New York State Social Studies Learning Standards

8th grade: History of the United States and New York State

Settlement Houses & Progressive Era Reform and Public Health Reform lesson plans:

8.2a Technological developments changed the modes of production, and access to natural resources facilitated increased industrialization. The demand for labor in urban industrial areas resulted in increased migration from rural areas and a rapid increase in immigration to the United States. New York City became the nation’s largest city, and other cities in New York State also experienced growth at this time.

8.2b Population density, diversity, technologies, and industry in urban areas shaped the social, cultural, and economic lives of people.

8.2c Increased urbanization and industrialization contributed to increasing conflicts over immigration, influenced changes in labor conditions, and led to political corruption.

8.2d In response to shifts in working conditions, laborers organized and employed a variety of strategies in an attempt to improve their conditions.

8.2e Progressive reformers sought to address political and social issues at the local, state, and federal levels of government between 1890 and 1920. These efforts brought renewed attention to women’s rights and the suffrage movement and spurred the creation of government reform policies.

1930s-1940s Reform lesson plans:

8.5b The Great Depression and the Dust Bowl affected American businesses and families.

8.5c President Roosevelt issued the New Deal in an attempt to revive the economy and help Americans deal with the hardships of the Great Depression. These New Deal reforms had a long-lasting effect on the role of government in American society and its economic life, but did not resolve all of the hardships Americans faced.

8.6c The nature and consequences of warfare during World War II transformed the United States and the global community. The damage from total warfare and human atrocities, including the Holocaust, led to a call for an international organization to prevent future wars and the protection of human rights.
1960s-1970s Reform lesson plans:

8.8a After World War II, the United States experienced various shifts in population and demographics that resulted in social, political, and economic consequences.

8.8b The postwar United States experienced increasing immigration, debates over immigration policy, and an increase in cultural diversity.

8.9c The Great Society programs of President Lyndon Johnson strengthened efforts aimed at reducing poverty and providing health care for the elderly, but the Vietnam War drained resources and divided society.

Grade 11: United States History & Government

Settlement Houses & Progressive Era Reform and Public Health Reform lesson plans:

11.5b Rapid industrialization and urbanization created significant challenges and societal problems that were addressed by a variety of reform efforts.

1930-1940s Reform lesson plans:

11.7c For many Americans, the 1920s was a time of prosperity. However, underlying economic problems, reflected in the stock market crash of 1929, led to the Great Depression. President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s responses to the Great Depression increased the role of the federal government.

11.8c In response to World War II and the Holocaust, the United States played a major role in efforts to prevent such human suffering in the future.

1960s-1970s Reform lesson plans:

11.10b Individuals, diverse groups, and organizations have sought to bring about change in American society through a variety of methods.

11.10c Varying political philosophies prompted debates over the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and providing a social safety net.