain and provide examples of different forms of government, including democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, and autocracy. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: The Iroquois League, 14–15; Government in New France, 47; An Improved Form of Government, 51; Mayflower Compact, 56; A Greater Say in Government, 58; A New Colony with Limited Government, 59; The Importance of Local Government, 62; Foundations of Representative Government, 87–88; A Weak Confederation, 138–142; Drafting a Constitution, 143–147; Ideas That Influenced the Constitution, 148–151; Federalists, Antifederalists, and the Bill of Rights, 152–156; Understanding the Constitution, 157–167; Amending the Constitution, 168–171; United States Constitution, 388–411; Primary Sources, 412–414; The Magna Carta, 414; Mayflower Compact, 414–415; Articles of Confederation, 415–420</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 2 (3. Analyze Importance of Virginia House of Burgesses), 89; (5. Explain Growth of Representative Government), 89; (6. Explain Significance of Mayflower Compact), 89; (11. Explain William Penn's Role on Development of Self-Government), 90; Topic 4 (1. Explain Articles of Confederation), 176; (2. Summarize Weaknesses of Articles of Confederation), 176; (5. Analyze Principle of Checks and Balances), 176 (7. Identify Influence of the Federalist Papers), 176; (14. Analyze the Principle of Individual Rights), 177</p>

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<p>USI.13 Explain why the United States government is classified as a democratic government. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: An Improved Form of Government, 51; Mayflower Compact, 56; A Greater Say in Government, 58; A New Colony with Limited Government, 59; Drafting a Constitution, 143–147; Ideas That Influenced the Constitution, 148–151; Understanding the Constitution, 157–167; United States Constitution, 388–411; Primary Sources, 412–414; The Magna Carta, 414; Mayflower Compact, 414–415; Articles of Confederation, 415–420</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 2 (3. Analyze Importance of Virginia House of Burgesses), 89; (5. Explain Growth of Representative Government), 89; (11. Explain William Penn's Role on Development of Self-Government), 90; Topic 4 (6. Explain Grievances Addressed in U.S. Constitution), 176; Topic 4 (9. Explain How Rights and Responsibilities Reflect National Identity), 176; Topic 4 (14. Analyze the Principle of Individual Rights), 177; Topic 4 (15. Describe Importance of Free Speech and Free Press), 177</p>
<p>USI.14 Explain the characteristics of American democracy, including the concepts of popular sovereignty and constitutional government, which includes representative institutions, federalism, separation of powers, shared powers, checks and balances, and individual rights. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: Ideas That Influenced the Constitution, 148–151; Federalists, Antifederalists, and the Bill of Rights, 152–156; Understanding the Constitution, 157–167; Amending the Constitution, 168–171; United States Constitution, 388–411; Primary Sources, 412–414; The Magna Carta, 414; Mayflower Compact, 414–415; Articles of Confederation, 415–420</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 3 (12. Define and Give Examples of Unalienable Rights), 134; Topic 4 (5. Analyze Principle of Checks and Balances), 176; (6. Explain Grievances Addressed in U.S. Constitution), 176; (12. Identify Origin of Judicial Review), 177; (13. Analyze Impact of First Amendment on Religious Freedom), 177; (14. Analyze the Principle of Individual Rights), 177; (15. Describe Importance of Free Speech and Free Press), 177</p>

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<p>USI.15 Explain the varying roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments in the United States. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: The Legislative Branch-Congress, 160–162; The Executive Branch-The President, 162–163; The Judicial Branch-The Supreme Court, 163–164; Preventing Abuse of Power, 164; State Government, 165–166; The Responsibilities of Local Government, 166–167; Citizens’ Rights and Responsibilities, 172–175</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (9. Explain How Rights and Responsibilities Reflect National Identity), 176; Topic 5 (6. Summarize McCulloch v. Maryland), 224; Topic 8 (4. Evaluate the Impact of Landmark Supreme Court Decisions), 364; Topic 9 (2. Describe the Impact of the Fourteenth Amendment), 386; (4. Evaluate Jim Crow Laws), 386; (8. Evaluate Legislative Reform Programs), 386; (13. Describe the Impact of the Fifteenth Amendment), 387</p>

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<p>USI.16 Describe the evolution of the role of the federal government, including public services, taxation, economic policy, foreign policy, and common defense. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: This standard is met throughout the program. Examples include the following references: The Legislative Branch-Congress, 160–162; The Executive Branch-The President, 162–163; The Judicial Branch-The Supreme Court, 163–164; Preventing Abuse of Power, 164; State Government, 165–166; The States’ Obligations to Citizens, 166; The Responsibilities of Local Government, 166–167; The Responsibilities of Local Government, 166–167; Creating a Stable Economy, 183–184; Supreme Court Decisions Expand Federal Power, 219–220; The Bank War, 239–240; Legislative Reforms, 374; Taxation Without Representation, 380; Effects of the Homestead Act, 401–403; The Role of Progressivism, 447–451; The Progressive Presidents, 453–458; Roosevelt’s New Deal, 553–561</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 5 (2. Summarize Taxation and the Whiskey Rebellion), 224; (6. Summarize McCulloch v. Maryland), 224; Topic 8 (4. Evaluate the Impact of Landmark Supreme Court Decisions), 364; Topic 9 (2. Describe the Impact of the Fourteenth Amendment), 386; (4. Evaluate Jim Crow Laws), 386; (8. Evaluate Legislative Reform Programs), 386; Topic 17 Assessment (14. Identify Significant Social and Political Issues), 701</p>
<p>USI.17 Explain the major components of Massachusetts’ state government, including the roles and functions of the governor, state legislature, and other constitutional officers. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: For related material see: Massachusetts Constitution, 138; also see: State Government, 165–166; The States’ Obligations to Citizens, 166</p>
<p>USI.18 Explain the major components of local government in Massachusetts, including the roles and functions of school committees, town meetings, boards of selectmen, mayors, and city councils. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: For related material see: Massachusetts Constitution, 138; also see: The Responsibilities of Local Government, 166–167</p>

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<p>USI.19 Explain the rights and the responsibilities of citizenship and describe how a democracy provides opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process through elections, political parties, and interest groups. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: Citizens’ Rights and Responsibilities, 172–175; <i>21st Century Skills:</i> Solve Problems, 472–473; Make Decisions, 473–474; Being an Informed Citizen, 474; Political Participation, 474–475; Voting, 475; Serving on a Jury, 476; Paying Taxes, 476–477; also see: The Origin of Political Parties, 188–191; Democratic Party, 161, 230, 233, 235, 271, 239, 288, 330, 336, 362, 383; Democratic Republicans, 193–196, 197, 200, 205–206, 214, 215, 217, 227; Whig Party, 230, 233, 239, 271; Republican Party, 161, 231, 327, 334, 375</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (9. Explain How Rights and Responsibilities Reflect National Identity), 176; (15. Describe Importance of Free Speech and Free Press), 177; Topic 5 (3. Explain the Origin of Political Parties), 224; (21. Identify Points of View of Political Parties), 227; Topic 6 (2. Identify Political Party Points of View), 271; (7. Identify Age of Jackson), 271</p>
<p>USI.20 Explain the evolution and function of political parties, including their role in federal, state, and local elections. (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: The Origin of Political Parties, 188–191; Democratic Party, 161, 230, 233, 235, 271, 239, 288, 330, 336, 362, 383; Democratic Republicans, 193–196, 197, 200, 205–206, 214, 215, 217, 227; Whig Party, 230, 233, 239, 271; Republican Party, 161, 231, 327, 334, 375</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (3. Explain the Origin of Political Parties), 224; (21. Identify Points of View of Political Parties), 227; Topic 6 (2. Identify Political Party Points of View), 271; (7. Identify Age of Jackson), 271</p>

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USI.21 Describe how decisions are made in a democracy, including the role of legislatures, courts, executives, and the public. (H, C)	<p>SE: The Legislative Branch-Congress, 160–162; The Executive Branch-The President, 162–163; The Judicial Branch-The Supreme Court, 163–164; Preventing Abuse of Power, 164; State Government, 165–166; The Responsibilities of Local Government, 166–167; Citizens’ Rights and Responsibilities, 172–175</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 4 (9. Explain How Rights and Responsibilities Reflect National Identity), 176; Topic 5 (6. Summarize McCulloch v. Maryland), 224; Topic 8 (4. Evaluate the Impact of Landmark Supreme Court Decisions), 364; Topic 9 (2. Describe the Impact of the Fourteenth Amendment), 386; (4. Evaluate Jim Crow Laws), 386; (8. Evaluate Legislative Reform Programs), 386; (13. Describe the Impact of the Fifteenth Amendment), 387</p>
POLITICAL DEMOCRATIZATION, WESTWARD EXPANSION, AND DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS, 1790–1860	
USI.22 Summarize the major policies and political developments that took place during the presidencies of George Washington (1789–1797), John Adams (1797–1801), and Thomas Jefferson (1801–1809). (H, C)	
A. the origins of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties in the 1790s	<p>SE: Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties, 190–191</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (3. Explain the Origin of Political Parties), 224; (21. Identify Points of View of Political Parties), 227</p>
B. the conflicting ideas of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton	<p>SE: Differing Views: Jefferson vs. Hamilton, 189</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (3. Explain the Origin of Political Parties), 224; (21. Identify Points of View of Political Parties), 227</p>
C. the Alien and Sedition Acts	<p>SE: Alien and Sedition Acts, 193–194</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (21. Identify Points of View of Political Parties), 227</p>

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D. the Louisiana Purchase	SE: Louisiana Purchase, 199–200; Exploring the Louisiana Purchase, 200–203 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (10. Identify and Locate Louisiana Purchase), 225; (11. Explain Significance of Louisiana Purchase), 225; (13. Use Problem Solving), 225
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> Washington’s Farewell Address (1796) and Jefferson’s First Inaugural Address (1801)	SE: The Impact of Washington’s Farewell Address, 186; Jefferson’s Leadership Redefines Government, 196; Primary Sources: Farewell Address: George Washington, 437–438 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (1. Analyze Leadership Qualities of George Washington), 224
USI.23 Analyze the rising levels of political participation and the expansion of suffrage in antebellum America. (C, H)	SE: The Origin of Political Parties, 188–191; Increased Suffrage, 231 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (3. Explain the Origin of Political Parties), 224; (21. Identify Points of View of Political Parties), 227; Topic 6 (2. Identify Political Party Points of View), 271; (7. Identify Age of Jackson), 271
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> Alexis de Tocqueville, <i>Democracy in America, Volume I</i> (1835) and <i>Volume II</i> (1839)	SE: Alexis de Tocqueville, 230; Primary Sources: <i>Democracy in America</i> , 438–439
USI.24 Describe the election of 1828, the importance of Jacksonian democracy, and Jackson’s actions as President. (H)	
A. the spoils system	SE: The Spoils System, 236 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (7. Identify Age of Jackson), 271
B. Jackson’s veto of the National Bank	SE: The Bank War, 239–240 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (7. Identify Age of Jackson), 271

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<p>C. Jackson’s policy of Indian Removal</p>	<p>SE: Indian Removal, 245–246; Southern Native Americans on the Trail of Tears, 246–248</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (6. Analyze Indian Removal Act), 271</p>
<p>USI.25 Trace the influence and ideas of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall and the importance of the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803). (H, C)</p>	<p>SE: Landmark Supreme Court Cases, 197–198</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (5. Analyze Congressional and Presidential Responses), 224</p>
<p>USI.26 Describe the causes, course, and consequences of America’s westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness. Use a map of North America to trace America’s expansion to the Civil War, including the location of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails. (H, E, G)</p>	
<p>A. the War of 1812</p>	<p>SE: Madison and the War of 1812, 207–214</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (16. Explain Cause of War of 1812), 226; (17. Describe Contributions of Andrew Jackson), 226; (18. Explain Economic Effects of War of 1812), 227</p>
<p>B. the purchase of Florida in 1819</p>	<p>SE: Gaining Florida, 221–222</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (7. Locate Regions of Importance), 224</p>
<p>C. the 1823 Monroe Doctrine</p>	<p>SE: Monroe Doctrine, 222–223</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 5 (8. Explain Monroe Doctrine), 224</p>
<p>D. the Cherokees’ Trail of Tears</p>	<p>SE: Southern Native Americans on the Trail of Tears, 246–248</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (6. Analyze Indian Removal Act), 271</p>
<p>E. the annexation of Texas in 1845</p>	<p>SE: Independence for Texas, 259–262</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (8. Explain Causes of War), 271</p>

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<p>F. the concept of Manifest Destiny and its relationship to westward expansion</p>	<p>SE: Manifest Destiny in California and the Southwest, 263–270</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (13. Explain Roots of Manifest Destiny), 272</p>
<p>G. the acquisition of the Oregon Territory in 1846</p>	<p>SE: Settling Oregon Country, 254–258</p>
<p>H. the territorial acquisitions resulting from the Mexican War</p>	<p>SE: The U.S.-Mexican War, 265–267; Settling the Mexican Cession, 267–269</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (8. Explain Causes of War), 271</p>
<p>I. the search for gold in California</p>	<p>SE: The California Gold Rush Begins, 268–269</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (4. Analyze California Gold Rush), 271</p>
<p>J. the Gadsden Purchase of 1854</p>	<p>SE: Gadsden Purchase, 267</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (8. Explain Causes of War), 271</p>

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ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, 1800–1860	
USI.27 Explain the importance of the Transportation Revolution of the 19th century (the building of canals, roads, bridges, turnpikes, steamboats, and railroads), including the stimulus it provided to the growth of a market economy. (H, E)	SE: Building Better Roads, 250–251; The Age of Steam, 251–252; Canals Connect the Country, 252–253; The Age of Steam Power, 283–285 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (10. Analyze Impact of Transportation Systems), 272
USI.28 Explain the emergence and impact of the textile industry in New England and industrial growth generally throughout antebellum America. (H, E)	
A. the technological improvements and inventions that contributed to industrial growth	SE: The Age of Steam, 251–252; Canals Connect the Country, 252–253; The Industrial Revolution Begins, 276–277; Factories Come to America, 278–279; New Technological Innovations, 282; The Age of Steam Power, 283–285; The Cotton Kingdom, 290–291 <i>Topic Assessment (examples):</i> Topic 2 (7. Explain Development of Free-Enterprise System), 89; (9. Analyze Mercantilism), 89; Topic 5 (4. Explain Development of Free-Enterprise System), 224; Topic 7 (1. Explain Effects of War of 1812 on Manufacturing), 316; (2. Describe Characteristics of Free-Enterprise System), 316; (3. Explain Technology and Economic Growth), 316; (11. Identify Impact of Industrialization on Life), 317
B. the causes and impact of the wave of immigration from Northern Europe to America in the 1840s and 1850s	SE: Ethnic Minorities in the North, 287–288
C. the rise of a business class of merchants and manufacturers	SE: Free Enterprise and the Industrial Revolution/The Role of Market Forces, 279; The Benefits of Free Enterprise, 285 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (2. Describe Characteristics of Free-Enterprise System), 316; (3. Explain Technology and Economic Growth), 316
D. the roles of women in New England textile factories	SE: Identify Cause and Effect: How did the Industrial Revolution Affect Women?, 277; “Lowell Girls”, 280

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USI.29 Describe the rapid growth of slavery in the South after 1800 and analyze slave life and resistance on plantations and farms across the South, as well as the impact of the cotton gin on the economics of slavery and Southern agriculture. (H)	SE: Cotton Kingdom and Slavery, 291; Southern African Americans, 294–295; Slavery in the South, 295–296; Resisting Slavery, 297 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (8. Analyze Slavery's Impact), 316
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> Frederick Douglass's Independence Day speech at Rochester, New York (1852)	SE: For related material see: Frederick Douglass, 302–303, 304, 330 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (9. Describe the Contributions of Frederick Douglass), 316
SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS CHANGE, 1800–1860	
USI.30 Summarize the growth of the American education system and Horace Mann's campaign for free compulsory public education. (H)	SE: The Impact of Educational Reform, 300–301 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (12. Evaluate Educational Reform), 317
USI.31 Describe the formation of the abolitionist movement, the roles of various abolitionists, and the response of southerners and northerners to abolitionism. (H)	
A. Frederick Douglass	SE: Frederick Douglass, 296, 302–303, 304, 330 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (9. Describe the Contributions of Frederick Douglass), 316
B. William Lloyd Garrison	SE: William Lloyd Garrison, 304, 305, 306
C. Sojourner Truth	SE: Sojourner Truth, 307, 310, 354
D. Harriet Tubman	SE: Harriet Tubman, 305–306
E. Theodore Weld	SE: Theodore Weld, 304
USI.32 Describe important religious trends that shaped antebellum America. (H)	
A. the increase in the number of Protestant denominations	SE: Second Great Awakening, 298–299 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (7. Describe Effects of Second Great Awakening), 316
B. the Second Great Awakening	SE: Second Great Awakening, 298–299 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (7. Describe Effects of Second Great Awakening), 316

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C. the influence of these trends on the reaction of Protestants to the growth of Catholic immigration	SE: A Reaction Against Immigrants, 288
USI.33 Analyze the goals and effect of the antebellum women’s suffrage movement. (H)	
A. the 1848 Seneca Falls convention	SE: Seneca Falls Convention, 308–309 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (5. Describe the Women's Rights Movement), 316
B. Susan B. Anthony	SE: Susan B. Anthony, 308 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (5. Describe the Women's Rights Movement), 316
C. Margaret Fuller	SE: For related material see: A Women’s Movement Organizes, 308; Women Writers Flourish in the 1800s, 313
D. Lucretia Mott	SE: Lucretia Mott, 308 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (5. Describe the Women's Rights Movement), 316
E. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	SE: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 308, 309 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (5. Describe the Women's Rights Movement), 316
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions (1848)	SE: For related material see: Seneca Falls Convention, 308–309 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 7 (5. Describe the Women's Rights Movement), 316
USI.34 Analyze the emergence of the Transcendentalist movement through the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and American literature, including the contributions of Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson. (H)	SE: The Development of Transcendentalism, 314–315

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THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1860–1877	
USI.35 Describe how the different economies and cultures of the North and South contributed to the growing importance of sectional politics in the early 19th century. (H)	SE: African Americans Face Discrimination, 288; King Cotton and Life in the South, 290–297; Conflicts and Compromises, 320–326; Growing Tensions, 327–334; Division and the Outbreak of War, 335–342 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (1. Identify Congressional Conflicts), 364; (3. Analyze the Fugitive Slave Act's Impact), 364; (5. Explain How Sectionalism and States' Rights Caused the Civil War), 364
USI.36 Summarize the critical developments leading to the Civil War. (H)	
A. the Missouri Compromise (1820)	SE: Missouri Compromise, 320–321
B. the South Carolina Nullification Crisis (1832–1833)	SE: A Conflict Over States' Rights, 237–238 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 6 (1. Identify Congressional Conflicts and Compromises), 271
C. the Wilmot Proviso (1846)	SE: Wilmot Proviso, 321
D. the Compromise of 1850	SE: Compromise of 1850, 324 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (1. Identify Congressional Conflicts), 364
E. the publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> (1851–1852)	SE: A Book Sways the North Against Slavery, 325–326
F. the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)	SE: Kansas-Nebraska Act, 327–328
G. the Dred Scott Supreme Court case (1857)	SE: The Impact of the Dred Scott Case, 329–330 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (4. Evaluate the Impact of Landmark Supreme Court Decisions), 364
H. the Lincoln-Douglas debates (1858)	SE: Lincoln and Douglas Debate Slavery, 332
I. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry (1859)	SE: John Brown's Antislavery Campaign, 333–334

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J. the election of Abraham Lincoln (1860)	SE: Abraham Lincoln and the Election of 1860, 335–336 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (6. Explain Role of Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War), 364
USI.37 On a map of North America, identify Union and Confederate States at the outbreak of the war. (H, G)	SE: Choosing Sides: Analyze Maps, 339
USI.38 Analyze Abraham Lincoln’s presidency, the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), his views on slavery, and the political obstacles he encountered. (H, C)	SE: Lincoln and Douglas Debate Slavery, 332; Abraham Lincoln and the Election of 1860, 335–336; The Leadership Roles of Lincoln and Davis, 341–342; The Emancipation Proclamation, 348–350; The Draft Riots, 352; The Gettysburg Address, 358; Contrasting Ideas of Liberty and Union, 360–361 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (6. Explain Role of Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War), 364
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Read:</i> Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address (1863) and Lincoln’s second inaugural address (1865)	SE: Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address (1863), 444; Lincoln’s second inaugural address (1865), 444–445 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (6. Explain Role of Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War), 364
<i>Seminal Primary Documents to Consider:</i> Lincoln’s “House Divided” speech (1858)	SE: “House Divided” speech (1858), 441–442 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (6. Explain Role of Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War), 364
USI.39 Analyze the roles and policies of various Civil War leaders and describe the important Civil War battles and events. (H)	SE: Division and the Outbreak of War, 335–342; The Course of War, 343–347; Emancipation and Life in Wartime, 348–355; The War’s End, 356–363 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (6. Explain Role of Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War), 364; (9. Explain the Battle of Gettysburg and Robert E. Lee’s Role in It), 365; (12. Describe Contributions of General George McClellan), 365

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<i>Leaders</i>	
A. Jefferson Davis	SE: The Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis, 337–338; The Leadership Roles of Lincoln and Davis, 341–342; Contrasting Ideas of Liberty and Union, 360–361
B. Ulysses S. Grant	SE: Union Forces Find Success in the West, 346; The Siege of Vicksburg, 356–357; Union Forces Move Southward, 359–360; The Confederacy Surrenders at Appomattox, 361 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (11. Explain the Effects of Physical Geography on the Battle of Vicksburg), 365
C. Robert E. Lee	SE: The Role of Robert E. Lee, Military Leader, 342; The Battle of Antietam, 345–346; Battle of Chancellorsville, 346; The Battle of Gettysburg, 357–358; The Confederacy Surrenders at Appomattox, 361 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (9. Explain the Battle of Gettysburg and Robert E. Lee's Role in It), 365
<i>Battles</i>	
A. the Massachusetts 54th Regiment and the Battle at Fort Wagner	SE: The Story of the 54th Regiment, 350–351
B. Antietam	SE: The Battle of Antietam, 345–346
C. Vicksburg	SE: The Siege of Vicksburg, 356–357
D. Gettysburg	SE: Battle of Gettysburg, 357–358 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 8 (9. Explain the Battle of Gettysburg and Robert E. Lee's Role in It), 365

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USI.40 Provide examples of the various effects of the Civil War. (H, E)	
A. physical and economic destruction	SE: Soldiers Face the Horrors of War, 351; War Devastates the Southern Economy, 353–354; Costs of the Civil War, 362; Effects of the Civil War, 368–369 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (1. Analyze the Causes and Effects of Economic Differences between the North and South), 386; (5. Describe the Effects of the Civil War on the South), 386
B. the increased role of the federal government	SE: Early Reconstruction, 368–372; Radical Reconstruction, 373–377; Reconstruction and Southern Society, 378–381; The Aftermath of Reconstruction, 382–385 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (7. Describe the Effects of Laws Passed During Reconstruction), 386; (8. Evaluate Legislative Reform Programs), 386
C. the greatest loss of life on a per capita basis of any U.S. war before or since	SE: Costs of the Civil War, 362
USI.41 Explain the policies and consequences of Reconstruction. (H, C)	
A. Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction	SE: Early Reconstruction, 368–372; Radical Reconstruction, 373–377; Reconstruction and Southern Society, 378–381; The Aftermath of Reconstruction, 382–385 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (7. Describe the Effects of Laws Passed During Reconstruction), 386; (8. Evaluate Legislative Reform Programs), 386
B. the impeachment of President Johnson	SE: The President on Trial, 375–376 <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (10. Explain Political Problems during Reconstruction), 387

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<p>C. the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments</p>	<p>SE: 13th Amendment, 371; 14th Amendment, 374; 15th Amendment, 376</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (2. Describe the Impact of the Fourteenth Amendment), 386 (13. Describe the Impact of the Fifteenth Amendment), 387</p>
<p>D. the opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction</p>	<p>SE: Political Problems in Congress, 371–372; Reconstruction and Southern Society, 378–381</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (10. Explain Political Problems during Reconstruction), 387</p>
<p>E. the accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction</p>	<p>SE: Radical Reconstruction, 373–377</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (7. Describe the Effects of Laws Passed During Reconstruction), 386; (8. Evaluate Legislative Reform Programs), 386</p>
<p>F. the presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction</p>	<p>SE: Reconstruction Ends After Disputed Election of 1876, 382–383</p>
<p>G. the rise of Jim Crow laws</p>	<p>SE: Jim Crow laws, 384</p> <p><i>Topic Assessment:</i> Topic 9 (4. Evaluate Jim Crow Laws), 386</p>
<p>H. the Supreme Court case, <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)</p>	<p>SE: <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, 384</p>