

## **Georgia Performance Standards Topics for US History EOCT Study Guide**

### Unit 1: American Beginnings

1. Virginia Company
2. Tobacco Cultivation in Virginia
3. Relationships with Native Americans
4. Powhatan
5. House of Burgesses
6. Bacon's Rebellion
7. Development of Slavery
8. Religious Reasons for the Settlement of New England
9. King Phillip's War
10. Establishment of Town Meetings
11. Religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island
12. The Half-way Covenant
13. Salem Witch Trials
14. Loss of the Massachusetts Charter
15. Transition of Massachusetts to a royal colony
16. Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam (and English takeover)
17. Settlement of Pennsylvania
18. Reasons for the French settlement of Quebec
19. Impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, economic development (for the Southern, Middle, and New England colonies)
20. Mercantilism
21. Middle Passage
22. Growth of African population
23. Benjamin Franklin (as a symbol of social mobility and individualism)
24. Great Awakening
25. French and Indian War
26. 1763 Treaty of Paris
27. Proclamation of 1763
28. Stamp Act
29. Intolerable Acts
30. Sons of Liberty
31. Daughters of Liberty
32. Committees of Correspondence
33. Thomas Paine's Common Sense
34. Language, Organization, and Intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence
35. John Locke
36. Role of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence
37. Reason for French alliance and foreign assistance in Revolutionary War
38. Significance of French alliance and foreign assistance in Revolutionary War
39. Role of Benjamin Franklin in obtaining foreign assistance in Revolutionary War
40. Role of Marquis de Lafayette in obtaining foreign assistance in Revolutionary War
41. George Washington as a military leader
42. Creation of a professional military
43. Significance of the crossing of the Delaware River
44. Significance of Valley Forge
45. Battle of Yorktown
46. Role of Lord Cornwallis
47. Treaty of Paris 1783

### Unit 2: A New Nation

1. Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
2. Daniel Shays' Rebellion

3. What led to a call for a stronger central government
4. Arguments of the anti-Federalists (form of government, factions, checks and balances, power of the executive)
5. Arguments of the Federalists
6. The Federalist Papers
7. Role of Alexander Hamilton in creating the Constitution
8. Role of James Madison in creating the Constitution
9. Great Compromise
10. Separation of Power (influence of Montesquieu)
11. Limited Government in the Constitution
12. Slavery in the Constitution
13. Bill of Rights
14. Presidency of George Washington
15. Presidency of John Adams
16. Whiskey Rebellion
17. Non-intervention in Europe
18. Development of Political Parties
19. Northwest Ordinance (importance in westward migration of Americans and on slavery, public education, and the addition of new states)
20. Louisiana Purchase
21. Lewis and Clark
22. Reasons for the War of 1812
23. Significance of the War of 1812 in the development of a national identity
24. Construction of the Erie Canal
25. Rise of New York City
26. Monroe Doctrine
27. Industrial Revolution in America
28. Eli Whitney (cotton gin and interchangeable parts)
29. Manifest Destiny
30. Temperance Movement
31. Abolitionist Movement
32. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
33. Seneca Falls Conference
34. Jacksonian Democracy (expanding suffrage, rise of popular political culture, American nationalism)
35. Nat Turner
36. William Lloyd Garrison
37. Frederick Douglass
38. Grimke Sisters
39. Missouri Compromise
40. Nullification Crisis
41. John C. Calhoun
42. War with Mexico
43. Wilmot Proviso
44. Compromise of 1850

### Unit 3: Civil War and Reconstruction

1. Kansas-Nebraska Act
2. Failure of Popular Sovereignty
3. Dred Scott Case
4. John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry
5. Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union (2<sup>nd</sup> Inaugural Address, Gettysburg Address, suspension of habeas corpus)
6. Ulysses S. Grant
7. Robert E. Lee
8. "Stonewall" Jackson
9. William T. Sherman
10. Jefferson Davis
11. Fort Sumter

12. Battle of Antietam
13. Battle of Vicksburg
14. Battle of Gettysburg
15. Battle for Atlanta
16. Emancipation Proclamation
17. Growing economic disparity between the North and South (population, railroads, industry)
18. Presidential Reconstruction
19. Radical Republican Reconstruction
20. Efforts to redistribute land in the South among former slaves
21. Providing advanced education for former slaves
22. Freedmen's Bureau
23. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
24. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
25. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment
26. Black Codes
27. Ku Klux Klan
28. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
29. Presidential election of 1876
30. Compromise of 1877

#### Unit 4: Industrialization, Progressivism, Imperialism

1. Impact of railroads on steel industry
2. Organization of Big Business
3. Impact of railroads in the development of the West
4. Transcontinental Railroad
5. Use of Chinese labor on railroads
6. John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil Company
7. Rise of trusts and monopolies
8. Inventions of Thomas Edison (electric light bulb, motion pictures, phonograph)
9. Ellis Island
10. Change in immigrants' origins to southern and eastern Europe
11. Impact of immigration on urban America
12. American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers
13. Sitting Bull
14. Battle of Wounded Knee
15. 1894 Pullman strike
16. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
17. Jane Addams and Hull House
18. Jim Crow Laws
19. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
20. NAACP
21. Ida Tarbell
22. Initiative
23. Recall
24. Referendum
25. Direct Election of Senators
26. Reform of Labor Laws
27. Efforts to improve living conditions for the poor in cities
28. The role of Theodore Roosevelt in the Conservation Movement
29. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
30. Spanish-American War
31. War in the Philippines
32. Debate over American expansionism
33. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
34. Creation of the Panama Canal

#### Unit 5: World War I through the New Deal

1. Movement from US neutrality to engagement in World War I
2. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
3. Great Migration
4. Espionage Act
5. Socialist Eugene Debs
6. Wilson's Fourteen Points
7. League of Nations
8. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment
9. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
10. Red Scare
11. Immigrant Restrictions during World War I
12. Henry Ford
13. Impact of radio and movies
14. Louis Armstrong and the origins of jazz
15. Langston Hughes
16. Harlem Renaissance
17. Irving Berlin
18. Tin Pan Alley
19. Causes of the Great Depression (overproduction, underconsumption, stock market speculation)
20. Stock Market Crash of 1929
21. Great Depression
22. Factors that led to the Dust Bowl (over-farming and climate)
23. Westward migration due to the Dust Bowl
24. Hooverilles
25. Tennessee Valley Authority
26. Wagner Act
27. Social Security Act
28. Eleanor Roosevelt
29. Huey Long
30. Court Packing Bill
31. Neutrality Act

#### Unit 6: World War II

1. A. Philip Randolph's proposed march on Washington, D.C.
2. President Franklin Roosevelt's response to Randolph's march
3. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
4. Internment of Japanese-Americans, German-Americans, and Italian-Americans
5. Lend-lease program
6. Battle of Midway
7. D-Day
8. Fall of Berlin
9. Rationing
10. War-time Conversion
11. Role of women in war industries
12. Manhattan Project at Los Alamos
13. Scientific, economic, and military implications of developing the Atomic Bomb
14. European Theater (difficulties in delivering weapons, food, medical supplies)
15. Pacific Theater (difficulties in delivering weapons, food, medical supplies)

#### Unit 7: Cold War to Present

1. Marshall Plan
2. Truman Doctrine
3. Containment policy
4. Impact of the new communist regime in China on the Korean War
5. Rise of Senator Joseph McCarthy

6. Cuban Revolution
7. Bay of Pigs invasion
8. Cuban missile crisis
9. Vietnam War
10. Tet Offensive
11. Growing opposition to the Vietnam War
12. Baby Boom
13. Levittown
14. Interstate Highway Act
15. Impact of television on Presidential debate of 1960
16. Impact of television on the Civil Rights movement
17. Development of the personal computer
18. Expanded use of air conditioning and its impact on American life
19. Sputnik I
20. President Truman's order to integrate the U.S. military and federal government
21. Jackie Robinson
22. Brown v. Board of Education
23. Significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Letter from a Birmingham Jail
24. Significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s I Have a Dream Speech
25. Causes and Consequences of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
26. Causes and Consequences of the Voting Rights Act of 1965
27. Warren Court
28. Miranda Decision
29. Impact of JFK's assassination on civil rights legislation
30. Lyndon Johnson's Great Society
31. Medicare
32. Social and political turmoil of 1968 (assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, and events surrounding the Democratic National Convention)
33. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
34. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
35. Civil Rights tactics (sit-ins, freedom rides)
36. National Organization of Women
37. Anti-Vietnam War movement
38. Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers' movement
39. Rachel Carson's Silent Spring
40. Earth Day
41. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
42. Rise of the Conservative movement (candidacy of Barry Goldwater and election of Richard Nixon)
43. President Richard Nixon's opening of China
44. President Nixon's resignation due to Watergate scandal
45. Presidency of Gerald Ford
46. Roe v. Wade
47. Bakke decision on affirmative action
48. Camp David Accords
49. President Carter's response to the 1979 Iranian Revolution
50. Iranian hostage crisis
51. Reaganomics
52. Iran-contra scandal
53. Collapse of the Soviet Union
54. Relationship between Congress and President Bill Clinton
55. North American Free Trade Agreement
56. Clinton's impeachment and acquittal
57. Presidential election of 2000
58. Response of President George W. Bush to the attacks of 9/11
59. War against terrorism (Afghanistan and Iraq)