

5th Grade

United States History to 1865 Pacing Guide

Revised: 2018-2019 School Year

Waynesboro Public Schools

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Important Pacing Guide Information:

This pacing guide reflects the History and Social Science Standards of Learning approved by the Virginia Board of Education, 2015 SOLs are to be assessed during the 2018-2019 school year.

The *History and Social Science Standards of Learning Curriculum Framework 2015*, approved by the Board of Education Fall 2015, is a companion document to the 2015 *History and Social Science Standards of Learning for Virginia Public Schools*. The Curriculum Framework amplifies the Standards of Learning by defining the content understandings, knowledge, and skills that are measured by the Standards of Learning assessments.

The standards and curriculum framework are not intended to encompass the entire curriculum for a given grade level or course, or prescribe how the content should be taught. School divisions are encouraged to incorporate the standards and curriculum framework into a broader, locally-designed curriculum. The curriculum framework delineates in greater specificity the minimum content that all teachers should teach and all students should learn. Teachers are encouraged to go beyond the standards and select instructional strategies and assessment methods appropriate for their students. Additional details such as the names of individuals whose study further the standards and clarify the concepts under investigation are found in the curriculum framework.

The format of the Curriculum Framework facilitates teacher planning by identifying important concepts, and essential understandings, knowledge, and skills. Together, those key elements provide the focus of instruction for each standard. The purpose of each section is explained below:

Essential Skills

The essential history and social science skills are outlined in Standard 1 for each grade level or course. History and social science skills are a key component of understanding historical, geographic, political, and economic events or trends. They are the tools used to increase student understanding of the history and social sciences curriculum. The development of these skills is also important in order for students to become better-informed citizens.

The structure of the Curriculum Framework for Standard 1 deviates slightly from that used for the other standards. Like the format for the other standards, the first column for Standard 1 contains “Essential Understandings.” However, the second column contains *examples* of how the skill may be applied in the classroom rather than a description of Essential Knowledge specific to the particular grade level or course. Note: The skills will not be assessed in isolation; rather, they will be assessed as part of the content in the *History and Social Studies Standards of Learning*.

Essential Understandings

The Essential Understandings column includes the fundamental background information necessary to acquire and apply the essential knowledge. Teachers should use these understandings as a basis for lesson planning.

Essential Knowledge

This column delineates the key content facts, concepts, and ideas that students should grasp in order to demonstrate understanding of the standard. This information is not meant to be exhaustive or a limitation on what is taught in the classroom. Rather, it is meant to be the principal knowledge defining the standard.

The Curriculum Framework serves as a guide for Standards of Learning assessment development; however, assessment items may not and should not be verbatim reflections of the information presented in the Curriculum Framework.

2015 STANDARD USI.1 The student will demonstrate skills for historical thinking, geographical analysis, economic decision making, and responsible citizenship, by

- a) Analyzing and interpreting artifacts and primary and secondary sources to understand events in United States history;**
- b) Analyzing and interpreting geographic information to determine patterns and trends in United States history;**
- c) Interpreting charts, graphs, and pictures to determine characteristics of people, places, or events in United States history;**
- d) Using evidence to draw conclusions and make generalizations;**
- e) Comparing and contrasting historical, cultural, and political perspectives in United States history;**
- f) Determining relationships with multiple causes or effects in United States history;**
- g) Explaining connections across time and place;**
- h) Using a decision-making model to identify costs and benefits of a specific choice made;**
- i) Identifying the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and the ethical use of material or intellectual property; and**
- j) Investigating and researching to develop products orally and in writing.**

Geography Skills
SOL USI.2 a,b,c,d

Weeks 2 - 4
[Weeks 3 – 4]

USI.2 The student will interpret maps, globes, photographs, pictures, or tables to
a) Locate the seven continents and five oceans.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Vocabulary <u>Continents</u> are large land masses surrounded by water.</p> <p><u>Essential Questions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>What are the seven continents?</i> 2. <i>What are the five oceans?</i> 	<p>Continents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America • South America • Africa • Asia • Australia • Antarctica • Europe* <p>Oceans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic Ocean • Pacific Ocean • Arctic Ocean • Indian Ocean • Southern Ocean <p>*Note: Europe is considered a continent even though it is not entirely surrounded by water. The land mass is frequently called Eurasia.</p> <p><u>Essential Skills</u> <i>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms and water features. (USI.1f)</i> <i>Distinguish between parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. (USI.1g)</i></p>	<p>Essential Understandings from USI.2a: Analyzing and interpreting involves identifying the important elements of geographic sources in order to make inferences and generalizations and draw conclusions.</p> <p>Knowledge of geography and application of geographic skills enable one to understand relationships between people, their behavior, places and the environment for problem solving and historical understanding.</p> <p>The physical geography of a location had a direct impact on the lives of people in the United States and how they adapted to their environment.</p> <p>Geographic themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Place • Regions • Movement • Human-environmental interaction <p>USI.1b Experiences may include but are not limited to... Geographic information may be acquired from a variety of sources.</p> <p>Variety of sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS (Geographic Information Systems) • Field work

- Satellite images
- Photographs
- Maps, globes
- Charts and graphs
- Databases
- Primary sources
- Diagrams

Five Themes of Geography

- Location – defined according to its position on the earth’s surface. Where is it?
- Place – locations have distinctive features that give them meaning and character that differs from other locations. What is it like?
- Region – a unit on the earth’s surface that has unifying characteristics. How are places similar or different?
- Movement – the way people, products, and information move from one place to another. How do people, goods, and ideas move from one location to another?
- Human-Environment Interaction – the relationship between people and their environment. How do relate to the physical world?

USI.2 The student will interpret maps, globes, photographs, pictures, or tables to
b) Locate and describe the major geographic regions of North America: Coastal Plain, Appalachian Mountains, Canadian Shield, Interior Lowlands, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Basin and Range, and Coastal Range.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Geographic regions have distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>Vocabulary: regions</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where are the geographic regions of North America located?</i> <i>What are some physical characteristics of the geographic regions of North America?</i> 	<p>Geographic regions’ locations and physical characteristics</p> <p>Coastal Plain Located along the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico Broad lowlands providing many excellent harbors</p> <p>Appalachian Mountains Located west of the Coastal Plain, extending from eastern Canada to western Alabama; includes the Piedmont Old, eroded mountains (oldest mountain range in North America)</p> <p>Canadian Shield Wrapped around the Hudson Bay in a horseshoe shape Hills worn by erosion and hundreds of lakes carved by glaciers</p> <p>Interior Lowlands Located west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Great Plains Rolling flatlands with many rivers, broad river valleys, and grassy hills</p> <p>Great Plains Located west of the Interior Lowlands and east of the Rocky Mountains Flat lands that gradually increase in elevation westward; grasslands</p> <p>Rocky Mountains Located west of the Great Plains and east of the Basin and Range Rugged mountains stretching from Alaska almost to Mexico; high elevations Contains the Continental Divide, which determines the directional flow of rivers</p> <p>Basin and Range Located west of the Rocky Mountains and east of the Coastal Range Varying elevations containing isolated mountain ranges and Death Valley, the lowest point in North America</p> <p>Coastal Range Located along the Pacific Coast, stretching from California to</p>	

	<p>Canada Rugged mountains and fertile valleys Includes the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades</p> <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><i>1. Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms. (USI.1f)</i><i>2. Distinguish between parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. (USI.1g)</i>	
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USI.2 The student will interpret maps, globes, photographs, pictures, or tables to
 c) **Locate the major water features and explain their importance to the early history of the United States: Great Lakes, Mississippi River, Missouri River, Ohio River, Columbia River, Rio Grande, St. Lawrence River, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico.**

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>The United States has access to numerous and varied bodies of water.</p> <p>Bodies of water support interaction among regions, form borders, and create links to other areas.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>What are the major bodies of water in the United States?</i> 2. <i>What are some ways bodies of water in the United States have supported interaction among regions and created links to other areas?</i> 	<p>Major bodies of water Oceans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic, Pacific • Rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Columbia, Colorado, Rio Grande, St. Lawrence River • Lakes: Great Lakes • Gulf: Gulf of Mexico <p>Trade, transportation, exploration, and settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts of the United States have provided access to other parts of the world. • The Atlantic Ocean served as the highway for explorers, early settlers, and later immigrants. • The Ohio River was the gateway to the west prior to the Louisiana Purchase. • Inland port cities grew in the Midwest along the Great Lakes. • The Mississippi and Missouri rivers were used to transport farm and industrial products. They were links to United States ports and other parts of the world. • The Columbia River was explored by Lewis and Clark. • The Colorado River was explored by the Spanish. • The Rio Grande forms part of the border with Mexico. • The Pacific Ocean was an early exploration destination as a route to Asia. • The Gulf of Mexico provided the French and Spanish with exploration routes to Mexico and other parts of America. • The St. Lawrence River forms part of the northeastern border with Canada and connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 	

Essential Skills

- 1. Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)*
- 2. Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)*
- 3. Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, and historical events. (USI.1f)*

USI.2 The student will interpret maps, globes, photographs, pictures, or tables to
d) Recognize key geographic features on maps, diagrams, and/or photographs.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>It is important to recognize key geographic features on maps, diagrams, and/or photographs.</p> <p>Vocabulary: agriculture</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i> <i>What are some important categories of geographic features?</i></p> <p><i>What do these important geographic features look like when they appear on maps, globes, and diagrams?</i></p> <p><i>What do these important geographic features look like when they appear in pictures and photographs?</i></p> <p><i>Why are geographic features important in United States history?</i></p>	<p>Key geographic features</p> <p>Water-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lakes Rivers Tributaries Gulfs and bays <p>Land-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountains Hills Plains Plateaus Islands Peninsulas <p>Geographic features are related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patterns of trade • the locations of cities and towns • the westward (frontier) movement • agricultural and fishing industries. <p><i>Essential Skills</i> <i>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, climatic characteristics, and historical events (USI.1f)</i></p>	
PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES

Early Cultures of North America
Standard USI.3 a,b,c

Week 5 - 6
[Week 8]

USI.3 The student will apply social science skills to understand early cultures developed in North America by
a) describing how archaeologists have recovered material evidence of ancient settlements, including Cactus Hill in Virginia.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Archaeology is the interpretation of material evidence remaining from past human activity.</p> <p>Archaeological discoveries of early Indian settlements have been made in southeastern Virginia.</p> <p>Vocabulary: archaeology</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i> <i>Why is archaeology important?</i></p> <p><i>Where is one of the oldest archaeological sites in the United States located?</i></p>	<p>Archaeologists study human behavior and cultures of the past through the recovery and analysis of artifacts.</p> <p>Scientists are not in agreement about when and how people first arrived in the Western Hemisphere.</p> <p>Cactus Hill is located on the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia. Evidence that humans lived at Cactus Hill as early as 18,000 years ago makes it one of the oldest archaeological sites in North America.</p> <p><i>Essential Skills</i> <i>Make connections between the past and the present. (USI.1b)</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</i></p>	<p>Essential Understandings from USI.1a: Primary and secondary sources enable one to examine evidence closely and to place it in a broader context.</p> <p>An artifact is an object or tool that tells us about the people from the past.</p> <p>A primary source is an artifact, document, image, or other source of information that was created at the time under study.</p> <p>A secondary source is a document, image, or other source of information that relates or discusses information originally presented elsewhere.</p> <p>Analyzing and interpreting includes identifying the important elements of information sources in order to make inferences and generalizations, and draw conclusion.</p> <p>USI.1a Experiences may include but are not limited to... Use an analysis tool to analyze and interpret artifacts and primary and secondary sources.</p>

		Title of Information	
		Source:	
		<u>Key Elements</u>	<u>Evidence</u>
		Observation: what do you see?	
		Source: who created the source?	
		Context: what is the location of time and place?	
		Historical Perspective: whose point of view does it represent?	
Analysis: what is the source's impact on history?			

USI.3 The student will apply social science skills to understand how early cultures developed in North America by
b) locating where the American Indians lived, with emphasis on the Arctic (Inuit), Northwest (Kwakiutl), Plains (Lakota), Southwest (Pueblo), and Eastern Woodlands (Iroquois).

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Prior to the arrival of Europeans, American Indians were dispersed across the different environments in North America.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>In which areas did the American Indians live?</i></p> <p><i>Where do American Indians live today?</i></p>	<p>American Indians lived in all areas of North America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit inhabited present-day Alaska and northern Canada. They lived in Arctic areas where the temperature is below freezing much of the year. • Kwakiutl homeland includes the Pacific Northwest coast, characterized by a rainy, mild climate. • Lakota people inhabited the interior of the United States, called the Great Plains, which is characterized by dry grasslands. • Pueblo tribes inhabited the Southwest in present-day New Mexico and Arizona, where they lived in desert areas and areas bordering cliffs and mountains. • Iroquois homeland includes northeast North America, called the Eastern Woodlands, which is heavily forested. <p>Members of these tribes live in their homelands and in many other areas of North America today.</p> <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, climatic characteristics, and historical events. (USI.1f)</i></p>	

USI.3 The student will apply social science skills to understand how early cultures developed in North America by
c) Describing how the American Indians used the resources in their environment.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Geography and climate affected how the various American Indian groups met their basic needs.</p> <p>Resources influenced what was produced and how it was produced.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How did geography and climate affect the way American Indian groups met their basic needs?</i> <i>How did American Indians use natural, human, and capital resources?</i> 	<p>In the past, American Indians fished, hunted, and grew crops for food. They made clothing from animal skins and plants. They constructed shelters from resources found in their environment (e.g., sod, stones, animal skins, wood).</p> <p>Types of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources: Things that come directly from nature Human resources: People working to produce goods and services Capital resources: Goods produced and used to make other goods and services <p>Natural resources The fish American Indians caught, wild animals they hunted, and crops they grew were examples of natural resources.</p> <p>Human resources People who fished, made clothing, and hunted animals were examples of human resources.</p> <p>Capital resources The canoes, bows, and spears American Indians made were examples of capital resources.</p> <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</i> <i>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</i> <i>Analyze and interpret maps. (USI.1f)</i> 	
PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES

**European Exploration
Standard USI.4 a,b,c**

**Week 7 - 8
[Weeks 9 – 10]**

**USI.4 The student will apply social studies skills to understand European explorations in North America and West Africa by
a) Describing the motivation for, obstacles to, and accomplishments of the Spanish, French, Portuguese, and English explorations.**

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Major European countries were in competition to extend their power into North America and claim the land as their own.</p> <p>Vocabulary: costs benefits</p> <p><u>Essential Questions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Why did European countries compete for power in North America?</i> 2. <i>What were the obstacles faced by the explorers?</i> 3. <i>What were the accomplishments of the explorations?</i> 4. <i>What regions of North America were explored and settled by France, England, and Spain?</i> 5. <i>What regions were explored by Portugal?</i> 	<p>Motivations for the explorations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic—Gold, natural resources, and trade • Religious—Spread Christianity • Competitions for empire and belief in superiority of own culture <p>Obstacles to the explorations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maps and navigational tools • Disease and starvation • Fear of the unknown • Lack of adequate supplies <p>Accomplishments of the explorations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanged goods and ideas • Improved navigational tools and ships • Claimed territories (see countries below) <p>Regions of North America explored by Spain, France, and England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain: Francisco Coronado claimed the Southwest of the present-day United States for Spain. • France: Samuel de Champlain established the French settlement of Québec. Robert La Salle claimed the Mississippi River Valley for France. • England: John Cabot explored eastern Canada. <p>Regions explored by Portugal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portuguese made voyages of discovery along the coast of West Africa. 	<p>Essential Understandings from USI.1e: Examining the historical, cultural, and political perspectives of countries reveals the ideals, beliefs, values, and institutions of their people.</p> <p>Being able to compare and contrast helps to understand important similarities and differences between people, places, events, and times in United States history.</p> <p>USI.1e Experiences may include but are not limited to... Compare and contrast historical events using media, images, or text to gain historical, cultural, and political perspectives in United States history.</p> <p>d) Exploration (Britain, France, and Spain)</p> <p>Essential Understandings from USI.1h: The decision making process involves seeing the problem from a variety of perspectives and considering the consequences.</p> <p>A <u>cost</u> is what you give up when you decide to do something.</p> <p>A <u>benefit</u> is what satisfies your wants.</p> <p>People manage their lives by making choices. They choose the alternative which seems best to them because it involves the least cost and the</p>

		<p>the event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">h) Quotes from participantsi) Images of the event <p>Create a social media page or blog about an event from United States history. Take a position on the topic and use a variety of sources as evidence to support the stance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• French Explorer: Exploration of North America
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USI.4 The student will apply social science skills to understand European explorations in North America and West Africa by
b) Describing cultural and economic interactions between Europeans and American Indians that led to cooperation and conflict, with emphasis on the American Indian and European concept of land.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>The interactions between American Indians and Europeans sometimes led to cooperation and other times resulted in conflict.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>How did the American Indians and Europeans interact with each other?</i></p>	<p>Cultural interaction</p> <p>Spanish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conquered and enslaved American Indians Brought Christianity to the New World Brought European diseases to American Indians <p>French</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established trading posts Spread Christian religion <p>English</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established settlements and claimed ownership of land Learned farming techniques from American Indians Traded with American Indians <p>American Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taught farming techniques to European settlers Believed that land was to be used and shared but not owned <p>Areas of cooperation in economic interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europeans brought weapons and metal farm tools. • Trade • Crops <p>Areas of conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Competition for trade • Differences in cultures • Diseases • Language differences <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <p><i>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</i></p>	<p>Essential Understandings from USI.1g:</p> <p>Making connections includes understandings that people, events, and developments have brought changes to the United States.</p> <p>Everyday life in the United States today is different from everyday life long ago.</p> <p>Explaining includes justifying thinking with supporting details.</p> <p>USI.1g Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Create a flow chart to make connections between the interests of the explorers and their impact on American Indians. Discuss how the relationship between the explorers and the American Indians changed over time.</p> <p>USI.1h Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Use a decision-making model to weigh the costs and benefits of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> j) Interact with American Indian culture groups

USI.4 The student will apply social studies skills to understand European explorations in North America and West Africa by
c) Identifying the location and describing the characteristics of West African societies (Ghana, Mali, and Songhai) and their interactions with traders.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Ghana, Mali, and Songhai each dominated West Africa in sequence from 300 to 1600 A.D.</p> <p>African people and African goods played an important role in European interest in world resources.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What was the importance of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai?</p> <p>Where were the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai located?</p> <p>When did the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai exist in Africa?</p> <p>How did West African empires impact European trade?</p>	<p>Ghana, Mali, and Songhai dominated West Africa one after another from 300 to 1600 A.D.</p> <p>Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were located in the western region of Africa, south of the Sahara Desert, near the Niger River.</p> <p>Ghana, Mali, and Songhai became powerful by controlling trade in West Africa.</p> <p>The Portuguese carried goods from Europe to West African empires, trading metals, cloth, and other manufactured goods for gold.</p> <p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p> <p>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, and historical events. (USI.1f)</p> <p>Distinguish between parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. (USI.1g)</p>	
PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES

Colonial America
Standard USI.5 a,b,c,d

Weeks 9 – 11
[Weeks 14 – 15]

USI.5 The student will apply social studies skills to understand the factors that shaped colonial America by
a) Describing the religious and economic events and conditions that led to the colonization of America.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Colonies in North America were established for religious and economic reasons.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>Why did Europeans establish colonies in North America?</p>	<p>Colonies and the reasons they were established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roanoke Island (Lost Colony) was established as an economic venture. • Jamestown Settlement, the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607), was an economic venture by the Virginia Company. • Plymouth Colony was settled by separatists from the Church of England who wanted to avoid religious persecution. • Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled by the Puritans to avoid religious persecution. • Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers, who wanted freedom to practice their faith without interference. • Georgia was settled by people who had been in debtors' prisons in England. They hoped to experience economic freedom and start a new life in the New World. <p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</p> <p>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p>	<p>Essential Understandings from USI.1c: Interpretation involves using information found on charts, graphs, and pictures to develop an understanding of people, places, or events and draw conclusions.</p> <p>Close examination and interpretation of various data and images are essential to making informed decisions.</p> <p>USI.1c Experiences may include but are not limited to... Identify and sequence events that shaped colonial America.</p> <p>USI.1g Experiences may include but are not limited to... Create a timeline to show the political, social, and economic factors that shaped colonial America and how they continue to shape our nation today.</p> <p>USI.1h Experiences may include but are not limited to... Use a decision-making model to weigh the costs and benefits of the following: k) Create laws for the colonies l) Settle in a colonial region</p> <p>Essential Understandings from USI.1j: People communicate through oral and written</p>

		<p>language.</p> <p>Research is the search for knowledge, using a variety of materials and sources in order to discover facts, answer questions, and draw conclusions.</p> <p>Students present, listen critically, and provide evidence to support opinions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distinguishing between fact and opinion;• Comparing and contrasting viewpoints;• Presenting a convincing argument;• Paraphrasing and summarizing what is heard;• Using language and vocabulary appropriate to audience, topic, and purpose; and• Organizing a presentation. <p>USI.1j Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Investigate people, places, and events in United States history to develop understanding of historical, cultural, economic, political, and geographical relationships by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exploring religious and economic decisions that led to the colonization of America.
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USI.5 The student will apply social science skills to understand the factors that shaped colonial America by
b) Describing life in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies, with emphasis on how people interacted with their environment to produce goods and services.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Geographic features impacted life in the colonies.</p> <p>The colonies consisted of different groups of people whose lives varied greatly depending on their social position.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>How did climate, geographic features, and other available resources distinguish the three regions from each other?</p> <p>How did people use the natural resources of their region to earn a living?</p> <p>What are the benefits of specialization and trade?</p> <p>How did political and social life evolve in each of the three regions?</p>	<p>Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources: natural, capital, or human <p>Interactions of people and environment</p> <p><i>New England</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography and climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Appalachian Mountains, harbors, hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline — Moderate summers, cold winters • Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Natural resources: e.g. timber, fish, deep harbors — Human resources: e.g. skilled craftsmen, fishermen, merchants, and shipbuilders — Capital resources: e.g. tools, buildings • Social life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Village, school, and church as center of life — Religious reformers and separatists • Political and civic life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Town meetings <p><i>Mid-Atlantic</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography and climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Appalachian Mountains, coastal plains, harbors, rivers, rich farmlands — Moderate climate • Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Natural resources: e.g. rich farmland, rivers — Human resources: e.g. unskilled and skilled workers, farmers, fisherman, and merchants — Capital resources: e.g. tools, buildings • Social life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Villages and cities — Diverse cultural backgrounds — Diverse religions • Political and civic life 	<p>USI.1b Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Analyze the relationship between physical and human geography. (Example: life in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies).</p> <p>Analyze geographic information related to movement of people, products, resources, ideas, and language to determine patterns and trends throughout United States history.</p> <p>Use maps to explain how the location of resources influences the patterns, trends, and migrations of populations.</p> <p>USI.1e Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Create a graphic organizer to analyze information from the different colonies to compare and contrast how people interacted with the environment.</p>

— Market towns

South

- Geography and climate
 - Appalachian Mountains, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, harbors, rivers, and fertile farmland
 - Humid climate
- Resources
 - Natural resources: e.g. fertile farmland, rivers, harbors, forests
 - Human resources: e.g. farmers, enslaved African Americans, indentured servants
 - Capital resources: e.g. tools, buildings
- Social life
 - Plantations, mansions, few cities, few schools
 - Church of England
- Political and civic life
 - Counties

Essential Skills

Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history.

(1a)

Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives.

(1d)

Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, climatic characteristics, and historical events. (1f)

3 Colonial Regions

Colonies	States	Geography and Climate	Economy Specialization	Interdependence on Other Regions	Social/Political
<p>New England</p> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>				
<p>Mid-Atlantic</p> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>				
<p>Southern</p> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>				

USI.5 The student will apply social science skills to understand the factors that shaped colonial America by
c) describing specialization of and interdependence among New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies;

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Economic specialization and interdependence existed among the colonies in the production of goods and services.</p> <p>Specialization increases productivity. It also requires trade and increases interdependence.</p>	<p>Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specialization: Focus on producing one or a few products interdependence: Two or more people depending on others <p>New England Colonies Specialization: Fishing, shipbuilding, naval supplies, metal tools, and equipment</p> <p>Examples of Interdependence: The New England colonies depended on the Southern colonies for crops such as tobacco, rice, cotton, and indigo. They depended on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for livestock and grains.</p> <p>Mid-Atlantic Colonies Specialization: Livestock, grains, fish</p> <p>Examples of Interdependence: The Mid-Atlantic colonies traded with the Southern and New England colonies to get the products they did not produce. The Mid-Atlantic colonies depended on the Southern colonies for tobacco, rice, indigo, and forest products. They traded with the New England colonies for metal tools and equipment.</p> <p>Southern Colonies Specialization: Tobacco, rice, indigo, forest products (lumber, tar, pitch)</p> <p>Examples of Interdependence: The Southern colonies depended on the New England colonies for manufactured goods, including metal tools and equipment. They depended on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for grains other agricultural products not plentiful in the South.</p>	<p>USI.1g Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Create a graphic organizer to outline how life for the people in early United States history changed over time based on the human, natural, and capital resources available.</p>

USI.5 The student will apply social science skills to understand the factors that shaped colonial America by d) (was USI.5c) describing colonial life in America from the perspectives of large landowners, farmers, artisans, merchants, women, free African Americans, indentured servants, and enslaved African Americans.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>The colonies were made up of different groups of people whose lives varied greatly depending on their social position.</p> <p>Essential Questions How did people’s lives vary among different social groups in colonial America?</p>	<p>Large landowners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lived predominately in the South • Relied on indentured servants and/or enslaved African Americans for labor • Were educated in some cases • Had rich social culture <p>Farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked the land according to the region • Relied on family members for labor <p>Artisans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked as craftsmen in towns and on plantations • Lived in small villages and cities <p>Merchants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked to buy and sell goods to the colonists • Lived in towns and cities <p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked as caretakers, house-workers, and homemakers • Were not allowed to vote • Had few opportunities for getting an education <p>Free African Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were able to own land • Had economic freedom and could work for pay and decide how to spend their money • Were not allowed to vote <p>Indentured servants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were men and women who did not have money for passage to the colonies and who agreed to work without pay for the person who paid for their passage • Were free at the end of their contract 	

Enslaved African Americans

- Were captured in their native Africa and sold to slave traders; then were shipped to the colonies where they were sold into slavery
- Were owned as property for life without any rights.
- Were often born into slavery (Children of enslaved African Americans were born into slavery.)

Essential Skills

Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives.
(USI.1d)

USI.5 The student will apply social science skills to understand the factors that shaped colonial America by e) (was USI.5d) Explaining the political and economic relationships between the colonies and Great Britain.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Great Britain established and attempted to maintain control over the colonies.</p> <p>Essential Questions How did Great Britain impose political and economic control over the colonies?</p>	<p>Economic relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Britain imposed strict control over trade. • Great Britain taxed the colonies after the French and Indian War. • The colonies traded raw materials for goods made in Great Britain. <p>Political relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists had to obey British laws, which were enforced by governors. • Colonial governors were appointed by the king or by the proprietor. • A colonial legislature made laws for each colony but was monitored by the colonial governor. <p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p> <p>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, and historical events. (USI.1f)</p>	
<p>PRIMARY Resources and Activities</p>	<p>SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities</p>	<p>TEACHER NOTES</p>

American Revolution
Standard USI.6 a,b,c,d

Weeks 12 - 17
[Weeks 22 – 23]

USI.6 The student will apply social science skills to understand the causes and results of the American Revolution by
a) Explaining the issues of dissatisfaction that led to the American Revolution.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>As Great Britain expanded control over the American colonies, many colonists became dissatisfied and rebellious.</p> <p><u>Essential Questions</u></p> <p>What steps did Great Britain take to increase control over its colonies?</p> <p>Why did many colonists become dissatisfied with Great Britain’s control over the colonies?</p>	<p>Great Britain’s reasons for controlling the colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Britain desired to remain a world power. • In the American colonies, Great Britain’s desire to remain a world power resulted in a conflict with the French known as the French and Indian War. • Great Britain imposed taxes, such as the Stamp Act, to raise necessary revenue to pay the cost of the French and Indian War. <p>Great Britain’s reasons for taxation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help finance the French and Indian War • To help finance the maintenance of British troops in the colonies <p>Sources of colonial dissatisfaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colonies had no representation in Parliament. • Some colonists resented the power of the colonial governors. • Great Britain wanted strict control over colonial legislatures. • The colonies opposed the British taxes. • The Proclamation of 1763, which followed the French and Indian War, restricted the western movement of settlers. <p><u>Essential Skills</u></p> <p>Make connections between the past and the present (USI.1b) Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c) Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p>	<p>USI.1j Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Investigate people, places, and events in United States history to develop an understanding of historical, cultural, economic, political, and geographical relationships by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing and providing evidence to support sources of colonial dissatisfaction that led to the American Revolution

**USI.6 The student will apply social science skills to understand the causes and results of the American Revolution by
b) Describing how political ideas shaped the revolutionary movement in America and led to the Declaration of Independence.**

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>New political ideas led to a desire for independence and a democratic government in the American colonies.</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence proclaimed independence from Great Britain. It stated that people have natural (inherent) rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What ideas and/or philosophies about government were expressed in the Declaration of Independence?</p>	<p>Key philosophies in the Declaration of Independence were based upon ideas first expressed by European philosophers (e.g. John Locke).</p> <p>Key philosophies in the Declaration of Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have “certain unalienable rights” (rights that cannot be taken away)—to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. • People establish government to protect those rights. • Government derives power from the people. • People have a right and a duty to change a government that violates their rights. <p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</p> <p>Make connections between the past and the present (USI.1b)</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p> <p>Interpret excerpts from notable documents. (USI.1h)</p>	<p>USI.1h Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Use a decision-making model to weigh the costs and benefits of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> m) Join the war effort or remain loyal to Great Britain <p>USI.1j Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Create a social media page or blog about an event from United States history. Take a position on the topic and use a variety of sources as evidence to support the stance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n) Member of British Parliament: Declaration of Independence

USI.6 The student will apply social science skills to understand the causes and results of the American Revolution by
c) Describing key events and the roles of key individuals in the American Revolution, with emphasis on George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and the Marquis de Lafayette;

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Most individuals played important roles in shaping events of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>Who were some of the key individuals in the Revolutionary War?</p> <p>What role did key individuals play in the Revolutionary War?</p> <p>What were some of the key events that occurred during the Revolutionary War period?</p>	<p>Key individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King George III: British king during the Revolutionary era • Lord Cornwallis: British general who surrendered at Yorktown • John Adams: Championed the cause of independence • George Washington: Commander of the Continental Army • Thomas Jefferson: Major author of the Declaration of Independence • Patrick Henry: Outspoken member of the House of Burgesses; inspired colonial patriotism with his “Give me liberty or give me death” speech • Thomas Paine: Wrote the pamphlet, <i>Common Sense</i>, promoting American independence. • Benjamin Franklin: Prominent member of the Continental Congress; helped frame the Declaration of Independence; helped gain French support for American independence • The Marquis de Lafayette: A French nobleman who served in the Continental Army. He worked with the king of France to send French troops, ships, and funds that assisted the colonists in the American Revolution and contributed to the victory at Yorktown. <p>Other important individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phillis Wheatley: Enslaved African American who wrote poems and plays supporting American independence and who eventually gained her freedom • Paul Revere: Patriot who made a daring ride to warn colonists of British arrival <p>Key events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Massacre: Colonists in Boston were shot after taunting British soldiers. • Boston Tea Party: Samuel Adams and Paul Revere led patriots in throwing tea into Boston Harbor to protest tea taxes. • First Continental Congress: Delegates from all colonies except Georgia met to discuss problems with Great Britain and to 	<p>USI.1b Experiences may include but are not limited to... Examine maps of a location before and after a major conflict to discuss how the conflict impacted the social, political and economic landscape of an area.</p> <p>USI.1e Experiences may include but are not limited to... Create a graphic organizer to analyze information about concepts of themes in multiple time periods: d) Conflict e) Expansion f) Movement g) Interaction</p> <p>Essential Understandings from USI.1f: A cause-and-effect relationship in which one event (the cause) makes another event happen (the effect).</p> <p>Certain events in United States history have multiple causes and effects.</p> <p>Conflicts often have multiple causes and effects.</p> <p>USI.1f Experiences may include but are not limited to... Create flow charts, story boards, and timelines to help students explore multiple causes and effects. Example:</p>

promote independence.

- Battles at Lexington and Concord: The first armed conflicts of the Revolutionary War
- Battle of Bunker Hill: First major battle of the war
- Approval of the Declaration of Independence: The colonies declared independence from Great Britain (July 4, 1776).
- Battle of Saratoga: This American victory was the turning point in the war and led to the French support for the patriot cause.
- Surrender at Yorktown: This was the colonial victory over forces of Lord Cornwallis that marked the end of the Revolutionary War.
- Signing of the Treaty of Paris: Great Britain recognized American independence in this treaty.

Essential Skills

Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)

Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)

Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)

Analyze and interpret maps to explain historical events. (USI.1f)

Interpret patriotic slogans and excerpts from notable speeches and documents. (USI.1h)

Event: Surrender at Yorktown		
Cause	Event	Effect
Strong colonial leadership	Surrender at Yorktown	End of the American Revolution
Additional support from France		
Victory over Lord Cornwallis		

USI.1j Experiences may include but are not limited to...

Investigate people, places, and events in United States history to develop an understanding of historical, cultural, economic, political, and geographical relationships by

- Outlining and describing geographic factors that impacted battles during the American Revolution or the Civil War.

**USI.6 The student will apply social science skill to understand the causes and results of the American Revolution by
d) Explaining reasons why the colonies were able to defeat Great Britain.**

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Defense of the colonists' own land, strong beliefs, and capable leadership contributed to the American victory in the Revolutionary War.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What advantages helped the American colonists win the Revolutionary War?</p>	<p>Colonial advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some colonists' defense of their own land, principles, and beliefs • Additional support from France • Strong leadership <p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p> <p>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, climatic characteristics, and historical events. (USI.1f)</p>	
PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES

New Nation
Standard USI.7 a,b,c

Weeks 18 - 20
[Week 27]

USI.7 The student will apply social science skills to understand the challenges faced by the new nation by
a) Explaining the weaknesses and the resulting outcomes of the government established by the Articles of Confederation.

Essential Understandings		Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>The Articles of Confederation was a constitution written during the American Revolution to establish the powers of the new national government.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What were the basic weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?</p>		<p>Articles of Confederation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for a weak national government • Gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states • Provided for no common currency • Gave each state one vote regardless of size • Provided for no executive or judicial branches <p>Resulting Outcomes of the Articles of Confederation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Constitution of the United States • The Northwest Ordinance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Outlined the process for admitting a new state to the Union — Outlawed slavery in the new territories <p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p> <p>Analyze and interpret maps to explain historical events. (USI.1f)</p>	

USI.7 The student will apply social science skills to understand the challenges faced by the new nation by
b) Describing the historical development of the Constitution of the United States.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1											
<p>The development of the Constitution of the United States was significant to the foundation of the American republic.</p> <p>The Constitution of the United States of America established a federal system of government based on power being shared between the national and state governments.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What events led to the development of the Constitution of the United States?</p> <p>What people helped develop the Constitution of the United States?</p>	<p>Confederation to Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to the effort to draft a new constitution. <p>The Constitutional Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State delegates met in Philadelphia and decided not to revise the Articles of Confederation but to write a new constitution. George Washington was elected president of the Constitutional Convention. James Madison became known as the “Father of the Constitution.” Delegates debated over how much power should be given to the new national government and how large and small states should be represented in the new government. The structure of the new national government included three separate branches of government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative (makes the laws) Executive (carries out the laws) Judicial (interprets the laws) The Great Compromise decided how many votes each state would have in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Constitution was signed at the end of the convention. <p>Ratification of the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of nine of the thirteen states had to vote in favor of the Constitution before it could become law. <p>The Bill of Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason) and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson) These first ten amendments to the Constitution provide a written guarantee of individual rights (e.g., freedom of speech, freedom of religion). 	<p>USI.1e Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Compare and contrast historical events using media, images, or text to gain historical, cultural, and political perspectives in United States History.</p> <p>c) Creation of the Constitution of the United States</p> <p>Essential Understandings from USI.1f:</p> <p>People respond to and resolve conflicts in a variety of ways resulting in relationships that have many causes and differing outcomes.</p> <p>USI.1f Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Determine how the choices of selected people/groups impacted United States history.</p> <p>Example:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1339 938 1780 1401"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Event: Constitutional Convention</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Cause</th> <th>Event</th> <th>Effect</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Weakness of the Articles of Confederation</td> <td rowspan="3">State delegates meeting in Philadelphia</td> <td>Draft of a new constitution</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compromises over the structure and powers of the national and state government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creation of a new government</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Event: Constitutional Convention			Cause	Event	Effect	Weakness of the Articles of Confederation	State delegates meeting in Philadelphia	Draft of a new constitution	Compromises over the structure and powers of the national and state government	Creation of a new government
Event: Constitutional Convention													
Cause	Event	Effect											
Weakness of the Articles of Confederation	State delegates meeting in Philadelphia	Draft of a new constitution											
		Compromises over the structure and powers of the national and state government											
		Creation of a new government											

	<p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</p> <p>Make connections between the past and the present. (USI.1b)</p> <p>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p>	<p>USI.1h Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Use a decision-making model to weigh the costs and benefits of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o) Ratify the new constitution <p>Essential Understandings from USI.1i:</p> <p>The research process requires the use of a variety of resources to ensure validity.</p> <p>In order to avoid plagiarism, credit must be given when using another person’s idea, opinion, or theory.</p> <p>Sources should be authentic and valid.</p> <p>Responsible citizens demonstrate a respect for the rights of others.</p> <p>USI.1i Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Explore the ethical and legal issues related to the access and use of information by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p) Properly citing authors and sources used in research q) Validating Web sites r) Reviewing written drafts so that language and/or thoughts of another are given credit <p>Exhibit the responsibilities of citizenship in the classroom by demonstrating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it is appropriate to listen and when to speak • How to make necessary compromises • How to work together to accomplish goals • How to conduct oneself in a respectful manner
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USI.7 The student will apply social science skills to understand the challenges faced by the new nation by c) Describing the major accomplishments of the first five presidents of the United States.		
Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Congress and the first five presidents made decisions establishing a strong government that helped the nation grow in size and power.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What major national issues and events did the first five presidents face?</p>	<p>All of the first five presidents were Virginians except John Adams.</p> <p>Accomplishments during the first five presidencies</p> <p>George Washington Federal court system was established. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution of the United States of America. Plans were created for development of the national capital in Washington, D.C. Benjamin Banneker, an African American astronomer and surveyor, helped complete the design for the city.</p> <p>John Adams A two-party system emerged during his administration.</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson He bought Louisiana from France (Louisiana Purchase). Lewis and Clark explored new land west of the Mississippi River.</p> <p>James Madison The War of 1812 caused European nations to gain respect for the United States.</p> <p>James Monroe — He introduced the Monroe Doctrine warning European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.</p> <p>Essential Skills Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a) Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c) Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d) Interpret excerpts from notable documents. (USI.1h)</p>	
PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES

Westward Expansion		Week 21 - 22	
Standard USI.8 a,b,c		[Week 28]	
USI.8 The student will apply social studies skills to understand westward expansion and reform in America from 1801 to 1861 by			
a) Describing territorial expansion and how it affected the political map of the United States, with emphasis on the Louisiana Purchase, the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the acquisitions of Florida, Texas, Oregon, and California.			
Essential Understandings		Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Between 1801 and 1861, exploration was encouraged as America underwent vast territorial expansion and settlement.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What new territories became part of the United States between 1801 and 1861?</p>		<p>New territories added to the United States after 1801</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louisiana Purchase Jefferson bought land from France (the Louisiana Purchase), which doubled the size of the United States. In the Lewis and Clark expedition, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the Louisiana Purchase and the Oregon Territory from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. • Florida Spain gave Florida to the United States through a treaty. • Texas Texas was added to the United States after it became an independent republic. • Oregon The Oregon Territory was divided by the United States and Great Britain. • California War with Mexico resulted in California and the southwest territory becoming part of the United States. <p>Essential Skills Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c) Analyze and interpret maps to explain historical events. (USI.1f)</p>	

USI.8 The student will apply social studies skills to understand westward expansion and reform in America from 1801 to 1861 by			
b) Explaining how the geographic and economic factors that influenced the westward movement of settlers.			
Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1	
<p>Westward migration was influenced by geography and economic opportunity.</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <p>What factors influenced westward migration?</p>	<p>Geographic and economic factors that influenced westward movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth in the eastern states • Availability of cheap, fertile land • Economic opportunity, e.g., gold (California Gold Rush), logging, farming, freedom (for runaway slaves) • Cheaper and faster transportation, e.g., rivers and canals (Erie Canal), steamboats • Knowledge of overland trails (Oregon and Santa Fe) • Belief in the right of “Manifest Destiny”—the idea that expansion was for the good of the country and was the right of the country <p>Essential Skills</p> <p>Make connections between the past and the present. (USI.1b)</p> <p>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p> <p>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, climatic characteristics, and historical events. (USI.1f)</p>	<p>USI.1c Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Use historical maps to analyze changes in population over time.</p> <p>Interpret and draw conclusions from political cartoons about westward expansion.</p> <p>Essential Understandings from USI.1d:</p> <p>Critical examination and evaluation of historical evidence is essential to understanding the past.</p> <p>Drawing conclusions and making generalizations involves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observing and considering all the facts, arguments, and information; • Considering what is already known; • Determining the certainty of multiple answers based upon the information presented; and • Predicting and adjusting predictions; questioning; restating main ideas and summarizing supporting details. <p>USI.1d Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Use media and images to evaluate sources for drawing conclusions and making generalizations.</p> <p>Draw conclusions about propaganda used during a time period.</p> <p>Make generalizations using political cartoons to explain historical events.</p>	

After reading about an historical event, use a chart to draw conclusions or make generalizations about a point of view.
 Example:

Event: Westward Expansion			
<u>Somebody</u>	<u>Wanted</u>	<u>But</u>	<u>So What?</u>
Thomas Jefferson	to expand the United States into the territory west of the Mississippi River	the area was home to American Indian whose lifestyles varied	The United States doubled in size producing a new understanding of the geography and resources. It also negatively impacted American indians and caused a greater divide between those in the North and South

USI.1h Experiences may include but are not limited to...

Use a decision-making model to weigh the costs and benefits of the following:

- s) Move west after the American Revolution

USI.1j Experiences may include but are not limited to...

Investigate people, places, and events in United States history to develop an understanding of historical, cultural, economic, political, and geographical relationships by

- Creating a digital map outlining the geographic and economic factors that influenced westward movement.

USI.8 The student will apply social studies skills to understand westward expansion and reform in America from 1801 to 1861 by
c) Explaining the impact of westward expansion on American Indians.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>American Indians clashed with United States settlers and the United States government during westward expansion.</p>	<p>Impact on the American Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discovery of gold on American Indian land in the southern United States eventually led to the removal of the Cherokee Indians in Georgia. • American Indian Removal Act authorized the federal government to negotiate treaties with eastern tribes exchanging their lands for land in the West. • <i>Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia</i> – Supreme Court decision supported the Cherokee rights to their land. • “Trail of Tears” – As part of the American Indian removal policy, the Cherokee nation and other tribes were forced to give up their lands east of the Mississippi River and relocate to an area in present-day Oklahoma. 	<p>USI.1c Experiences may include but are not limited to... Gather information from a variety of sources to show the impact of colonial settlement on American Indian homelands.</p> <p>USI.1g Experiences may include but are not limited to... Use digital media to create a graphic organizer that explains the impact of westward expansion on American Indians over time.</p> <p>USI.1j Experiences may include but are not limited to... Create a social media page or blog about an event from United States history. Take a position on the topic and use a variety of sources as evidence to support the stance</p> <p>t) American Indian: Manifest Destiny</p>

PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES

Reform in America
Standard USI.8 d,e

Weeks 23 - 27
[Weeks 31 – 32]

USI.8 The student will demonstrate knowledge of westward expansion and reform in America from 1801 to 1861 by
d) Describing the impact of inventions, including the cotton gin, the reaper, the steamboat, and the steam locomotive, on life in America.

Essential Understandings		Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Prior to the Civil War, most industrialization in America was in the North; however, the equipment produced in the North had an impact on the farming society of the South.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i> <i>How did inventions and entrepreneurs affect the lives of Americans?</i></p>		<p>Terms to know inventor: A person who is the first to think of or make something entrepreneur: A person who organizes resources to bring a new or better good or service to market in hopes of earning a profit</p> <p>New technologies and their impact on society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney. It increased the production of cotton and thus increased the need for slave labor to cultivate and pick the cotton. • Jo Anderson (an enslaved African American) and Cyrus McCormick worked to invent the reaper. McCormick was an entrepreneur who brought the reaper to market. The reaper increased the productivity of the American farmer. • The steamboat was improved by the entrepreneur Robert Fulton. It eventually provided faster river transportation connecting Southern plantations and farms to Northern industries and Western territories. • The steam locomotive provided faster land transportation. <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <p><i>Make connections between the past and the present. (USI.1b)</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Identify the costs and benefits of specific choices made, including the consequences, both intended and unintended, of the decisions and how people and nations responded to positive and negative incentives. (USI.1i)</i></p>	<p>USI.1c Experiences may include but are not limited to... Use primary sources to interpret how inventions changed life in America.</p>

USI.8 The student will apply social science skills to understand westward expansion and reform in America from 1801 to 1861 by e) (was USI.8d) Identifying the main ideas of the abolitionist and women’s suffrage movements.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>The abolitionists worked to end slavery.</p> <p>The women’s suffrage movement helped women gain equal rights.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>What were the main ideas expressed by the abolitionists?</i></p> <p><i>What were the main ideas expressed during the women’s suffrage movement?</i></p> <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <p><i>Make connections between the past and the present. (USI.1b)</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret patriotic slogans. (USI.1h)</i></p>	<p>Abolitionist movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most abolitionists demanded immediate freeing of the slaves. • Abolitionists believed that slavery was wrong. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morally wrong Cruel and inhumane A violation of the principles of democracy • Abolitionist leaders included both men and women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harriet Tubman led hundreds of enslaved African Americans to freedom along the Underground Railroad. William Lloyd Garrison wrote the <i>Liberator</i> newspaper and worked for the immediate emancipation of all enslaved African Americans. Frederick Douglass wrote the <i>North Star</i> newspaper and worked for rights for African Americans and women to better their lives. <p>Women’s suffrage movement</p> <p>Seneca Falls Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i>, supporters declared that “All men and women are created equal.” • Supporters believed that women were deprived of basic rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denied the right to vote Denied educational opportunities, especially higher education Denied equal opportunities in business Limited in the right to own property • The movement was led by strong women who began their campaign before the Civil War and continued after the war had ended. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isabella (Sojourner) Truth, a former enslaved African American, was a nationally known advocate for equality and justice. Susan B. Anthony was an advocate to gain voting rights for women and equal rights for all. Elizabeth Cady Stanton played a leadership role in the women’s rights movement. 	<p>Essential Understandings from USI.1f: Diversity includes a variety of perspectives, contributions, and challenges.</p> <p>USI.1f Experiences may include but are not limited to... Compare charts, graphs, and/or maps to determine the role of diversity played in affecting the social, economic, and political structure of the United States.</p>
PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES

Civil War
Standard USI.9 a,b,c,d,e,f

Weeks 28 - 34
[Weeks 33 – 36]

USI.9 The student will apply social science skills to understand the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by
a) Describing the cultural, economic, and constitutional issues that divided the nation.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Cultural, economic, and constitutional differences between the North and the South eventually resulted in the Civil War.</p> <p><u>Essential Questions</u></p> <p>How did cultural, economic, and constitutional issues create bitter divisions between the North and the South?</p>	<p>Issues that divided the nation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slavery While there were several differences between the North and the South, the issues related to slavery increasingly divided the nation and led to the Civil War. Much of America’s economy revolved around the institution of slavery. • Cultural issues The North was mainly an urban society in which people held jobs in cities. The South was primarily an agricultural society in which people lived in small villages and on farms and plantations. Because of their cultural differences, people of the North and South found it difficult to agree on social and political issues. • Economic issues The North was more of a manufacturing region, and its people favored tariffs that protected factory owners and workers from foreign competition. The South was largely agricultural. Southerners opposed tariffs that would cause prices of manufactured goods to increase. Planters were also concerned that Great Britain might stop buying cotton from the South if tariffs were added. • Constitutional issues A major conflict was states’ rights versus strong central government. <p><i>Essential Skills</i> Make connections between the past and the present. (USI.1b) Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c) Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</p>	

USI.9 The student will apply social science skills to understand the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by

b) Explaining how the issues of states' rights and slavery increased sectional tensions.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>The South feared that the North would take control of Congress, and Southerners began to proclaim states' rights as a means of self-protection.</p> <p>The North believed that the nation was a union that could not be divided.</p> <p>While the Civil War did not begin as a war to abolish slavery, issues surrounding slavery deeply divided the nation.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>How did the issues of states' rights and slavery increase sectional tension between the North and South?</i></p> <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret patriotic slogans. (USI.1h)</i></p>	<p>Issues that divided the nation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An important issue separating the country related to the power of the federal government. Southerners believed that they had the power to declare any national law illegal. Northerners believed that the national government's power was supreme over that of the states. • Southerners felt that the abolition of slavery would destroy their region's economy. Northerners believed that slavery should be abolished for moral reasons. <p>Compromises attempting to resolve differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missouri Compromise (1820): Missouri entered the Union as a slave state; Maine entered the Union as a free state. • Compromise of 1850: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — California entered the Union as a free state. — Southwest territories would decide the slavery issue for themselves. — Stricter fugitive slave law was enacted. — Slave trade banned in Washington, D.C. • Kansas-Nebraska Act: People in each state would decide the slavery issue ("popular sovereignty"). <p>Southern secession</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Lincoln's election, the many southern states seceded from the Union. • Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina, marking the beginning of the Civil War. • Lincoln and many Northerners believed that the United States was one nation that could not be separated or divided. • Most Southerners believed that the states had freely created and joined the union and could freely leave it. 	<p>USI.1e Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Compare and contrast historical events using media, images, or text to gain historical, cultural, and political perspectives in United States history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of slavery. <p>USI.1j Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Create a social media page or blog about an event from United States history. Take a position on the topic and use a variety of sources as evidence to support the stance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> u) Resident of the Kansas territory: Kansas-Nebraska Act

USI.9 The student will apply social studies skills to understand the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by
c) locating on a map the states that seceded from the Union and those that remained in the Union.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Southern states that were dependent upon labor-intensive cash crops seceded from the Union. Northernmost slave states (border states) and free states stayed in the Union.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>Which states seceded from the Union?</i></p> <p><i>Which four slave states stayed in the Union?</i></p> <p><i>Where were the other states that remained in the Union located?</i></p>	<p>States that seceded from the Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alabama • Arkansas • Florida • Georgia • Louisiana • Mississippi • North Carolina • South Carolina • Tennessee • Texas • Virginia <p>States that remained in the Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border states (slave states) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delaware – Maryland Kentucky – Missouri • Free states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – California – New Hampshire – Connecticut – New Jersey – Illinois – New York – Indiana – Ohio – Iowa – Oregon – Kansas – Pennsylvania – Maine – Rhode Island – Massachusetts – Vermont – Michigan – West Virginia* – Minnesota – Wisconsin <p>*Note: Western counties of Virginia that refused to secede from the Union</p> <p>Essential Skills Analyze and interpret maps to explain historical events. (USI.1f)</p>	

USI.9 The student will apply social studies skills to understand the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by
d) Describing the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, and Frederick Douglass in events leading to and during the war.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Lincoln and Lee were men who represented views of the nature of the United States that were very different; such views led to an unavoidable conflict.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>Who are considered the leaders of the Civil War?</i></p> <p><i>How did Lincoln’s view of the nature of the Union differ from Lee’s?</i></p>	<p>Roles of Civil War leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham Lincoln <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was president of the United States Opposed the spread of slavery Issued the Emancipation Proclamation Determined to preserve the Union, by force if necessary Believed the United States was one nation, not a collection of independent states Wrote the Gettysburg Address that said the Civil War was to preserve a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.” • Jefferson Davis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was president of the Confederate States of America • Ulysses S. Grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was general of the Union army that defeated Lee • Robert E. Lee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was leader of the Army of Northern Virginia Was offered command of the Union forces at the beginning of the war, but chose not to fight against Virginia Opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force Urged Southerners to accept defeat at the end of the war and reunite as Americans when some wanted to fight on • Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was a skilled Confederate general from Virginia • Frederick Douglass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was an a former enslaved African American who promoted African American involvement in the Civil War <p>Essential Skills</p> <p><i>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</i></p>	<p>USI.1e Experiences may include but are not limited to...</p> <p>Create a geographic organizer to compare and contrast the political perspectives of two leaders in United States history.</p>

USI.9 The student will apply social science skills to understand the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by
e) describing critical developments in the war, including the location of major battles.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Location and topography were critical elements influencing important developments in the Civil War, including major battles.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>Where did critical events of the Civil War take place?</i></p> <p><i>Where were the major battles fought?</i></p> <p><i>What are the ways location and topography influence important developments in the war, including major battles?</i></p>	<p>Major battles and events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The firing on Fort Sumter, S.C., began the war. • The first Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) in Northern Virginia was the first major battle. • The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation made “freeing the slaves” the new focus of the war. Many freed African Americans joined the Union army. • The Battle of Vicksburg in southern Mississippi divided the South; the North controlled the Mississippi River. • The Battle of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania was the turning point of the war; the North repelled Lee’s invasion. • Lee’s surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House in 1865 ended the war. <p>Influence of location and topography on critical developments in the war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union blockade of southern ports (e.g., Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans) • Control of the Mississippi River (e.g., Vicksburg) • Battle locations influenced by the struggle to capture capital cities (e.g., Richmond; Washington, D.C.) • Control of the high ground (e.g., Gettysburg) <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <p><i>Identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history. (USI.1a)</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, climatic characteristics, and historical events. (USI.1f)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret excerpts from notable documents. (USI.1h)</i></p>	<p>USI.1c Experiences may include but are not limited to... Interpret photographs of the Civil War. Discuss potential bias and the impact these pictures had on the public.</p> <p>USI.1g Experiences may include but are not limited to... Use images to explain how the physical or cultural landscape of the United States changed after a major event.</p> <p>Create a graphic organizer that compares the technology used in the American Revolution with that used in the Civil War and how the changes impacted specific events.</p>

USI.9 The student will apply social science skills to understand the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by
f) Describing the effects of war from the perspectives of Union and Confederate soldiers (including African American soldiers), women, and enslaved African Americans.

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	From Standard 2015 USI.1
<p>Life on the battlefield and on the home front was extremely harsh. Many soldiers died from disease and exposure.</p> <p><i>Essential Questions</i></p> <p><i>What hardships were experienced during the Civil War?</i></p> <p><i>How did the Civil War change the lives of soldiers, women, and slaves?</i></p> <p><i>Essential Skills</i></p> <p><i>Sequence events in United States history. (USI.1c)</i></p> <p><i>Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives. (USI.1d)</i></p>	<p>General effects of the war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family members were often pitted against one another, as were friends against friends. • As the war went on, Southern troops became increasingly younger and more poorly equipped and clothed. • Much of the South was devastated at the end of the war (e.g., burning of Atlanta and Richmond). • Disease was a major killer. • Clara Barton, a Civil War nurse, created the American Red Cross. • Combat was brutal and often man-to-man. • Women were left to run businesses in the North and farms and plantations in the South. • The collapse of the Confederacy made Confederate money worthless. <p>Effects of the war on African Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans fought in the Union army. Some African Americans accompanied Confederate units in the field. • The Confederacy used enslaved African Americans as ship workers, laborers, cooks, and camp workers. • The Union moved to enlist African American sailors and soldiers during the war. • African American soldiers were paid less than white soldiers. • African American soldiers were discriminated against and served in segregated units under the command of white officers. • Robert Smalls, an African American sailor and later a Union naval captain, was highly honored for his feats of bravery and heroism. He became a Congressman after the war. 	
PRIMARY Resources and Activities	SUPPLEMENTAL Resources and Activities	TEACHER NOTES