

SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM - Grades 5 -8

RATIONALE

In fifth grade, students will acquire knowledge about United States History beginning with human origins in North America and concluding with the American Revolution. Major areas of study will include the geography of our nation, human migration into the Americas, the development of indigenous societies, European exploration and colonization in the Western Hemisphere, the colonial lifestyle, and the American Revolution.

In sixth grade, all students will acquire knowledge about World History to develop an understanding of how past and present interactions of peoples, cultures, and the environment shape the world in which we live today. Major areas of study will include early human beginnings during the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages, the development of the ancient river valley civilizations, the classical civilizations of the Mediterranean World, the Islamic World, with a focus on geographic themes, unique cultures, and political, religious, and economic systems.

In seventh grade, all students will engage in an in-depth study of the United States beginning with prehistory and concluding in 1800. Major areas of focus will include the first civilizations of the Americas, exploration and colonization, the thirteen English colonies, the American Revolution, and the launch of a new government. Students will think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage; while developing a strong sense of fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.

In eighth grade, all students will continue their comprehensive study of American history beginning with the post-Revolutionary era and continuing through the Civil War and Reconstruction. Major areas of study will include the Jeffersonian Era, the Jacksonian Era, Westward Expansion, a Dividing North and South, the Civil War, and Reconstruction. Students will think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Furthermore, they will develop a strong sense of fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.

GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 5 UNITED STATES HISTORY	UNIT 1: Overview Unit 1 Overview is an introduction for fifth grade middle school students to enter into learning about the American people, American government, free enterprise, and geography of the United States.		
Standard	6.1 U.S. History: America in the World -All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions that reflect fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.		
Standard	6.2 World History/Global Studies - All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.		
Standard	6.3 Active Citizenship in the 21st Century - All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<u><i>The American People</i></u> The United States has a diverse population that has been impacted by immigration. <u><i>American Government</i></u> The principal of a democracy rose from a republic in which citizens have rights and responsibilities.	Why is there a diverse population in the United States? How does a democracy impact the rights and responsibilities of Americans? What are the benefits of free enterprise?	6.1.8.B.1.a Describe migration and settlement patterns of Native American groups, and explain how these patterns affected interactions in different regions of the Western Hemisphere. 6.1.8.A.1.a Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups. 6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.	Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests

<p><u>Free Enterprise</u> Americans are free to pursue their individual business and own property which can lead to prosperity.</p> <p><u>Geography of the United States</u> The United States is divided into regions in which landforms and climate influence the way Americans live.</p>	<p>How does geography influence our lives?</p>	<p>6.1.8.B.1.b Analyze the world in spatial terms, using historical maps to determine what led to the exploration of new water and land routes.</p>	
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<p>GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 5</p>	<p>UNIT 2: Early Life East and West (Chapters 1 – 3) This unit will examine the migration of humans into the Americas and the development of indigenous societies in the Western Hemisphere. There will be a focus on culture as well as social and economic interactions between European and Asian explorers.</p>		
<p>ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS</p>	<p>ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS</p>	<p>CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)</p>	<p>STRATEGIES/EVALUATION</p>
<p><u>Life in the Western Hemisphere</u></p>	<p>Why did people migrate to North America?</p> <p>How did the first Americans' way of life change as the climate became warmer?</p> <p>How did indigenous societies live?</p>	<p>6.1.8.A.1.a Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.1.a Describe migration and settlement patterns of Native American groups, and explain how these patterns affected interactions in different regions of the Western Hemisphere</p>	<p>Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests</p>

<p><u>Native Americans of North America</u> Indigenous societies in the Western Hemisphere migrated and changed in response to the physical environment and due to their interactions with Europeans.</p>	<p>How did early empires emerge in the Americas?</p> <p>What are the differences between the cultures of various indigenous societies?</p> <p>How do the indigenous societies preserve their culture and tradition?</p> <p>How did trade contribute to exploration?</p>	<p>6.1.8.B.1.b Analyze the world in spatial terms, using historical maps to determine what led to the exploration of new water and land routes.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.1.a Evaluate the impact of science, religion, and technology innovations on European exploration.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.a Compare and contrast gender roles, religion, values, cultural practices, and political systems of Native American groups.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.b Explain how interactions among African, European, and Native American groups began a cultural transformation.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 5	UNIT 3: Colonization and Settlement (Chapters 4 – 5) This unit will focus on European exploration, economic growth and development including the emergence of slavery, the colonization of the Western Hemisphere, and its impact on indigenous people.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u><i>Spain Builds an Empire in America</i></u> European exploration expanded global economic and cultural exchange into the Western Hemisphere.</p> <p><u><i>New Colonies</i></u> The colonists adapted ideas from their European heritage and from Native American groups to develop new political and religious institutions and economic systems.</p> <p>The slave labor system and the loss of Native American lives had a lasting impact on the development of the United States and American culture.</p>	<p>What are the causes and effects of European exploration?</p> <p>How did the Columbian Exchange impact the world?</p> <p>Why did the Spanish, English, Dutch, and French want to colonize the Americas?</p> <p>What were the similarities and differences between the colonies?</p> <p>What were the effects of colonization on native peoples?</p> <p>How did the slave labor system emerge in the</p>	<p>6.1.8.B.1.b Analyze the world in spatial terms, using historical maps to determine what led to the exploration of new water and land routes.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.1.a Evaluate the impact of science, religion, and technology innovations on European exploration.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.b Explain how interactions among African, European, and Native American groups began a cultural transformation.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.c Evaluate the impact of the Colombian Exchange on ecology, agriculture, and culture from different perspectives.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.a Determine the roles of religious freedom and participatory government in various North American colonies.</p>	<p>Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests</p>

	Americas?	<p>6.1.8.A.2.b Explain how and why early government structures developed, and determine the impact of these early structures on the evolution of American politics and institutions</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.c Explain how race, gender, and status affected social, economic, and political opportunities during Colonial times.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.a Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast how the search for natural resources resulted in conflict and cooperation among European colonists and Native American groups in the New World.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.2.a Relate slavery and indentured servitude to Colonial labor systems.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.2.b Compare and contrast the voluntary and involuntary migratory experiences of different groups of people, and explain why their experiences differed.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 5	UNIT 4: Colonial Life in North America (Chapters 6 – 7) This unit will examine colonial life in North America with a focus on economic development including the growth and spread of the institution of slavery along with conflicts over land and trade involving various colonies, different nations, and Native Americans.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u><i>Life in the English Colonies</i></u> The colonists adapted ideas from their European heritage and from Native American groups to develop new political and religious institutions and economic systems.</p> <p>The slave labor system and the loss of Native American lives had a lasting impact on the development of the United States and American culture.</p> <p><u><i>A Fighting Continent</i></u> Disputes over political authority and economic issues contributed to a movement for independence in the colonies.</p>	<p>How did the way of life differ in the colonies?</p> <p>What is the triangle trade?</p> <p>What are the political, religious and economic similarities and differences in the colonies?</p> <p>What impact did slavery have on economic growth?</p> <p>What were the causes and effects of conflicts between the British, the French, and Native Americans?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.a Determine the roles of religious freedom and participatory government in various North American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.b Explain how and why early government structures developed, and determine the impact of these early structures on the evolution of American politics and institutions</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.c Explain how race, gender, and status affected social, economic, and political opportunities during Colonial times.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.a Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast how the search for natural resources resulted in conflict and cooperation among European colonists and Native American groups in the New World.</p>	<p>Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests</p>

		<p>6.1.8.C.2.a Relate slavery and indentured servitude to Colonial labor systems.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.2.b Explain the system of mercantilism and its impact on the economies of the colonies and European countries.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.2.c Analyze the impact of triangular trade on multiple nations and groups.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.2.b Compare and contrast the voluntary and involuntary migratory experiences of different groups of people, and explain why their experiences differed.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.a Assess how conflicts and alliances among European countries and Native American groups impacted the expansion of the American colonies.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 5	UNIT 5: The American Revolution (Chapters 8-9) This unit will explore the growing political and economic conflicts between the colonies and European nations; rebellion and the development of alliances; the movement towards independence through the American Revolution; and, ultimately the creation of a new nation, the United States of America.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>Discontent Among Colonies</u></p> <p><u>The American Revolution</u></p> <p>Disputes over political authority and economic issues contributed to a movement for independence in the colonies.</p> <p>The fundamental principles of the United States Constitution serve as the foundation of the United States government today.</p>	<p>What impact did increasing British taxes have on the colonists?</p> <p>How did the colonists demonstrate their opposition to British political and economical authority?</p> <p>What events led to the birth of the American Revolution?</p> <p>What is the importance of the Declaration of Independence?</p> <p>How did the help of other nations lead to American victory?</p> <p>What were the results and effects of the American Revolution?</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.a Assess how conflicts and alliances among European countries and Native American groups impacted the expansion of the American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.c Use maps and other geographic tools to evaluate the impact of geography on the execution and outcome of the American Revolutionary War.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.d Explain why New Jersey's location played an integral role in the American Revolution.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.3.a Explain how taxes and government regulation can affect economic opportunities, and assess the impact of these on relations between Britain and its North American colonies.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

	<p>How did the American Revolution affect the fundamental principles of government in the United States?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.3.b Summarize the effect of inflation and debt on the American people and the response of state and national governments during this time.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.b Explain why the Declaration of Independence was written and how its key principles evolved to become unifying ideas of American democracy.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.c Analyze the impact of George Washington as general of the American revolutionary forces and as the first president of the United States.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.d Analyze how prominent individuals and other nations contributed to the causes, execution, and outcomes of the American Revolution.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.e Examine the roles and perspectives of various socioeconomic groups (e.g., rural farmers, urban craftsmen, northern merchants, and southern planters), African Americans, Native Americans, and women during the American Revolution, and determine how these groups were impacted by the war.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.f Analyze from multiple perspectives how the terms of the Treaty of Paris affected United States relations with Native Americans and with European powers that had territories in North America.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 1: Early Humans and the Agricultural Revolution Unit 1 is a look into early human life during the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages and how the Agricultural Revolution dramatically changed the way in which humans lived.		
STANDARD	6.2 World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>People, places, and ideas change over time.</u></p> <p><u>The agricultural revolution led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p>	<p>How did humans adapt to their environment during the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages?</p> <p>How did the Agricultural Revolution change the way that humans lived?</p> <p>How did the Agricultural Revolution impact the growth and development of civilization?</p> <p>What are the characteristics of a civilization?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.1.a Compare and contrast the social organization of early hunters/gatherers and those who lived in early agrarian societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.1.a Explain the various migratory patterns of hunters/gatherers who moved from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, and describe the impact of migration on their lives and on the shaping of societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.1.b Compare and contrast how nomadic and agrarian societies used land and natural resources.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.1.a Relate the agricultural revolution (including the impact of food surplus from farming) to population growth and the subsequent development of civilizations.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

		<p>6.2.8.C.1.b Determine the impact of technological advancements on hunter/gatherer and agrarian societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.1.a Demonstrate an understanding of pre-agricultural and post-agricultural periods in terms of relative length of time.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.1.b Relate the development of language and forms of writing to the expression of ideas, creation of cultural identity, and development of more complex social structures.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.1.c Explain how archaeological discoveries are used to develop and enhance understanding of life prior to written records.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 2: Mesopotamia Unit 2 explores one of the first river valley civilizations, Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia was a well structured, thriving civilization that was intellectually sound, and unique in culture - particularly in the government legal system.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>People, places, and ideas change over time.</u></p> <p><u>The agricultural revolution and favorable geographic conditions led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p> <p><u>Cultures are held together by shared beliefs and common practices and values.</u></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How did a great civilization emerge in Mesopotamia?</p> <p>How did Sumerian contributions impact and influence the growth and development of other civilizations?</p> <p>What are the enduring Sumerian legacies in culture, government, and technology?</p> <p>Why does conflict develop?</p> <p>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.2.a Explain why different ancient river valley civilizations developed similar forms of government.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.b Explain how codifying laws met the needs of ancient river valley societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.c Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.a Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast physical and political maps of ancient river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

		<p>6.2.8.C.2.a Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.a Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.b Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.c Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various ancient river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.d Justify which of the major achievements of the ancient river valley civilizations represent the most enduring legacies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 3: Ancient Egypt and Kush Unit 3 explores the ancient river valley civilizations of Egypt and Kush. Egyptian and Kushite culture led to remarkable achievements - particularly in the construction of the pyramids - which astonished its later conquerors as well as present day archaeologists.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>People, places, and ideas change over time.</u></p> <p><u>The agricultural revolution and favorable geographic conditions led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p> <p><u>Cultures are held together by shared beliefs and common practices and values.</u></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How did great civilizations emerge in Egypt and Kush?</p> <p>How did Egyptian and Kushite contributions influence each other as well as other civilizations?</p> <p>What are the enduring Egyptian and Kushite legacies in the arts, technology, government, and culture?</p> <p>What distinguishes Egypt and Kush from other civilizations?</p> <p>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.2.a Explain why different ancient river valley civilizations developed similar forms of government.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.b Explain how codifying laws met the needs of ancient river valley societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.c Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.a Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast physical and political maps of ancient river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

		<p>6.2.8.C.2.a Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.a Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.b Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.c Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various ancient river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.d Justify which of the major achievements of the ancient river valley civilizations represent the most enduring legacies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 4: Israelites Unit 4 explores how the Israelites emerged as a distinct group of people who later organized into tribes and eventually developed a kingdom. The unit will focus on struggles, conflicts, influential leaders, and the Israelites most enduring legacy, the foundation of Judaism.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>People, places, and ideas change over time.</u></p> <p><u>Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How did the Israelites transition from tribes to a kingdom?</p> <p>What is the difference between monotheism and polytheism?</p> <p>Who were the key ancient Israelite leaders?</p> <p>What led to the development and spread of Judaism?</p> <p>What are the Israelites most enduring legacies in religion and culture?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.2.a Explain why different ancient river valley civilizations developed similar forms of government.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.b Explain how codifying laws met the needs of ancient river valley societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.c Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.a Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast physical and political maps of ancient river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

<p><u>Cultures are held together by shared beliefs and common practices and values.</u></p>		<p>6.2.8.C.2.a Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.a Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.b Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.c Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various ancient river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.d Justify which of the major achievements of the ancient river valley civilizations represent the most enduring legacies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 5: The Ancient Greek Civilization Unit 5 examines the rise and fall of the ancient Greek Civilization. Greece emerged from the Mycenaean civilization in the Mediterranean and created an enormous empire through conquests over the Persian Empire. Ancient Greece prospered and is noted for its unique culture -particularly in government,- history, drama, language, and philosophy. Only conflicts and struggles from within could bring about the decline of the mighty empire.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>People, places, and ideas change over time.</u></p> <p><u>Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values.</u></p> <p><u>Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations.</u></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How did Ancient Greece emerge into a great civilization?</p> <p>How did Ancient Greek contributions impact and influence the growth and development of other civilizations?</p> <p>What are the Ancient Greek enduring legacies in the arts, government, philosophy, and culture?</p> <p>What similarities can be seen between Ancient Greek and American government?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.3.a Compare and contrast the methods (i.e., autocratic rule, philosophies, and bureaucratic structures; communication and transportation systems) used by the rulers of Rome, China, and India to control and unify their expanding empires.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.b Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.c Determine the foundational concepts and principles of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic that later influenced the development of the United States Constitution.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.d Compare and contrast the roles and responsibilities of citizens in Athens and Sparta to those of United States citizens today, and evaluate how citizens perceived the principles of liberty and equality then and now.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.e Compare and contrast the American legal system and the legal systems of classical civilizations, and determine the extent to which the early systems influenced the current legal system.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

<p><u>Leaders can bring about change in society.</u></p> <p><u>Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p>	<p>Who were the key influential Ancient Greek leaders?</p> <p>Why were there conflicts between the Ancient Greek and Persian Empires?</p> <p>Why did Alexander the Great adopt Ancient Greek culture?</p> <p>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p>6.2.8.B.3.a Determine how geography and the availability of natural resources influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural systems of each of the classical civilizations and provided motivation for expansion.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.3.b Explain how geography and the availability of natural resources led to both the development of Greek city-states and to their demise.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.a Analyze the impact of expanding land and sea trade routes through the Mediterranean Basin, India, and China.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.b Explain how the development of a uniform system of exchange facilitated trade in classical civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.c Explain how classical civilizations used technology and innovation to enhance agricultural/manufacturing output and commerce, to expand military capabilities, to improve life in urban areas, and to allow for greater division of labor.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.d Compare the golden ages of Greece, Rome, India, and China, and justify major achievements that represent world legacies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.f Determine the extent to which religions, mythologies, and other belief systems shaped the values of classical societies.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 6: Ancient India Unit 6 explores the ancient river valley civilization of Ancient India. What began as two major cities, eventually developed into a great empire. Most noted for its social structure, Ancient India made remarkable achievements in culture to literature, art, math, science, and religion. Ancient India’s architecture and developments in plumbing still stun present day archaeologists.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><i>People, places, and ideas change over time.</i></p> <p><i>The agricultural revolution and favorable geographic conditions led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies.</i></p> <p><i>Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values.</i></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How India emerge into a great civilization?</p> <p>How did India’s contributions impact and influence the growth and development of other civilizations?</p> <p>What were India’s enduring legacies in the arts, government, and culture?</p> <p>What distinguishes India from other civilizations?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.2.a Explain why different ancient river valley civilizations developed similar forms of government.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.b Explain how codifying laws met the needs of ancient river valley societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.c Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.a Compare and contrast the methods (i.e., autocratic rule, philosophies, and bureaucratic structures; communication and transportation systems) used by the rulers of Rome, China, and India to control and unify their expanding empires.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.a Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of ancient river valley civilizations.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

<p><u>Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p> <p><u>Cultures are held together by shared beliefs and common practices and values.</u></p>	<p>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p>6.2.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast physical and political maps of ancient river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.2.a Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.a Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.b Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.c Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various ancient river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.d Justify which of the major achievements of the ancient river valley civilizations represent the most enduring legacies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 7: Ancient China Unit 7 explores the ancient river valley civilization of Ancient China. Well noted for its social structure, numerous Ancient Chinese dynasties made various contributions in culture to art, education, government, philosophy, religion, and science, while heavily influencing trade along the Silk Roads. However, the remarkable feat of the Great Wall of China still remains one of Ancient China’s most enduring legacies.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><i>People, places, and ideas change over time.</i></p> <p><i>The agricultural revolution and favorable geographic conditions led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies.</i></p> <p><i>Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values.</i></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How did China emerge into a great civilization?</p> <p>How did Chinese contributions impact and influence the growth and development of other civilizations?</p> <p>What were China’s enduring legacies in the arts, government, and culture?</p> <p>What distinguishes China from other civilizations?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.2.a Explain why different ancient river valley civilizations developed similar forms of government.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.b Explain how codifying laws met the needs of ancient river valley societies.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.2.c Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.a Compare and contrast the methods (i.e., autocratic rule, philosophies, and bureaucratic structures; communication and transportation systems) used by the rulers of Rome, China, and India to control and unify their expanding empires.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.a Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of ancient river valley civilizations.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

<p><u>Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p> <p><u>Cultures are held together by shared beliefs and common practices and values.</u></p>	<p>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p>6.2.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast physical and political maps of ancient river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.2.a Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.a Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.b Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in ancient river valley civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.c Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various ancient river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.2.d Justify which of the major achievements of the ancient river valley civilizations represent the most enduring legacies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 8: The Roman Empire Unit 8 examines the rise and fall of the Roman Empire. Rome emerged in the Mediterranean region and created an enormous empire through conquests. The Roman Empire prospered and left many contributions to culture in the arts, architecture, government, religion, and science. Numerous internal and external conflicts and struggles brought about the decline of the mighty empire. Establishing a republic and the development of Christianity remain the most enduring legacies of the Roman Empire.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>People, places, and ideas change over time.</u></p> <p><u>Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values.</u></p> <p><u>Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations.</u></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How did great civilization emerge in Rome?</p> <p>How did Roman achievements and inventions impact and influence other civilizations?</p> <p>What were the Roman Empires legacies in the arts, government, culture, and religion?</p> <p>What similarities can be seen between Roman and American government?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.3.a Compare and contrast the methods (i.e., autocratic rule, philosophies, and bureaucratic structures; communication and transportation systems) used by the rulers of Rome, China, and India to control and unify their expanding empires.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.b Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.c Determine the foundational concepts and principles of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic that later influenced the development of the United States Constitution.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.d Compare and contrast the roles and responsibilities of citizens in Athens and Sparta to those of United States citizens today, and evaluate how citizens perceived the principles of liberty and equality then and now.</p> <p>6.2.8.A.3.e Compare and contrast the American legal system and the legal systems of classical civilizations, and determine the extent to which the early systems influenced the current legal system.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

<p><u>Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p> <p><u>Cultures are held together by shared beliefs and common practices and values.</u></p>	<p>What distinguishes the Roman Empire from other civilizations?</p> <p>Who were the Roman Empires most influential leaders?</p> <p>What led to the development and spread of Christianity?</p> <p>How did the Byzantine Empire emerge?</p> <p>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p>6.2.8.B.3.a Determine how geography and the availability of natural resources influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural systems of each of the classical civilizations and provided motivation for expansion.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.a Analyze the impact of expanding land and sea trade routes through the Mediterranean Basin, India, and China.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.b Explain how the development of a uniform system of exchange facilitated trade in classical civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.c Explain how classical civilizations used technology and innovation to enhance agricultural/manufacturing output and commerce, to expand military capabilities, to improve life in urban areas, and to allow for greater division of labor.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.d Compare the golden ages of Greece, Rome, India, and China, and justify major achievements that represent world legacies.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.f Determine the extent to which religions, mythologies, and other belief systems shaped the values of classical societies.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 6 WORLD HISTORY	UNIT 9: Islamic Civilization Unit 9 explores how an Islamic Civilization emerged on the Arabian Peninsula and delves into the Muslim World. The unit will focus on influential leaders, divisions, internal conflicts, and the most enduring legacy, the foundation and rapid spread of Islam.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p><u>People, places, and ideas change over time.</u></p> <p><u>Classical civilizations developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values.</u></p> <p><u>Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations.</u></p>	<p>How does geography influence the way that people live?</p> <p>How did an Islamic civilization emerge?</p> <p>How did Muslim contributions impact and influence other civilizations?</p> <p>What were the enduring Muslim legacies in the arts, mathematics, science, and religion?</p> <p>What led to the development and spread of Islam?</p> <p>Who were the key people in the foundation of Islam?</p>	<p>6.2.8.A.3.b Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast physical and political maps of ancient river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.</p> <p>6.2.8.B.3.a Determine how geography and the availability of natural resources influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural systems of each of the classical civilizations and provided motivation for expansion.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.a Analyze the impact of expanding land and sea trade routes through the Mediterranean Basin, India, and China.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

<p><u>Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.</u></p> <p><u>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</u></p> <p><u>Cultures are held together by shared beliefs and common practices and values.</u></p>	<p>How do the two Muslim groups, the Sunni and Shia, differ?</p> <p>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p>6.2.8.C.3.b Explain how the development of a uniform system of exchange facilitated trade in classical civilizations.</p> <p>6.2.8.C.3.c Explain how classical civilizations used technology and innovation to enhance agricultural/manufacturing output and commerce, to expand military capabilities, to improve life in urban areas, and to allow for greater division of labor.</p> <p>6.2.8.D.3.a Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I	UNIT 1: BEFORE THE FIRST GLOBAL AGE (PREHISTORY – 1600) Unit 1 will focus on migration into and the Americas and its first civilizations. The unit will focus on the development of indigenous societies, early cultures, and the formation of trading networks which will lead into the age of exploration and colonization.		
STANDARD	6.1 U.S. History America in the World: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions that reflect fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.		
STANDARD	6.2 World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.		
STANDARD	6.3 Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p>The United States has a diverse population that has been impacted by immigration.</p> <p>The United States is divided into regions in which landforms and climate influence the way Americans live.</p>	<p>How did people first reach the Americas?</p> <p>What were indigenous civilizations and cultures like?</p> <p>How did overseas trade and technology lead to exploration?</p>	<p>6.1.8.B.1.a Describe migration and settlement patterns of Native American groups, and explain how these patterns affected interactions in different regions of the Western Hemisphere.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.1.a Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups.</p>	<p>Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes</p>

<p>Indigenous societies in the Western Hemisphere migrated and changed in response to the physical environment and due to their interactions with Europeans.</p>		<p>6.1.8.B.1.b Analyze the world in spatial terms, using historical maps to determine what led to the exploration of new water and land routes.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.a Compare and contrast gender roles, religion, values, cultural practices, and political systems of Native American groups.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.b Explain how interactions among African, European, and Native American groups began a cultural transformation.</p>	<p>Tests</p>
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<p>GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I</p>	<p>UNIT 2: EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION Unit 2 will examine European exploration, economic growth and development, and the colonization of the Western Hemisphere. The unit will also focus on the motives of people for leaving their homes in search of new lives in America.</p>		
<p>ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS</p>	<p>ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS</p>	<p>CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)</p>	<p>STRATEGIES/EVALUATION</p>
<p>Indigenous societies in the Western Hemisphere migrated and changed in response to the physical environment and due to their interactions with Europeans.</p>	<p>How did the voyages of Christopher Columbus have a lasting impact on the world?</p> <p>How did the Columbian Exchange impact the world?</p>	<p>6.1.8.A.1.a Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.1.b Analyze the world in spatial terms, using historical maps to determine what led to the exploration of new water and land routes.</p>	<p>Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects</p>

	<p>How did exploration lead to a global exchange of goods and ideas?</p> <p>What areas did Spain explore and conquer?</p> <p>Where did Britain, France, and the Netherlands explore?</p> <p>Why was a northwest passage to Asia sought after?</p> <p>How did rivalries among European nations emerge?</p> <p>What were the similarities and differences between the colonies?</p> <p>What were the effects of colonization on native peoples?</p> <p>How did the slave labor system emerge in the Americas?</p> <p>Why were people</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.1.a Evaluate the impact of science, religion, and technology innovations on European exploration.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.b Explain how interactions among African, European, and Native American groups began a cultural transformation.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.c Evaluate the impact of the Colombian Exchange on ecology, agriculture, and culture from different perspectives.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.a Determine the roles of religious freedom and participatory government in various North American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.b Explain how and why early government structures developed, and determine the impact of these early structures on the evolution of American politics and institutions</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.c Explain how race, gender, and status affected social, economic, and political opportunities during Colonial times.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.a Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.</p>	<p>Quizzes Tests</p>
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I		UNIT 3: THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES This unit will explore the colonial lifestyle of the thirteen English colonies. It will focus on the economic development of each colony, including the spread of slavery and the emergence of the self-government ideal.	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
European exploration expanded global economic and cultural exchange into the Western Hemisphere.	<p>Why did the Puritans leave England?</p> <p>Who were the key founders of colonies?</p>	<p>6.1.8.B.1.b Analyze the world in spatial terms, using historical maps to determine what led to the exploration of new water and land routes.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p>

<p>The colonists adapted ideas from their European heritage and from Native American groups to develop new political and religious institutions and economic systems.</p> <p>The slave labor system and the loss of Native American lives had a lasting impact on the development of the United States and American culture.</p>	<p>What were the similarities and differences between the English colonies?</p> <p>How did the way of life differ in the colonies?</p> <p>What were the effects of colonization on native peoples?</p> <p>How did the slave labor system emerge in the Americas?</p> <p>What was the significance of the Mason-Dixon Line?</p> <p>What is meant by the economic principles of mercantilism and the triangle trade?</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.1.b Explain how interactions among African, European, and Native American groups began a cultural transformation.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.1.c Evaluate the impact of the Colombian Exchange on ecology, agriculture, and culture from different perspectives.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.a Determine the roles of religious freedom and participatory government in various North American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.b Explain how and why early government structures developed, and determine the impact of these early structures on the evolution of American politics and institutions</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.c Explain how race, gender, and status affected social, economic, and political opportunities during Colonial times.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.a Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast how the search for natural resources resulted in conflict and cooperation among European colonists and Native American groups in the New World.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.2.a Relate slavery and indentured servitude to Colonial labor systems.</p>	<p>Projects Quizzes Tests</p>
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		<p>6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.2.b Compare and contrast the voluntary and involuntary migratory experiences of different groups of people, and explain why their experiences differed.</p>	
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<p>GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I</p>		<p>UNIT 4: CRISIS IN THE COLONIES This unit investigates developing conflicts in the colonies over land and trade disputes with European nations as well as Native Americans. Furthermore, there will also be an emphasis on rebellion due to the turmoil over taxation and protests that lead to the development of the American Revolution.</p>	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p>The colonists adapted ideas from their European heritage and from Native American groups to develop new political and religious institutions and economic systems.</p> <p>The slave labor system and the loss of Native American lives had a lasting impact on the development of the United States and American culture.</p>	<p>What are the similarities and differences in political, religious, and economic systems of the colonies?</p> <p>What impact did slavery have on economic growth?</p> <p>What were the causes and effects of the French and Indian War?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.1.b Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.a Determine the roles of religious freedom and participatory government in various North American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.b Explain how and why early government structures developed, and determine the impact of these early structures on the evolution of American politics and institutions</p> <p>6.1.8.A.2.c Explain how race, gender, and status affected social, economic, and political opportunities during Colonial times.</p>	<p>Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests</p>

<p>Disputes over political authority and economic issues contributed to a movement for independence in the colonies.</p>	<p>How did colonists react to taxes imposed by Parliament?</p> <p>What led to the Boston Massacre?</p> <p>Why did fighting break out in Lexington and Concord?</p>	<p>6.1.8.B.2.a Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.2.b Compare and contrast how the search for natural resources resulted in conflict and cooperation among European colonists and Native American groups in the New World.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.2.a Relate slavery and indentured servitude to Colonial labor systems.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.2.b Explain the system of mercantilism and its impact on the economies of the colonies and European countries.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.a Assess how conflicts and alliances among European countries and Native American groups impacted the expansion of the American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.3.a Explain how taxes and government regulation can affect economic opportunities, and assess the impact of these on relations between Britain and its North American colonies.</p>	
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		6.1.8.C.3.b Summarize the effect of inflation and debt on the American people and the response of state and national governments during this time.	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I		UNIT 5: THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION This unit will examine the colonists' fight for independence from British authority, or the Revolutionary War. In addition, it will explore advantages and disadvantages, key leaders and battles, the role of African Americans and women, and the help of other nations that aided the colonists in achieving victory and independence from Britain.	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
Disputes over political authority and economic issues contributed to a movement for independence in the colonies.	<p>Why did Congress struggle with the decision between peace and war with Britain?</p> <p>What advantages and disadvantages did each have as it entered war?</p> <p>What are the main points of the Declaration of Independence?</p> <p>What were the key battles of the Revolutionary War?</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.a Assess how conflicts and alliances among European countries and Native American groups impacted the expansion of the American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.c Use maps and other geographic tools to evaluate the impact of geography on the execution and outcome of the American Revolutionary War.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.3.d Explain why New Jersey's location played an integral role in the American Revolution.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

	<p>Who were the key leaders in the Revolutionary War?</p> <p>What role did women and African Americans play in the Revolutionary War?</p> <p>How did the help of other nations aid the Americans in achieving victory?</p> <p>What were the results and effects of the American Revolution?</p> <p>What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.3.a Explain how taxes and government regulation can affect economic opportunities, and assess the impact of these on relations between Britain and its North American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.3.b Summarize the effect of inflation and debt on the American people and the response of state and national governments during this time.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.b Explain why the Declaration of Independence was written and how its key principles evolved to become unifying ideas of American democracy.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.c Analyze the impact of George Washington as general of the American revolutionary forces and as the first president of the United States.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.d Analyze how prominent individuals and other nations contributed to the causes, execution, and outcomes of the American Revolution.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.e Examine the roles and perspectives of various socioeconomic groups (e.g., rural farmers, urban craftsmen, northern merchants, and southern planters), African Americans, Native Americans, and women during the American Revolution, and determine how these groups were impacted by the war.</p>	
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		6.1.8.D.3.f Analyze from multiple perspectives how the terms of the Treaty of Paris affected United States relations with Native Americans and with European powers that had territories in North America.	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I		UNIT 6: CREATING A REPUBLIC This unit will explore the meetings of the Continental Congress and the development of a weaker plan of government through the Articles of Confederation. In addition, there will be an emphasis on the development of a stronger plan of government as stated in the Constitution.	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
Disputes over political authority and economic issues contributed to a movement for independence in the colonies. The fundamental principles of the United States Constitution serve as the foundation of the United States government today.	How did the American Revolution affect the fundamental principles of government in the United States? What were the Articles of Confederation and their weaknesses? Why did Americans call for changes in the Articles of Confederation? Who were the key delegates of the Constitutional Convention?	6.1.8.D.2.a Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas. 6.1.8.B.3.a Assess how conflicts and alliances among European countries and Native American groups impacted the expansion of the American colonies. 6.1.8.B.3.c Use maps and other geographic tools to evaluate the impact of geography on the execution and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. 6.1.8.B.3.d Explain why New Jersey's location played an integral role in the American Revolution.	Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests

	<p>What were the differences in plans for a new Constitution?</p> <p>How did compromise lead delegates to reach an agreement?</p> <p>What is the importance of the Bill of Rights?</p> <p>How was the Constitution finally ratified?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.3.a Explain how taxes and government regulation can affect economic opportunities, and assess the impact of these on relations between Britain and its North American colonies.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.3.b Summarize the effect of inflation and debt on the American people and the response of state and national governments during this time.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.b Explain why the Declaration of Independence was written and how its key principles evolved to become unifying ideas of American democracy.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.c Analyze the impact of George Washington as general of the American revolutionary forces and as the first president of the United States.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.d Analyze how prominent individuals and other nations contributed to the causes, execution, and outcomes of the American Revolution.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.e Examine the roles and perspectives of various socioeconomic groups (e.g., rural farmers, urban craftsmen, northern merchants, and southern planters), African Americans, Native Americans, and women during the American Revolution, and determine how these groups were impacted by the war.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.f Analyze from multiple perspectives how the terms of the Treaty of Paris affected United States relations with Native Americans and with European powers that had territories in North America.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I	UNIT 7: GOVERNMENT, CITIZENSHIP, AND THE CONSTITUTION This unit will explore the goals and principles of the Constitution: how federal, state, and local governments work, along with the rights and responsibilities of American citizenship.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
The fundamental principles of the United States Constitution serve as the foundation of the United States government today	<p>What is the importance of the Declaration of Independence?</p> <p>How did the American Revolution affect the fundamental principles of government in the United States?</p> <p>How does the Preamble define the goals of the Constitution?</p> <p>What are the basic principles of American government?</p> <p>What are the powers and limitations of the branches of government?</p> <p>How can the Constitution be amended?</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.3.b Explain why the Declaration of Independence was written and how its key principles evolved to become unifying ideas of American democracy.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.c Analyze the impact of George Washington as general of the American revolutionary forces and as the first president of the United States.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.f Analyze from multiple perspectives how the terms of the Treaty of Paris affected United States relations with Native Americans and with European powers that had territories in North America.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.g Evaluate the extent to which the leadership and decisions of early administrations of the national government met the goals established in the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.g Evaluate the impact of the Constitution and Bill of Rights on current day issues.</p>	Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests

	<p>What rights are protected by the Bill of Rights?</p> <p>What are the differences between federal, state, and local governments?</p> <p>What are the responsibilities of citizenship?</p>	<p>6.1.8.A.3.f Explain how political parties were formed and continue to be shaped by differing perspectives regarding the role and power of federal government.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.e Determine why the Alien and Sedition Acts were enacted and whether they undermined civil liberties.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.d Compare and contrast the Articles of Confederation and the UNITED STATES Constitution in terms of the decision-making powers of national government.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.c Determine the role that compromise played in the creation and adoption of the Constitution and Bill of Rights.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.b Evaluate the effectiveness of the fundamental principles of the Constitution (i.e., consent of the governed, rule of law, federalism, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, and individual rights) in establishing a federal government that allows for growth and change over time.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.a Examine the ideals found in the Declaration of Independence, and assess the extent to which they were fulfilled for women, African Americans, and Native Americans during this time period.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 7 UNITED STATES HISTORY I	UNIT 8: A NEW GOVERNMENT This unit will examine the launch of American government through the presidencies of George Washington and John Adams along with the emergence of political parties.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
The fundamental principles of the United States Constitution serve as the foundation of the United States government today	<p>What were the accomplishments of George Washington's presidency?</p> <p>How did Alexander Hamilton plan to launch a National Bank?</p> <p>Why did political parties emerge?</p> <p>What were the accomplishments of John Adams' presidency?</p> <p>Why did the Alien and Sedition Acts create uproar?</p> <p>What are states' rights?</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.3.b Explain why the Declaration of Independence was written and how its key principles evolved to become unifying ideas of American democracy.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.c Analyze the impact of George Washington as general of the American revolutionary forces and as the first president of the United States.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.f Analyze from multiple perspectives how the terms of the Treaty of Paris affected United States relations with Native Americans and with European powers that had territories in North America.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.3.g Evaluate the extent to which the leadership and decisions of early administrations of the national government met the goals established in the Preamble of the Constitution.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.g Evaluate the impact of the Constitution and Bill of Rights on current day issues.</p>	Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests

		<p>6.1.8.A.3.f Explain how political parties were formed and continue to be shaped by differing perspectives regarding the role and power of federal government.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.e Determine why the Alien and Sedition Acts were enacted and whether they undermined civil liberties.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.d Compare and contrast the Articles of Confederation and the UNITED STATES Constitution in terms of the decision-making powers of national government.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.c Determine the role that compromise played in the creation and adoption of the Constitution and Bill of Rights.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.b Evaluate the effectiveness of the fundamental principles of the Constitution (i.e., consent of the governed, rule of law, federalism, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, and individual rights) in establishing a federal government that allows for growth and change over time.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.3.a Examine the ideals found in the Declaration of Independence, and assess the extent to which they were fulfilled for women, African Americans, and Native Americans during this time period.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II		UNIT 1: THE JEFFERSONIAN ERA This unit will focus on the presidency and westward expansion and exploration during the Jeffersonian Era. It will study the details of the Louisiana Purchase and interference with trade by European nations that led to the War of 1812.	
STANDARD		6.1 U.S. History America in the World: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions that reflect fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.	
STANDARD		6.2 World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.	
STANDARD		6.3 Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
The fundamental principles of the United States Constitution serve as the foundation of the United States government today.	What were the achievements of Thomas Jefferson's presidency? What was the significance and outcome of Marbury v. Madison?	6.1.8.A.4.a Explain the changes in America's relationships with other nations by analyzing policies, treaties, tariffs, and agreements. 6.1.8.B.4.a Assess the impact of the Louisiana Purchase and western exploration on the expansion and economic development of the United States.	Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes

<p>Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.</p>	<p>Why was it important for the United States to control the Mississippi River?</p> <p>How did the United States purchase the Louisiana Territory?</p> <p>What discoveries were made by Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike?</p> <p>How did Britain and France interfere with American overseas trade?</p> <p>What were the effects of the Embargo Act imposed by Thomas Jefferson?</p> <p>What caused conflict between Native Americans and white settlers during the early 1800's?</p> <p>What were the results of the War of 1812?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.4.a Analyze the debates involving the National Bank, uniform currency, and tariffs, and determine the extent to which each of these economic tools met the economic challenges facing the new nation.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.a Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.b Explore efforts to reform education, women's rights, slavery, and other issues during the Antebellum period.</p>	<p>Tests</p>
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II	UNIT 2: THE NATION GROWS AND PROSPERS This unit will examine American economic growth widely caused by the Industrial Revolution and the development of technology as well as the expansion of borders through the purchase of Florida and the bold foreign policy statement known as the Monroe Doctrine.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.	<p>What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on the United States?</p> <p>Why was Lowell, Massachusetts called a “model factory town”?</p> <p>What was daily life like in early factories?</p> <p>How was transportation improved during the early 1800’s?</p> <p>What is meant by sectionalism?</p> <p>How did the United States obtain Florida from Spain?</p> <p>What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?</p>	<p>6.1.8.A.4.a Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing policies, treaties, tariffs, and agreements.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.4.b Map territorial expansion and settlement, as well as the locations of conflicts with and removal of Native Americans.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.a Analyze the debates involving the National Bank, uniform currency, and tariffs, and determine the extent to which each of these economic tools met the economic challenges facing the new nation.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.b Explain how major technological developments revolutionized land and water transportation, as well as the economy, in New Jersey and nation.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.a Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.</p>	Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests

		6.1.8.D.4.b Explore efforts to reform education, women’s rights, slavery, and other issues during the Antebellum period.	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II		UNIT 3: THE JACKSONIAN ERA This unit will investigate a new ideal of politics during the Jacksonian Era, the Indian Removal Act, and economic depression during the presidency of Martin Van Buren.	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions. The slave labor system and the loss of Native American lives had a lasting impact on the development of the United States and American culture.	What is meant by Jacksonian democracy? How was Andrew Jackson different from the previous presidents? What were Andrew Jackson’s achievements during presidency? Why were Native Americans forced off their land?	6.1.8.A.4.a Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing policies, treaties, tariffs, and agreements. 6.1.8.A.4.b Analyze how the concept of Manifest Destiny influenced the acquisition of land through annexation, diplomacy, and war. 6.1.8.A.4.c Assess the extent to which voting rights were expanded during the Jacksonian period. 6.1.8.B.4.b Map territorial expansion and settlement, as well as the locations of conflicts with and removal of Native Americans.	Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests

	<p>Why was the Cherokee westward journey called the Trail of Tears?</p> <p>What challenges did Martin Van Buren face during his presidency?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.4.a Analyze the debates involving the National Bank, uniform currency, and tariffs, and determine the extent to which each of these economic tools met the economic challenges facing the new nation.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.b Explain how major technological developments revolutionized land and water transportation, as well as the economy, in New Jersey and nation.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.a Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.b Explore efforts to reform education, women’s rights, slavery, and other issues during the Antebellum period.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II	UNIT 4: WESTWARD EXPANSION This unit will explore the lure of Americans into new westward territories such as Oregon Country, Utah, Texas, and California. It will focus on the difficulties of making the journeys. Furthermore, it will evaluate the conflicts that occurred partly due to the ideal of manifest destiny leading to the Mexican War and ultimately the expansion of American borders.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.	Why were settlers and trappers attracted to Oregon Country? What were the hardships of traveling westward? How did the siege at Fort Alamo inspire Texan soldiers? How did Texas become an independent nation? What impact did the manifest destiny have on Native Americans and Mexicans? What conflicts occurred in the New Mexico Territory?	6.1.8.A.4.a Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing policies, treaties, tariffs, and agreements. 6.1.8.A.4.b Analyze how the concept of Manifest Destiny influenced the acquisition of land through annexation, diplomacy, and war. 6.1.8.A.4.c Assess the extent to which voting rights were expanded during the Jacksonian period. 6.1.8.B.4.b Map territorial expansion and settlement, as well as the locations of conflicts with and removal of Native Americans. 6.1.8.C.4.a Analyze the debates involving the National Bank, uniform currency, and tariffs, and determine the extent to which each of these economic tools met the economic challenges facing the new nation. 6.1.8.C.4.b Explain how major technological developments revolutionized land and water transportation, as well as the economy, in New Jersey and nation.	Classroom Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests

	<p>What were the results of the Mexican War?</p> <p>How did the gold rush impact California?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.a Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.b Explore efforts to reform education, women’s rights, slavery, and other issues during the Antebellum period.</p>	
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<p>GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II</p>		<p>UNIT 5: NORTH AND SOUTH This unit emphasizes the economic and social differences between the North and South. It includes the industrial economy of the north, the agricultural economy of the south, and the issues over slavery which instilled tension in the nation.</p>	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.	<p>What impact did new inventions have on Northern farming and manufacturing?</p> <p>How did the railroad industry help aid economic growth?</p> <p>How were the north and south different from each other?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.3.c Evaluate the impact of the cotton gin and other innovations on the institution of slavery and on the economic and political development of the country.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.a Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

<p>The Civil War resulted from complex regional differences involving political, economic, and social issues, as well as different views on slavery.</p> <p>The Civil War and Reconstruction had a lasting impact on the development of the United States.</p>	<p>Who were the new immigrants in the mid-1800's?</p> <p>How did the cotton gin help to increase cotton production?</p> <p>How did the cotton gin increase the demand for slave labor?</p> <p>What laws restricted the freedom of African Americans?</p> <p>How did African Americans resist slavery?</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.4.c Explain the growing resistance to slavery and New Jersey's role in the Underground Railroad.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.a Prioritize the causes and events that led to the Civil War from different perspectives.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II	UNIT 6: REFORM AND A NEW AMERICAN CULTURE This unit will explore different reform movements such as the reforming of spirit during the Second Great Awakening, abolition and the spread of the antislavery movement, and women calling for equality at the Seneca Falls Convention.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p>Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.</p> <p>The Civil War resulted from complex regional differences involving political, economic, and social issues, as well as different views on slavery.</p> <p>The Civil War and Reconstruction had a lasting impact on the development of the United States.</p>	<p>What reforms were made in politics, religion, health, and education?</p> <p>How did the abolition movement begin and grow?</p> <p>How did the Underground Railroad help slaves reach freedom?</p> <p>Why was the south opposed to the abolition of slavery?</p> <p>Why did women call for equal rights? What was the purpose of the Seneca Falls Convention? Who were the key people in the abolition and women's rights movements?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.3.c Evaluate the impact of the cotton gin and other innovations on the institution of slavery and on the economic and political development of the country.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.a Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.c Explain the growing resistance to slavery and New Jersey's role in the Underground Railroad.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.a Prioritize the causes and events that led to the Civil War from different perspectives.</p>	<p>Classroom Text Discussion Questions Graphic Organizers Power Point Primary Sources Secondary Sources Content Area Writing Homework Projects Quizzes Tests</p>

GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II	UNIT 7: SLAVERY DIVIDES THE NATION This unit will present students with information on the great strain that slavery put on the nation. Compromises such as the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 were a temporary solution. However, eventually violence would erupt in Kansas and more extreme measures were taken after the Dred Scott Case such as John Browns raid at Harpers Ferry which led to the inevitable split of the north and the south.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p>Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.</p> <p>The Civil War resulted from complex regional differences involving political, economic, and social issues, as well as different views on slavery.</p> <p>The Civil War and Reconstruction had a lasting impact on the development of the United States.</p>	<p>What was the purpose of the Missouri Compromise?</p> <p>Why did conflicts arise over the slavery issue in western territories?</p> <p>What was the impact of the Compromise of 1850?</p> <p>How did <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> impact attitudes about slavery?</p> <p>Why was the Fugitive Slave Act passed?</p> <p>What was the goal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?</p> <p>Why did violence erupt in Kansas?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.3.c Evaluate the impact of the cotton gin and other innovations on the institution of slavery and on the economic and political development of the country.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.a Analyze the push-pull factors that led to increases in immigration, and explain why ethnic and cultural conflicts resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.4.c Explain the growing resistance to slavery and New Jersey's role in the Underground Railroad.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.a Prioritize the causes and events that led to the Civil War from different perspectives.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

	<p>How did the Dred Scott case impact the nation?</p> <p>How did the Republican party emerge?</p> <p>How did Abraham Lincoln emerge as the leader of the Republican Party?</p> <p>What impact did John Brown have on the nation?</p> <p>How did Southerners react to the election of 1860?</p> <p>How did the Civil War begin in 1861?</p> <p>What is meant by Union and Confederate?</p> <p>Who was Jefferson Davis?</p>		
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II	UNIT 8: THE CIVIL WAR This unit will explore all the different aspects of the Civil War such as: causes, strategies and goals, soldier life, key leaders, key battles, contributions of Africans Americans and women, and the surrender of the Confederacy at Appomattox Court House.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p>Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.</p> <p>The Civil War resulted from complex regional differences involving political, economic, and social issues, as well as different views on slavery.</p> <p>The Civil War and Reconstruction had a lasting impact on the development of the United States.</p>	<p>What major issue caused the nation to divide?</p> <p>What were the strengths and weaknesses of the north and the south?</p> <p>Who were the leaders of each side during the Civil War?</p> <p>What were the north and south's strategies for winning the war?</p> <p>What key victories did the Union and Confederate forces achieve?</p> <p>What were the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.5.a Explain how and why the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address continue to impact American life.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.5.b Compare and contrast the approaches of Congress and Presidents Lincoln and Johnson toward the reconstruction of the South.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.5.a Determine the role of geography, natural resources, demographics, transportation, and technology in the progress and outcome of the Civil War.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.5.a Assess the human and material costs of the Civil War in the North and South.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.5.b Analyze the economic impact of Reconstruction on the South from different perspectives.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

	<p>How did African Americans and women contribute to the war effort?</p> <p>What was soldier life like during the Civil War?</p> <p>What was Abraham Lincoln's primary goal of the Civil War?</p> <p>How did the Civil War affect the economy of the north and south?</p> <p>What was the importance of the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg?</p> <p>What was the significance of the Gettysburg Address?</p> <p>What were the results and the effects of the Civil War?</p> <p>Why was the Civil War a major turning point in American history?</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.5.a Prioritize the causes and events that led to the Civil War from different perspectives.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.b Analyze critical events and battles of the Civil War and determine how they contributed to the final outcome of the war.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.c Examine the roles of women, African Americans, and Native Americans in the Civil War.</p>	
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GRADE LEVEL: SOCIAL STUDIES 8 UNITED STATES HISTORY II	UNIT 9: RECONSTRUCTION AND THE CHANGING SOUTH This unit will illustrate plans to heal and rebuild the nation that was torn apart during the Civil War. It will highlight the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the ineffectiveness of Reconstruction that was carried out by Andrew Johnson in the South – leading to the restriction of African Americans’ rights.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	CPI (CUMULATIVE PROGRESS INDICATOR)	STRATEGIES/EVALUATION
<p>Westward movement, industrial growth, increased immigration, the expansion of slavery, and the development of transportation systems increased regional tensions.</p> <p>The Civil War resulted from complex regional differences involving political, economic, and social issues, as well as different views on slavery.</p> <p>The Civil War and Reconstruction had a lasting impact on the development of the United States.</p>	<p>What postwar problems occurred in the north and south?</p> <p>What is mean by reconstruction?</p> <p>How did the assassination of Abraham Lincoln impact reconstruction and the nation?</p> <p>What is the significance of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments?</p> <p>How did Andrew Johnson carry out reconstruction?</p> <p>What was the reaction to the passage of black codes in the South?</p>	<p>6.1.8.C.4.c Analyze how technological innovations affected the status and social class of different groups of people, and explain the outcomes that resulted.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.5.a Explain how and why the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address continue to impact American life.</p> <p>6.1.8.A.5.b Compare and contrast the approaches of Congress and Presidents Lincoln and Johnson toward the reconstruction of the South.</p> <p>6.1.8.B.5.a Determine the role of geography, natural resources, demographics, transportation, and technology in the progress and outcome of the Civil War.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.5.a Assess the human and material costs of the Civil War in the North and South.</p> <p>6.1.8.C.5.b Analyze the economic impact of Reconstruction on the South from different perspectives.</p>	<p>Classroom Text</p> <p>Discussion Questions</p> <p>Graphic Organizers</p> <p>Power Point</p> <p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Secondary Sources</p> <p>Content Area Writing</p> <p>Homework</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Tests</p>

	<p>Why was Andrew Johnson nearly impeached?</p> <p>Why was there a cycle of poverty in the south after the Civil War ended?</p> <p>What was the impact of reconstruction on the south?</p> <p>How were African American rights still restricted in the south after the end of reconstruction?</p> <p>What new industries flourished in the “New South?”</p>	<p>6.1.8.D.5.a Prioritize the causes and events that led to the Civil War from different perspectives.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.b Analyze critical events and battles of the Civil War and determine how they contributed to the final outcome of the war.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.c Examine the roles of women, African Americans, and Native Americans in the Civil War.</p> <p>6.1.8.D.5.d Analyze the effectiveness of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution from multiple perspectives.</p>	
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