

New Jersey Department of Education
2006 Social Studies Standards Implementation Guide (SIG)

6.4 (UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY HISTORY) ALL STUDENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY HISTORY IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND LIFE AND EVENTS IN THE PAST AND HOW THEY RELATE TO THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Grade 12

6.4.12.I The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)

1. Analyze the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904) and explain how it modified the Monroe Doctrine (1823), justifying a new direction in United States foreign policy.
3. Analyze United States foreign policy through World War I, including relations with Japan and China, the Spanish, Cuban, American War, and the building of the Panama Canal.
4. Describe the major events, personalities, and decisions of World War I, including the causes of United States involvement, social conditions on the home front, significant battles, Wilson's peace plan, and isolationism.
6. Analyze President Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" Address to Congress (1918) and explain how it differed from proposals by French and British leaders for a treaty to conclude World War I.

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Framework97 References

Evaluate the views, beliefs, and impact of different social groups on given historical event or issue. pp. 183-184.
Evaluate how individuals, groups, and institutions influence solutions to society's problems. pp. 185-186.
Analyze historical and contemporary circumstances in which institutions function either to maintain continuity or to promote change. pp. 187-188.
Argue an ethical position regarding a dilemma from the study of key turning points in history. pp. 189-190.

National History Standard

ERA 7

Standard 1. How progressives and others addressed problems of industrial capitalism, urbanization, and political corruption.
Standard 2. The changing role of the United States in world affairs through World War I.

Content Overview

This section covers U.S. foreign policy from 1904's Roosevelt Corollary through WWI. Populist and Progressive Movements as well as the development of social, labor, political, economic, and advocacy organizations. World War I is included as well as New Jersey's role. The end of WWI; the Versailles Treaty; The League of Nations are also covered. The interwar years in the U.S. and government policy toward American Indians are studied.

Essential Questions

What policies/actions did the United States create/take regarding its western lands? What were the results?

Why did Progressive and Populist movements emerge in the United States? What did these movements accomplish socially, politically, and economically?

How did European imperialism, colonialism, and alliances cause the outbreak of WWI?

What was the U.S. role in the war?

How did the conclusion of the war reshape the world?

What is the continuing relevance of Wilson's policies regarding world organizations?

Domestically, how did the inter war years impact American society such as the role of women, racial violence, labor issues, consumerism, and the impact of migration on New Jersey and the United States?

Teaching Resources

The Organization of American Historians site includes lesson plans. See the lesson on U.S. Indian Policy and "The Hardest Struggle" about women's role in industrialization: <http://www.oah.org/pubs/teachingunits/index.html>:

The Thomson/Gale site includes the Greenhaven series of over 100 paperbacks on issues in American History. All of these are available from the New Jersey State Library by going there or through interlibrary loan. See

http://www.gale.com/OpposingViewpoints/explore_content.htm.

The Site of the Wilson Presidential Library with workshops, conferences, and materials for educators and historians including the Internet-accessible e-library is

<http://www.woodrowwilson.org/>.

Urdang, Laurence, *The Timetables of American History*, 1996, Simon and Schuster, A Touchstone Book.

Assessment

Students write an opinion article for the op ed page of the *New York Times Sunday* edition advocating support for involving the United Nations in the Iraq conflict and comparing the present situation to Wilson's advocacy of the League of Nations regarding the settlement after World War I.