



Social Studies
Grade 9 U.S. History I

Learning Standards

History (H), Geography (G), Civics and Government (C), Economics (E)

	What students will know and be able to do:	Standard
The Political and Intellectual Origins of the American Nation: the Revolution and the Constitution, 1763-1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the political and economic factors that contributed to the American Revolution. 	USI.1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the historical and intellectual influences on the American Revolution and the formation and framework of the American government. (H, C) 	USI.2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the influence and ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. (H, C) 	USI.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	USI.4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role of Massachusetts in the revolution, including important events that took place in Massachusetts and important leaders from Massachusetts. (H) 	USI.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	USI.6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	USI.7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	USI.8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the reasons for the passage of the Bill of Rights. (H, C) 	USI.9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a map of North America, identify the 	USI.10

	first 13 states to ratify the Constitution. (H, G)	
The Formation and Framework of American Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the purpose and functions of government. (H, C) Explain and provide examples of different forms of government, including democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, theocracy, and autocracy. (H, C) Explain why the United States government is classified as a democratic government. (H, C) 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) Explain the varying roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments in the United States. (H, C) Explain the varying roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments in the United States. (H, C) Describe the evolution of the role of the federal government, including public services, taxation, economic policy, foreign policy, and common defense. (H, C) Explain the major components of Massachusetts' state government, including the roles and functions of the governor, state legislature, and other constitutional officers. (H, C) 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) 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) Explain the evolution and function of political parties, including their role in federal, state, and local elections. (H, C) Describe how decisions are made in a democracy, including the role of legislatures, courts, executives, and the public. (H, C) 	<p>USI.11</p> <p>USI.12</p> <p>USI.13</p> <p>USI.14</p> <p>USI.15</p> <p>USI.16</p> <p>USI.17</p> <p>USI.18</p> <p>USI.19</p> <p>USI.20</p> <p>USI.21</p>
Political Democratization, Westward Expansion, and Diplomatic Developments, 1790-1860	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<p>USI.22</p> <p>USI.23</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the rising levels of political participation and the expansion of suffrage in antebellum America. (C, H) Describe the election of 1828, the importance of Jacksonian democracy, and Jackson's actions as President. (H) 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) 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>USI.24</p> <p>USI.25</p> <p>USI.26</p>
Economic Growth in the North and South, 1800-1860	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Explain the emergence and impact of the textile industry in New England and industrial growth generally throughout antebellum America. (H, E) 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) 	<p>USI.27</p> <p>USI.28</p> <p>USI.29</p>
Social, Political, and Religious Change, 1800-1860	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the growth of the American education system and Horace Mann's campaign for free compulsory public education. (H) Describe the formation of the abolitionist movement, the roles of various abolitionists, and the response of southerners and northerners to abolitionism. (H) Describe important religious trends that shaped antebellum America. (H) Analyze the goals and effect of the antebellum women's suffrage movement. (H) Analyze the emergence of the Transcendentalist movement through the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. (H) 	<p>USI.30</p> <p>USI.31</p> <p>USI.32</p> <p>USI.33</p> <p>USI.34</p>
The Civil War and Reconstruction 1860-1877	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how the different economies and cultures of the North and South contributed to the growing importance of 	<p>USI.35</p>

	<p>sectional politics in the early 19th century. (H)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the critical developments leading to the Civil War. (H) • On a map of North America, identify Union and Confederate States at the outbreak of the war. (H, G) • Analyze Abraham Lincoln's presidency, the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), his views on slavery, and the political obstacles he encountered. (H, C) • Analyze the roles and policies of various Civil War leaders and describe the important Civil War battles and events. (H) • Provide examples of the various effects of the Civil War. (H, E) • Explain the policies and consequences of Reconstruction. (H, C) 	<p>USI.36</p> <p>USI.37</p> <p>USI.38</p> <p>USI.39</p> <p>USI.40</p> <p>USI.41</p>
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