Unit Title and Short Description

Unit 1: Creating a Nation

Chapter 1: Exploration and Settlement

World in Transition

European Explorations

The English Colonies

Colonial Life

Chapter 2: A New Nation

The Road to Revolution

War for Independence

The Confederation

The Constitution

Chapter 3: Launching the Republic

Organizing the Government

The Federalist Era

Age of Jefferson

The War of 1812

Major Academic Standards Addressed

8.3.9-8.3.12 A: Identify and analyze the political and cultural contributions of individuals and groups to US history

8.3.9-8.3.12 B: Identify and evaluate primary documents, material artifacts and historic sites important in US history

8.3.9-8.3.12 C: Evaluate how continuity and change has influenced US history

8.3.9-8.3.12 D: Identify and analyze/evaluate conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations in US history

- How different ways of life among the Native American societies created cultural diversity
- What political, social, and economic values and beliefs the European colonists developed in America
- What steps the colonists took to secure and protect their rights and freedom
- Why a strong authority was needed to keep the new republic intact
- How strong leadership brought stability to the new government
- How geographic expansion, economic change, and conflict unified Americans and helped them form a national identity

The students will:

- Explain the origins of the first immigrants to the Americas and discuss the differences among the Native American cultures of the region
- Describe how European society changed as a result of the Crusades, the Renaissance and the Reformation
- Describe Spanish exploration conquests, and settlement in the Americas
- Discuss the French, English, and Dutch ventures in North America
- Examine the different kind of English colonies that were formed in America
- Describe social classes and roles
- Explain causes and results of the French and Indian War
- State what factors caused the American Revolution
- Explain political control under the Articles
- Explain the arguments for and against the new constitution
- List the precedents set by Washington as first President
- Discuss the leaders and groups that opposed Hamilton's plan
- Discuss Thomas Jefferson's view on government
- Summarize the results of the War of 1812 and the Treaty of Ghent

Essential Questions

Who were the major Native American groups? What factors caused the American Revolution?

Explain the factors that caused the War of 1812

Assessments-

- Students will be assessed in the following manner: Multiple Choice Questions, open ended questioning, charts, maps, and graphs.
- Students will participate in class discussions including using Signposts while reading articles/websites, and engage in Think/Pair/Share's during class time.
- Students will write a 10% summary using to help develop TDA strategies.
- Students will at times be asked to write a research paper

Best Instructional Practice(s):

Diagnostic: Students prior knowledge will be assessed through a series of quizzes both oral and written

Formative: Possible Ideas:

Students will be able to analyze charts, complete a map test and be able to complete questionnaires about various texts.

Students' comprehension ability will be assessed through a series of reading passages with questions

Students will be able to summarize

Students will be able to complete simulations

Students will be able to memorize and recite and describe certain government documents

Many of the classes will use the Ipads to create posters, videos, presentations, podcasts, etc.

Summative:

The students will be assessed (see above) in the following manner:

Multiple Choice Questions Open Ended Questioning Charts, Map, and Graphs

Unit Title and Short Description

Unit 2: Forging a Nation

Chapter 4: Toward a Democracy

The Era of Good Feelings

Growth of Sectionalism

Age of Jackson

The Spirit of Reform

Chapter 5: The Civil War Era

Manifest Destiny

Compromise and Growth

The Approaching Conflict

The Civil War

Behind the Lines

Ending the War

Chapter 6: Reconstruction

After Slavery

Reconstructing the South

Restoring Southern Power

Major Academic Standards Addressed

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8.3.9-8.3.12 D: Identify and analyze/evaluate conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations in US history

- What political, economic, and social factors affected national and regional feelings and American democracy
- How economic change brought about the Industrial Revolution and changes in the workplace
- How expansion was influenced by geography and environment
- Why adaptation to new social conditions was a necessary for newly freed men and women and white planters

The students will:

- List events that showed a spirit of nationalism
- Discuss the impact of the Industrial Revolution
- Summarize the political career of Andrew Jackson
- Identify social reform movements that were widespread during the early 1800s
- Describe western settlement
- Describe the debates on the question of slavery
- Explain the key political events
- Identify major battles of the Civil War
- · Discuss behind the lines activity during the war
- Explain changes in military strategy
- Explain the changes in Southern society that occurred after the Civil War
- Compare the Lincoln and Johnson plans for reconstruction with the plans of the Radical Republicans
- Describe Southern resistance to Reconstruction

Essential Questions

What political, economic, and social factors affected national and regional feelings and American democracy

How expansion was influenced by geography and environment

Why adaptations to new social conditions was necessary for newly freed men and women and white planters

Assessments-

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Unit Title and Short Description

Unit 3: New Horizons Chapter 7: Into the West People of the Plains Ranching and Mining **Farming Moves West** Chapter 8: The Rise of Industry Industrialization Takes Hold Growth of Big Business Captains of Industry Chapter 9: An Urban Society The Workers' Plight The Rise of New Unions Patterns of Immigration City Life and Problems Chapter 10: The Gilded Age A Tarnished Image Calls for Good Government Cultural Life Chapter 11: Politics and Protest

Major Academic Standards Addressed

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8.3.9-8.3.12 D: Identify and analyze/evaluate conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations in US history

Concepts

Agrarian Unrest

Rise and Fall of Populism Other Forces for Reform

- How conflict between the plains peoples and settlers led to the destruction of Native American society
- Why business leaders believed that individual initiative benefited all of society
- How unity among workers led to the growth of unions
- How the spoils system and lobbyists fostered corruption in government

• Why economic inequity developed between farmers and urban workers

Objectives

The students will:

- Describe the Plains peoples' way of life
- Explain the role of the environment in the rise and fall of the long drive
- List three factors that made farming the Plains possible
- Identify and explain the factors that encouraged industrial growth
- Discuss methods big business used to become successful
- Compare the methods used by Carnegie and Rockefeller to achieve success
- Describe the conditions under which people worked during the late 1800s
- Identify two of the strongest labor unions of the late 1800s
- Identify the reasons that immigrants came to the US
- List the problems resulting from an increase in the urban population
- Identify the major causes of increased political corruption
- Identify the reforms made during the 1870s and 1880s
- Discuss developments in literature, art, and higher education
- Identify the problems farmers faced during the late 1800s
- Explain motivations of the groups that supported greenbacks and free silver
- Trace women's involvement in the temperance and suffrage movements

Essential Questions

How conflict between the Plains peoples and settlers led to the destruction of Native American society

Why business leaders believed that individual initiative benefitted all of society How unity among workers led to the growth of unions

How the spoils system and lobbyists forced corruption in government

Why economic inequity developed between farmers and urban workers

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Summative:

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Multiple Choice Questions Open Ended Questioning Charts, Map, and Graphs

Unit Title and Short Description

Unit 4: Entering a New Century

Chapter 12: Imperialism America Looks Abroad

The Spanish American War

Becoming a World Power

A New Arena

Chapter 13: The Progressive Era

Sources of Progressivism

Progressive Reforms

Limits of Progressivism

Chapter 14: White House Reformers

The Square Deal

The Taft Presidency

The Election of 1912

Wilson's Progressivism

Major Academic Standards Addressed

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8.3.9-8.3.12 C: Evaluate how continuity and change has influenced US history

8.3.9-8.3.12 D: Identify and analyze/evaluate conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations in US history

Concepts

- How increased US economic and political power led to the acquisition of an overseas empire
- Why reform efforts were successful in correcting the worst abuses of big business and government
- How interests and positions of the progressives were translated into federal legislation

Objectives

The students will:

- Discuss the emergence of the US from isolationism
- List the events that led to the US's involvement in the Spanish-American War
- Explain why the Philippine Islands were difficult to govern

- Give examples of Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy
- Discuss the role of the muckrakers in identifying social ills and promoting social change
- Explain how reform strengthened democracy
- Explain why African American leadership changed
- Explain why Roosevelt was known as a "trustbuster"
- Explain the impact of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff
- Discuss the formation of the Progressive Party
- Explain why Wilson had congressional support for his programs

Essential Questions

How increased US economic and political power led to the acquisition of an overseas empire

Why reform efforts were successful in correcting the worst abuses of big business and government

How interests and positions of the progressives were translated into federal legislation

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Multiple Choice Questions Open Ended Questioning Charts, Map, and Graphs

Unit Title and Short Description

Unit 5: Crusade and Disillusion

Chapter 15: World War I Era

Prelude to War

America Enters the War

War on the Home Front

After the War

Chapter 16: The Decade of Normalcy

The Harding Years

The Coolidge Era

The "Roaring Twenties"

Chapter 17: The Depression Beings

The Stock Market Crashes

Hoover's Policies

The Depression Worsens

Major Academic Standards Addressed

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8.3.9-8.3.12 C: Evaluate how continuity and change has influenced US history

8.3.9-8.3.12 D: Identify and analyze/evaluate conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations in US history

Concepts

- How conflict became evident in American society during and after World War I
- Why shifts in government policies and increased production resulted in economic change
- Why economic change from prosperity to depression was triggered by the stock market crash

Objectives

The students will:

- Describe Wilson's foreign policy toward Latin American nations
- Identify the events that led the US to enter World War I
- Explain how the war was financed
- Describe the outcome of the Versailles peace conference

- Describe the accomplishments of the Washington Conference
- Outline the problems of farmers and the government's response
- Describe changes in women's lives during the 1920s
- Explain how Hoover's philosophy affected his economic policy
- List the ways in which Hoover tried to end the Depression
- Compare the condition of workers and farmers in the early 1930s

Essential Questions

How conflict became evident in American society during and after WWI

Why shifts in government policies and increased production resulted in economic change

Why economic change from prosperity to depression was triggered by the stock market crash

Assessments-

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Unit Title and Short Description

Unit 6: Times of Crisis Chapter 18: The New Deal Roosevelt Takes Charge Reform, Relief, and Recovery The Second New Deal The Impact of the New Deal Chapter 19: World War II World Affairs Moving Closer to War The United States at War War on the Home Front Chapter 20: The Cold War The Start of the Cold War The Cold War in Asia Cold War America Chapter 21: Search for Stability The Eisenhower Years The Straight Road An Affluent Society Foreign Policy

Major Academic Standards Addressed

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8.3.9-8.3.12 C: Evaluate how continuity and change has influenced US history 8.3.9-8.3.12 D: Identify and analyze/evaluate conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations in US history

- How New Deal economic reform differed from previous policies
- Why International alliances were formed between Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Why the political and economic power of the US and the Soviet Union were set against each other
- How economic growth stimulated the economy during the 1950s

The students will:

- Identify the traits that made Franklin Roosevelt an effective leader
- Give examples of how Roosevelt's policies helped and hurt rural people
- List the groups that challenged Roosevelt
- Identify changes that the New Deal caused in American society
- Discuss how the Depression influenced American foreign policy
- Discuss Germany's conquest of Europe
- Discuss the course of the war in Europe and in Asia
- Explain the war's impact on women, African Americans, and Japanese Americans
- Describe the changes in Eastern Europe and the factors that made communism strong after World War II
- Cite the outcome of the US's occupation of Japan
- Explain changes in the American labor force after the war
- Describe President Eisenhower's style of leadership
- Explain Eisenhower's economic policies
- Describe the effect of affluence on American life
- Discuss Eisenhower's approach to foreign policy and the Eisenhower Doctrine

Essential Questions

How New Deal economic reform differed from previous policies

Why international alliances were formed between Germany, Italy, and Japan

Why the political and economic power of the US and the Soviet Union were set against each other

Why the US's international leadership led to the use of covert operations in other countries

Assessments-

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Multiple Choice Questions Open Ended Questioning Charts, Map, and Graphs

Unit Title and Short Description

Unit 7: Redefining America

Chapter 22: The Civil Rights Era

A New Beginning

Successes and Setbacks

New Directions

The Impact of Civil Rights

Chapter 23: The Vietnam Era

Cold War Challenges

War in Vietnam

Protest and Reaction

Secrecy and Summitry

Chapter 24: Camelot to Watergate

Kennedy's New Frontier

The Great Society

An Imperial Presidency

The Watergate Scandal

Chapter 25: Search for Solutions

Crisis of Confidence

A Conservative Shift

A New Presidency

Chapter 26: Toward a New Century

Reinventing Government

America in a Changing World

Challenges and Opportunities

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8.3.9-8.3.12 D: Identify and analyze/evaluate conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations in US history

- Why efforts to gain civil rights created an effective movement for change
- How the Civil Rights movement led to social upheaval
- How social upheaval divided the nation and affected foreign policy during the Vietnam Era

- How presidential leadership shaped domestic policy
- How leadership altered the world's political landscape
- What changes occurred in government as a result of Clinton's election

The students will:

- Discuss the effects of the Brown v. Board of Education decision
- Describe advances made in civil rights during the Kennedy-Johnson administration
- List some of the factors responsible for discontent among some African Americans
- Describe the gains made by women and minorities
- Discuss the Kennedy's responses to Soviet and international communism
- Explain how the Gulf of Tonkin incident led to the escalation of the war in Vietnam
- List reasons for opposition to the war
- Explain why Nixon pursued détente in foreign policy
- Describe important legislation Kennedy proposed during his term of office
- Explain how Johnson's belief in consensus helped win the 1964 election
- Describe how Nixon tried to deal with the economic problems of the early 1970s
- Explain how the constitutional process solved the Watergate crisis
- State reasons for the American public's crisis of confidence
- Explain the conservative shift in American's political convictions in the late 1970s and early 1980s
- Explain how the spread of democracy led to the formation of a new world order
- Explain why many Americans demanded a change in government in 1992
- Describe the development of Clinton's foreign policy in the new world order
- Identify the challenges facing the US in the 1990s

Essential Questions

Why efforts to gain civil rights created an effective movement for change

How social upheaval divided the nation and affected foreign policy during the Vietnam Era

How presidential leadership shaped domestic policy

How political ideology shaped events and policies

What changes occurred in government as a result of Clinton's election

Assessments-

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