

- PS 1 Students will understand how before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and others. ([APUSH 1.1](#))
- PS 2 Students will analyze how European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic. ([APUSH 1.2](#))
- PS 3 Students will use primary and secondary sources to identify and explain how contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group. ([APUSH 1.3](#))
- PS 4 Students will compare and contrast the differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted leading Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization. ([APUSH 2.1](#))
- PS 5 Students will describe how European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples. ([APUSH 2.2](#))
- PS 6 Students will describe how the increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America. ([APUSH 2.3](#))
- PS 7 Students will describe how Britain’s victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States. ([APUSH 3.1](#))
- PS 8 Students will investigate how in the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World. ([APUSH 3.2](#))
- PS 9 Students will use evidence to investigate how migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity. ([APUSH 3.3](#))

- PS 10 Students will assess how the United States developed the world's first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them. ([APUSH 4.1](#))
- PS 11 Students will research and prioritize developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods. ([APUSH 4.2](#))
- PS 12 Students will explore how U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives. ([APUSH 4.3](#))
- PS 13 Students will analyze how The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries. ([APUSH 5.1](#))
- PS 14 Students will understand how intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war. ([APUSH 5.2](#))
- PS 15 Students will use evidence to demonstrate how the Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights. ([APUSH 5.3](#))
- PS 16 Students will understand how the rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity. ([APUSH 6.1](#))
- PS 17 Students will understand how the emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women. ([APUSH 6.2](#))

- PS 18 Students will understand how the “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies. ([APUSH 6.3](#))
- PS 19 Students will understand how governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration. ([APUSH 7.1](#))
- PS 20 Students will evaluate how a revolution in communications and transportation technology helped create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress. ([APUSH 7.2](#))
- PS 21 Students will analyze how Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural and economic position. ([APUSH 7.3](#))
- PS 22 Students will understand how the United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and attempting to defend a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences. ([APUSH 8.1](#))
- PS 23 Students will explore how Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government and especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960’s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses. ([APUSH 8.2](#))
- PS 24 Students will understand how postwar economic, demographic, and technological changes had a far-reaching impact on American society, politics, and the environment. ([APUSH 8.3](#))
- PS 25 Students will identify how a new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government. ([APUSH 9.1](#))
- PS 26 Students will understand how the end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role. ([APUSH 9.2](#))



Standards-Based Education
Priority Standards

AP US History

PS 27 Students will explore how moving into the 21st century, the nation continued to experience challenges stemming from social, economic, and demographic changes.
([APUSH 9.3](#))