



Spartanburg County Historical Association

Our Living Past: Utilizing Public History for Social Studies Curriculums
SCHA Teacher Workshop
June 9-13, 2014

Traveling Trunk Standards

Native Americans–

2–4.2 Compare the historic and cultural traditions of various regions in the United States and recognize the ways that these elements have been and continue to be passed across generations.

2–4.3 Recognize the cultural contributions of Native American tribal groups, African Americans, and immigrant groups.

2–4.4 Recall stories and songs that reflect the cultural history of various regions in the United States, including stories of regional folk figures, Native American legends, and African–American folktales.

3–2.1 Compare the culture, governance, and physical environment of the major Native American tribal groups of South Carolina, including the Cherokee, Catawba, and Yemassee.

3–2.3 Describe the initial contact, cooperation, and conflict between the Native Americans and European settlers in South Carolina.

5–2.4 Explain the social and economic effects of westward expansion on Native Americans; including opposing views on land ownership, Native American displacement, the impact of the railroad on the culture of the Plains Indians, armed conflict, and changes in federal policy.

8–1.1 Summarize the collective and individual aspects of the Native American culture of the Eastern Woodlands tribal group, including the Catawba, Cherokee, and Yemassee.

Colonial Period

3–2.2 Summarize the motives, activities, and accomplishments of the exploration of South Carolina by the Spanish, French, and English.

4–2.2 Compare the various European settlements in North America in terms of economic activities, religious emphasis, government, and lifestyles.

7–1.1 Compare the colonial claims and the expansion of European powers through 1770.

8–1.2 Compare the motives, activities, and accomplishments of the exploration of South Carolina and North America by the Spanish, French, and English.

8–1.3 Summarize the history of English settlement in New England, the mid–Atlantic region, and the South, with an emphasis on South Carolina as an example of a distinctly southern colony.

American Revolution

3-3 People establish governments to provide stability and ensure the protection of their rights as citizens. To understand the causes and results of the American Revolution on South Carolina, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

4-3 Revolutions result from resistance to conditions that are perceived as unfair by the people who are demanding change. The changes brought about by revolution can be both positive and negative. To understand the results of the conflict between the American colonies and England, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

7-2.5 Explain how the Enlightenment influenced the American and French revolutions leading to the formation of limited forms of government, including the relationship between people and their government, the role of constitutions, the characteristics of shared powers, the protection of individual rights, and the promotion of the common good.

8-2 The events surrounding the American Revolution transformed British colonists into American citizens. To understand South Carolina's pivotal role in this process, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

Economics in History

2-3.1 Summarize the role of community workers who provide goods and services.

2-3.2 Explain how people's choices about what to buy will determine what goods and services are produced.

2-3.3 Explain ways that people may obtain goods and services that they do not produce, including the use of barter and money.

2-3.4 Identify examples of markets and price in the local community and explain the roles of buyers and sellers in creating markets and pricing.

2-3.5 Explain the effects of supply and demand on the price of goods and service.

3-5.1 Summarize the social and economic impact of developments in agriculture, industry and technology, including the creation of Jim Crow laws, the rise and fall of textile markets, and the expansion of the railroad.

3-5.2 Explain the causes and impact of emigration from South Carolina and internal migration from rural areas to the cities, including discrimination and unemployment; poor sanitation and transportation services; and the lack of electricity and other modern conveniences in rural locations.

3-5.4 Summarize the social and economic impact of World War II and the Cold War on South Carolina, including the end of the Great Depression, improvements in modern conveniences, increased opportunities for women and African Americans, and the significance of the opening and eventual closing of military bases.

3-5.5 Summarize the development of economic, political, and social opportunities of African-Americans in South Carolina, including the end of Jim Crow laws; the desegregation of schools (*Briggs v. Elliott*) and other public facilities; and efforts of African Americans to achieve the right to vote.

5-2 People moved West seeking economic opportunities. To understand the challenges faced by migrants and immigrants as they moved West and the impact of this movement on the native peoples of the region,

the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

5-3.1

Explain how the Industrial Revolution was furthered by new inventions and technologies, including new methods of mass production and transportation and the invention of the light bulb, the telegraph, and the telephone.

5-3.3 Summarize the significance of large-scale immigration to America, including the countries from which the people came, the opportunities and resistance they faced when they arrived, and the cultural and economic contributions they made to the United States.

5-3.4 Summarize the impact of industrialization, urbanization, and the rise of big business, including the development of monopolies; long hours, low wages, and unsafe working conditions on men, women, and children laborers; and resulting reform movements.

5-4.2 Summarize the causes of the Great Depression, including overproduction and declining purchasing power, the bursting of the stock market bubble in 1929, and the resulting unemployment, failed economic institutions; and the effects of the Dust Bowl.

5-4.3 Explain the American government's response to the Great Depression in the New Deal policies of President Franklin Roosevelt, including the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Social Security Act.

5-6 Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1992 and the advent of the computer age, the world has become more globally interdependent. To understand the world today and his or her role as an informed participatory citizen, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators:

7-1.3 Summarize the policy of mercantilism as a way of building a nation's wealth, including government policies to control trade.

7-1.4 Analyze the beginnings of capitalism and the ways that it was affected by mercantilism, the developing market economy, international trade, and the rise of the middle class.

7-3.4 Explain how the Industrial Revolution caused economic, cultural, and political changes around the world.

7-3.5 Analyze the ways that industrialization contributed to imperialism in India, Japan, China, and African regions, including the need for new markets and raw materials, the Open Door Policy, and the Berlin Conference of 1884.

7-3.6 Explain reactions to imperialism that resulted from growing nationalism, including the Zulu wars, the Sepoy Rebellion, the Opium Wars, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Meiji Restoration.

7-3.7 Explain the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War as a reflection of American imperialist interests, including acquisitions, military occupations, and status as an emerging world power.

8-1.5 Explain how South Carolinians used their natural, human, and political resources uniquely to gain economic prosperity, including settlement by and trade with the people of Barbados, rice and indigo planting, and the practice of mercantilism.

8-5.6 Compare the plight of farmers in South Carolina with that of farmers throughout the United States, including the problems of overproduction, natural disasters, and sharecropping and encompassing the roles of Ben Tillman, the Populists, and land-grant colleges.

8-6.3 Explain the reasons for depressed conditions in the textile mills and on farms in South Carolina and other regions of the United States in the 1920s and the impact of these conditions on the coming of the

Great Depression.

8-6.4 Explain the effects of the Great Depression and the lasting impact of the New Deal on people and programs in South Carolina, including James F. Byrnes and Mary McLeod Bethune, the Rural Electrification Act, the general textile strike of 1934, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Social Security Act, and the Santee Cooper electricity project.

African-American History

2-4.2 Compare the historic and cultural traditions of various regions in the United States and recognize the ways that these elements have been and continue to be passed across generations.

2-4.3 Recognize the cultural contributions of Native American tribal groups, African-Americans, and immigrant groups.

2-4.4 Recall stories and songs that reflect the cultural history of various regions in the United States, including stories of regional folk figures, Native American legends, and African-American folktales.

3-5.1 Summarize the social and economic impact of developments in agriculture, industry and technology, including the creation of Jim Crow laws, the rise and fall of textile markets, and the expansion of the railroad.

3-5.5 Summarize the development of economic, political, and social opportunities of African Americans in South Carolina, including the end of Jim Crow laws; the desegregation of schools (*Briggs v. Elliott*) and other public facilities; and efforts of African Americans to achieve the right to vote.

4-2.3 Explain the impact of the triangular trade, indentured servitude, and the enslaved and free Africans on the developing culture and economy of North America.

4-2.4 Summarize the relationships among the Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans, including the French and Indian Wars, the slave revolts, and the conduct of trade.

5-5.3 Explain the advancement of the modern Civil Rights Movement; including the desegregation of the armed forces, *Brown v. Board of Education*, the roles of Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, the Civil Rights acts, and the Voting Rights Act.

Civil War

3-4 South Carolina played a key role in events that occurred before, during, and after the Civil War; and those events, in turn, greatly affected the state. To understand South Carolina's experiences during this tumultuous time, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

4-6 Regional economic interests led to social and political differences that seemed insurmountable by 1860. To understand why the United States was forced to settle sectional differences through civil war, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

8-4 The outbreak of the Civil War was the culminating event in a decades-long series of regional issues that threatened American unity and South Carolina's identity as one of the United States. To understand how South Carolina came to be at the center of this conflict, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

World War I

5–3.6 Summarize the factors that led to the involvement of the United States in World War I and the role of the United States in fighting the war.

7–4.1 Explain the causes and course of World War I, including militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the impact of Russia's withdrawal from, and the United States entry into the war.

7–4.2 Explain the outcomes of World War I, including the creation of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles, the shifts in national borders, and the League of Nations.

World War II

3–5.4 Summarize the social and economic impact of World War II and the Cold War on South Carolina, including the end of the Great Depression, improvements in modern conveniences, increased opportunities for women and African Americans, and the significance of the opening and eventual closing of military bases.

5–4.4 Explain the principal events related to the involvement of the United States in World War II, including campaigns in North Africa and the Mediterranean; major battles of the European theater such as the Battle of Britain, the invasion of the Soviet Union, and the Normandy invasion; and events in the Pacific theater such as Pearl Harbor, the strategy of island-hopping, and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

5–4.5 Analyze the role of key figures during World War II, including Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, and Adolph Hitler.

5–4.6 Summarize key developments in technology, aviation, weaponry, and communication and their effects on World War II and the United States economy.

5–4.7 Summarize the social and political impact of World War II on the American home front and the world, including opportunities for women and African Americans in the work place, the internment of the Japanese Americans, and the changes in national boundaries and governments.

7–4.5 Summarize the causes and course of World War II, including drives for empire, appeasement and isolationism, the invasion of Poland, the Battle of Britain, the invasion of the Soviet Union, the "Final Solution," the Lend-Lease program, Pearl Harbor, Stalingrad, the campaigns in North Africa and the Mediterranean, the D-Day invasion, the island-hopping campaigns, and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

7–4.6 Analyze the Holocaust and its impact on European society and Jewish culture, including Nazi policies to eliminate the Jews and other minorities, the Nuremberg trials, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the rise of nationalism in Southwest Asia (Middle East), the creation of the state of Israel, and the resultant conflicts in the region.

Cold War Era

3–5.4 Summarize the social and economic impact of World War II and the Cold War on South Carolina, including the end of the Great Depression, improvements in modern conveniences, increased opportunities for women and African Americans, and the significance of the opening and eventual closing of military bases.

5-5.1 Explain the causes and the course of the Cold War between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the United States, including McCarthyism, the spread of communism, the Korean Conflict, Sputnik, the Berlin Wall, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War.

5-5.2 Summarize the social, cultural, and economic developments that took place in the United States during the Cold War, including consumerism, mass media, the growth of suburbs, expanding educational opportunities, new technologies, the expanding job market and service industries, and changing opportunities for women in the workforce.

5-5.4 Explain the international political alliances that impacted the United States in the latter part of the twentieth century, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

7-5 Events during the Cold War affected the world politically, socially, and economically. To understand the significance of the Cold War, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

Government, Constitution, & Bill of Rights

2-2 Knowledge of the structure and functions of government enables participation in the democratic process. To participate effectively in civic life, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

3-3 People establish governments to provide stability and ensure the protection of their rights as citizens. To understand the causes and results of the American Revolution on South Carolina, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators:

4-4 After independence was declared, Americans were faced with creating a new form of government that would embody the ideals for which they had fought. To understand the development of these United States into a new nation, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

8-1.6 Compare the development of representative government in South Carolina to representative government in the other colonial regions, including the proprietary regime, the period of royal government, and South Carolina's Regulator Movement.

8-3 Independence from Great Britain made the creation of a new national government and individual state governments imperative. To understand how and why these governments were created, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)

Maps & Geography

2-4.2 Compare the historic and cultural traditions of various regions in the United States and recognize the ways that these elements have been and continue to be passed across generations.

3-1 People utilize, adapt to, and modify the physical environment to meet their needs. They also identify regions based on geographic and human characteristics

to help them interpret Earth's complexity. To understand how people interact with the physical environment, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators: (all)
3-5.6 Describe the growth of tourism and its impact on the economy of South Carolina, including the development of historic sites, state parks, and resorts and the expanding transportation systems that allow for greater access to our state.

5-2.1 Analyze the geographic and economic factors that influenced westward expansion and the ways that these factors affected travel and settlement, including physical features of the land; the climate and natural resources; and land ownership and other economic opportunities.

Law and Courts Are Our Friends (workbook)

This workbook is a focused study on the American judicial branch. It covers the U.S. Constitution, the Supreme Court, lawyers, courtrooms, and mock trials.