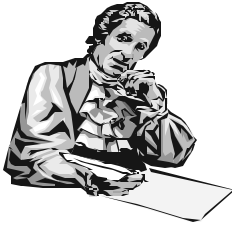


# Geography in U.S. History

Social Sciences

AIT 1990



**Social Science SOL 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.10, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 6.7, 6.8, 6.10, 6.11, 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, 9.7, 9.9, 9.10, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.8, 10.10, 10.14, 10.15, 11.4, 11.6, 11.8, 11.10, 11.12, 11.15, 11.16, 11.17, 11.18, 12.8, 12.14, 12.15**

10 20-minute programs for grades 7-12

Tape and Keep Rights in Perpetuity

Duplication Rights Included

Educators, parents, and business people are concerned about shortcomings in students' understanding of geography. This series provides teachers with materials to infuse the teaching of geographic concepts and skills into high school American history courses. Eight of the ten programs highlight events from the Civil War to the present, as recent history is increasingly a focus for high school courses. Each program uses one of the five fundamental geographic themes to examine a significant event in U.S. history. They help teachers instill geographic literacy and stimulate the use of cognitive skills and concepts of historical literacy. Each program features a high-interest contemporary opening, an introduction to the geographic theme and a link to featured historical events and topics, which are examined to show how knowledge of geography contributes to historical understanding. Programs end with questions to stimulate post-viewing discussion.

**101. North vs. South in the Founding of the United States: 1787-1796**—Centering on the geographic theme “regions,” the program examines how regional differences between Northern and Southern states complicated efforts to establish a workable constitutional government. The nature and effect of the compromises made and the roles of Madison and Washington are highlighted.  
**History/Social Science: 5.6, 11.5**

**102. Jefferson Decides to Purchase Louisiana: 1800-1815**—Focusing on the geographic theme “location,” the program features the acquisition of territory from France and Spain and the effects of these new territories on the economic well-being and national security of the United States and the growth of the West. The roles of presidents Jefferson and Madison are examined.  
**History/Social Science: 5.7, 11.6**

**103. Civil War and Social Change in Georgia: 1860-1870**—Featuring the geographic theme “place,” the program centers on changes that occurred in Savannah as a result of the Civil War to indicate the far-reaching changes the war brought to the South.  
**History/Social Science: 6.1, 11.6**

**104. Clash of Cultures on the Great Plains: 1865-1890**—Examining the geographic theme “human/environmental interaction,” the program looks at Lakota people and, adopting the point of view of Chief Red Cloud, shows how their way of life, based on the buffalo, changed when whites settled the Great Plains.  
**History/Social Science: 6.2, 11.8**

**105. An Industrial Revolution in Pittsburgh: 1865-1900**—Featuring the geographic theme “place,” the program adopts the example of the steel industry in Pittsburgh to explore the impact of the Industrial

Revolution on cities in the United States. Segments focus on Andrew Carnegie and his company's control of most U.S. steel production.  
**History/Social Science: 6.3**

**106. Americans Build the Panama Canal: 1901-1914**—Around the geographic theme “location,” the program presents issues and events surrounding the construction of the Panama Canal. It examines the need for a link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the acquisition of the Canal Zone, the political and practical leadership of President Teddy Roosevelt and Colonel George Goethals in overcoming difficulties during construction, and the global significance of the Canal.  
**History/Social Science: 6.4, 6.7, 11.7**

**107. The Chinese-American Experience (1900-1990)**—Centering on the geographic theme “movement,” the program focuses on

the new immigration of the 1980s and on a recent immigrant family that has settled in the Western United States, with specific examples of immigration as an ongoing theme in U. S. history.

**History/Social Science: 6.4, 6.7**

**108. Moving North to Chicago:**

**1900-1945**—Highlighting the geographic theme “movement,” the program centers on a black family moving to Chicago from the South early in the 20th century to suggest the rural to urban migration that occurred at that time.

**History/Social Science: 6.5, 11.10**

**109. New Deal for the Dust Bowl:**

**1931-1945**—Centering on the geographic theme “human/environmental interactions,” the program features farm families on the Great Plains during the Depression. The depletion of soil, governmental interventions and policies, and the use of science to cope with economic and environmental problems are also presented.

**History/Social Science: 6.8, 11.12**

**110. The Origin and Development**

**of NATO: 1945-1990**—Featuring the geographic theme “regions,” the program reviews the U.S. world view and military and economic alliances that developed out of World War II. Foreign policy decisions of President Truman and the role of George Kennan are considered, and the changing role of NATO in 1989, as new relations develop between the Superpowers, is presented.

**History/Social Science: 2.5, 10.1, 10.15**