



STRAND 1: GEOGRAPHY

Unit Title: Geography: Geography and Human Activities

Enduring Understandings:

- Geography plays a crucial role linked to human history, exploration, settlement patterns, and environmental impact.
- Maps and geographic information are valuable tools for comprehending the Earth's features, human history, and the consequences of human actions on geography.
- Human activities can have both positive and negative effects on the environment.

Lessons	Lesson Objectives
Latitude and Longitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students define and explain the concepts of latitude and longitude.• Students describe the historical development of navigation tools, including the marine chronometer, for determining latitude and longitude at sea.
Geographic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students analyze the positive and negative relationships between geographic features and settlement patterns.• Students evaluate the impact of human modifications of the environment on human societies and natural landscapes.
Mountain Ranges and Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students describe the characteristics of mountain ranges, including formation, cultural impact, and natural resources.• Students explain the characteristics of rivers, including their sources, land-shaping role, significance to civilizations, and utilization for resources and energy.
Regions of the World	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students describe how places can belong to multiple regions, acknowledging both geographic and cultural factors.• Students classify regions as physical or human.
Humans and the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain how human settlements have historically been influenced by geographic factors like water sources and fertile soil.• Students describe the environmental impact of human settlements, including deforestation, pollution, and climate change.
Understanding Maps and Geographic Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students identify and describe the purpose and use of different types of maps.• Students interpret a thematic map and summarize specific information represented on it.

STRAND 2: ECONOMICS

Unit Title: Economic Systems and Principles

Enduring Understandings:

- Scarcity forces us to make choices, which come with associated opportunity costs.
- Banks and governments shape economic systems and influence production.
- Government involvement (roles) in economic systems varies based on the economic system.
- Supply and demand determine market prices.
- GDP, inflation, and unemployment rates are key indicators for assessing economic health and trends.

Lessons	Lesson Objectives
Scarcity and Decision-Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain the concept of scarcity and its role in economic decision-making.• Students analyze real-world examples to identify trade-offs and opportunity costs associated with economic decisions.
Economic Resources and Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students describe the significance of capital and resources in producing goods and services.• Students compare the roles of various economic institutions in an economy.
Economic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain the components of an economy.• Students identify the three categories of economic systems.• Students describe types of economies around the world.
Government's Role in Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students discuss the impact of government involvement and policies on an economy.• Students evaluate the balance between free market principles and government regulation.
Supply and Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain the concept of supply and demand.• Students analyze how shifts in supply and demand affect product prices and quantities.
Exploring Market Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students compare the characteristics of different market structures.• Students analyze how different market structures affect consumer choice, pricing, and competition.
Competition, Prices, and Wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students identify factors that affect prices and wages in markets.• Students evaluate the impact of competition on prices and wages in a market economy.
Economic Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain key economic indicators such as GDP, inflation, and unemployment rates.• Students evaluate how these indicators are used to assess economic performance.

Financial Literacy

- Students explain fundamental principles of basic finance including budgeting, saving, investing, and understanding credit.
- Students analyze the short- and long-term impacts of various financial decisions, such as taking loans, using credit cards, and investing.

Unit Title: Global Trade and Economics

Enduring Understandings:

- Globalization has evolved to foster interdependence among countries through trade and specialization.
- Trade and specialization drive economic growth, fostering global interdependence.
- Technological advancements, such as automation, AI, and e-commerce, are transformative forces in market economies, driven by innovation and research.
- Economic treaties like NAFTA, the EU Treaty, and the TPP influence a country's economy, politics, and society.

Lessons

Lesson Objectives

Economic Globalization and Trade

- Students trace the evolution and impact of economic globalization.
- Students examine the role of trade and specialization in fostering economic growth and global interdependence.
- Students analyze historical and contemporary trade relationships and their impact on other economies.

Economic Policies and Government Impact

- Students describe how government policies have historically shaped economies.
- Students examine the influence and impact of government decisions on contemporary economies and their citizens.

Economic Treaties

- Students identify and explain the reasons behind the formation of major economic treaties like NAFTA, the EU Treaty, and the TPP.
- Students evaluate the effects of economic treaties such as NAFTA, the EU Treaty, and the TPP on countries' economies, politics, and societies.

Technology's Impact on Economies

- Students identify and describe key technological advancements that have influenced market economies.
- Students analyze the impact of digital technologies, such as automation, AI, and e-commerce, on labor markets, business models, and global trade.
- Students discuss the role of innovation and research in economic growth and development.

Currency Exchange in Global Trade

- Students explain the importance of currency exchange in international trade and its role in facilitating transactions between nations.
- Students analyze how fluctuations in currency exchange rates impact international trade and economies, identifying both advantages and disadvantages.

<p>Economic Interdependence Among Nations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe how global trade networks connect nations and impact their economies. • Students evaluate the concept of economic interdependence between countries. • Students analyze real-world examples of economic interdependence.
<p>Current Events in Global Economics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify current global economic trends. • Students analyze the impact of these global economic trends on global markets and economics.

Unit Title: Economic Policy and Global Dynamics

Enduring Understandings:

- Government policies have historically shaped economic development and resource allocation.
- Government decisions directly impact economic growth and stability.
- Socio-economic inequality arises from various causes and can be addressed through targeted policies.
- Central banks play a crucial role in shaping economies through monetary policies, including interest rate adjustments and money supply management.

<p>Lessons</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Government Policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students examine government policies and their effects on economic growth in different civilizations, including colonial and early U.S. history. • Students analyze the influence of government policies on resource allocation and economic outcomes during the colonial and early U.S. periods.
<p>Monetary Policies and Central Banking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify and describe historical and contemporary tools of monetary policy, including interest rates and money supply management. • Students analyze the development and global impact of monetary systems and central banking.
<p>Entrepreneurs in the U.S. Free Enterprise System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify key entrepreneurs throughout U.S. history and their impact on the free enterprise system. • Students discuss the historical development and characteristics of the U.S. free enterprise system.
<p>International Economic Organizations and Their Global Influence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the historical development of international economic organizations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and World Trade Organization (WTO). • Students assess the impact of these organizations on global economic policies and development.

STRAND 3: CIVICS AND GOVERNMENT

Unit Title: Founding Documents of the United States

Enduring Understandings:

- The Declaration of Independence outlined the founders' vision for American values and ideals.
- The weakness of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.
- The Constitution outlines the fundamental principles of the U.S. government.
- Creating the Constitution required significant compromise.
- The Bill of Rights, influenced by historical documents, safeguards individual liberties and addresses concerns about government power.

Lessons	Lesson Objectives
Exploring the Declaration: The Road to Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students summarize the main ideas of the Declaration of Independence.• Students describe the principles and ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence.• Students explain the effect of the Declaration of Independence on the colonies and the world.
Exploring the Articles of Confederation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.• Students describe the economic challenges faced by the United States under the Articles of Confederation.• Students analyze how events such as Shays's Rebellion demonstrated the limitations of the Articles of Confederation and influenced the movement toward creating the U.S. Constitution.
The Federalist Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain how the Federalist papers advocated for a strong central government.• Students discuss the ideas of the leading Federalists and Anti-Federalists on several issues, including the ratification of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the power of a federal government.
Crafting the Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain fundamental principles of the U.S. Constitution, including the balance of power among government branches, the amendment process, and the significance of individual rights in the Bill of Rights.• Students describe the compromises in the Constitution, including the Great Compromise and the three-fifths compromise.• Students analyze the reasons for the need to replace the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution.

**The Bill of Rights:
Safeguarding
Individual Liberties**

- Students describe the purpose of the Bill of Rights as an essential part of the U.S. Constitution that guarantees fundamental liberties and rights of individuals.
- Students describe the key freedoms and rights protected by the Bill of Rights and how these amendments addressed concerns about government overreach.
- Students analyze the influences of previous documents on the creation of the Bill of Rights, including the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and the Virginia Declaration of Rights.

Unit Title: Influential Roots of Government

Enduring Understandings:

- Ancient Athens introduced democracy, influencing citizen participation in government and shaping modern democratic ideals.
- The Roman Republic’s principles, like representative governance, inspired both the U.S. Constitution’s structure and the system of checks and balances.
- The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights influenced American government ideals.
- Enlightenment ideas shaped American beginnings, influencing perspectives on freedom, government, and human rights.
- The Iroquois Confederacy’s system of governance inspired the structure of the U.S. government.

Lessons

Lesson Objectives

**Athenian
Foundations of
Democracy**

- Students describe the origins of democratic governance in ancient Athens.
- Students define the characteristics of direct democracy.
- Students compare how citizen participation and direct democracy align with the principles in the U.S. Constitution.

**Roman Contributions
to Republican
Governance**

- Students analyze the structure and principles of the Roman Republic.
- Students describe how Roman Republic principles influenced the U.S. Constitution.

**The Magna Carta
and the English Bill
of Rights: Shaping
American Ideals**

- Students summarize the key principles of the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights.
- Students analyze how the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights influence the ideals described in the Declaration of Independence.

**Enlightenment
Foundations**

- Students describe Enlightenment characteristics and key philosophers.
- Students analyze the influence of Enlightenment ideas on the Declaration of Independence’s principles and ideals.

<p>The Iroquois Confederacy's Impact on U.S. Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the Iroquois Confederacy's system of governance. • Students compare the Iroquois Confederacy's governance with colonial governance systems. • Students evaluate the Constitution to explain the influence of the Iroquois Confederacy on the Seven Principles of the U.S. Constitution.
<p>Government Limits and Civic Engagement in Modern Democracies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students discuss the concept of limited government and its importance. • Students compare the limitations of government and the role of civic engagement in different modern democracies.
<p align="center">Unit Title: Foundations of Citizenship and Governance</p>	
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. citizenship guarantees individuals' freedoms and rights in exchange for their participation in civic duties. • Different forms of government impact citizen rights differently, with constitutional systems supporting civic participation and totalitarian systems restricting it. • The judicial system plays a crucial role in protecting individual rights and interpreting the laws in the United States. • Governance models differ around the world, and understanding these differences helps us appreciate how diverse systems affect societal development and citizen welfare. 	
<p align="center">Lessons</p>	<p align="center">Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify rights and freedoms protected in the U.S. Bill of Rights. • Students explain the legal responsibilities and civic duties that come with U.S. citizenship.
<p>The Evolution of Citizenship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students evaluate citizenship evolution from ancient times, focusing on Greek and Roman influences. • Students analyze changes in U.S. citizens' roles and responsibilities, past vs. present. • Students compare civic participation opportunities in various societies, including in the United States.
<p>Limited and Unlimited Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify examples of limited and unlimited governments. • Students compare the differences between limited and unlimited forms of government.
<p>Role of the Judicial System in Protecting Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students compare and contrast the role of the judicial system in protecting individual rights in the United States. • Students analyze landmark Supreme Court cases to understand how they have shaped the interpretation and protection of individual rights.

<p>Global Citizenship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students examine how different countries approach citizenship and civic education. • Students analyze the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society in civic engagement. • Students compare citizenship's role in various global governance models.
<p>Environmental Citizenship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze specific environmental policies to determine their impact on local and global communities. • Students evaluate the effectiveness of various forms of civic action in influencing environmental policy.

Unit Title: Civic Engagement: Exploring the Pillars of U.S. Democracy

Enduring understandings:

- Voting is a civic responsibility and a fundamental aspect of a democratic society.
- Political parties play a crucial role in the electoral process and shaping public policy.
- Campaign finance has a significant impact on elections and political representation.
- Presidential elections in the United States involve a unique process with the electoral college.
- Media strategies, political advertising, and public opinion polling significantly impact U.S. elections, while social movements and grassroots activism play a vital role in driving policy changes and shaping citizenship.

<p>Lessons</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Informed Voters: A Civic Responsibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the process of becoming a registered voter, including eligibility requirements and voter registration procedures. • Students explain the importance of voting as a civic responsibility and an essential component of a democratic society. • Students analyze the historical struggles for voting rights and the impact of civic engagement on policy decisions.
<p>Understanding Political Parties: Their Roles and Ideologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the major political parties, their historical background, and key ideologies in the United States. • Students analyze the impact of political parties on the electoral process and their role in nominating candidates and shaping public policy.
<p>Campaign Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the role of campaign finance in political campaigns, including the sources of campaign funding and the regulations governing campaign contributions. • Students compare different campaign financing strategies and systems. • Students analyze how campaign finance influences elections and political representation in the democratic process.
<p>The Journey to the Presidency: Understanding U.S. Elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the process and significance of presidential elections in the United States. • Students describe the structure and function of the electoral college.

<p>Elections and Media in U.S. Politics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the role and impact of the various stages of the election cycle. • Students evaluate the role of media strategies, political advertising, and public opinion polling in shaping U.S. presidential elections.
<p>Social Movements and Grassroots Activism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify the ways social movements have influenced policy changes in society. • Students examine historical events related to significant social movements to analyze their outcomes and impact on citizenship.
<p>Foreign Policy and International Relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the key components of U.S. foreign policy and how it is formulated. • Students analyze the role and impact of the United States in international organizations and its involvement in international conflicts.

Unit Title: The Seven Principles of the U.S. Constitution

Enduring Understandings:

- The U.S. Constitution’s seven principles are essential to the structure and function of the government.
- Popular sovereignty forms the basis of political authority in the U.S.
- Republicanism emphasizes representation and the pursuit of public good, shaping the U.S. legislative process and government.
- Federalism defines the power distribution between national and state governments.
- The separation of powers divides roles across government branches, with checks and balances limiting government overreach.

<p>Lessons</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Introduction to the Seven Principles of the U.S. Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify and describe the seven key principles of the U.S. Constitution. • Students explain the importance of each principle in the formation and functioning of the U.S. government.
<p>Popular Sovereignty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the concept of popular sovereignty and its role as the foundation of political authority in the U.S. Constitution. • Students evaluate how popular sovereignty is reflected in the structures and processes of the U.S. political system.
<p>Republicanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the principle of republicanism, focusing on representation and the pursuit of the public good in the U.S. political system. • Students assess the impact of republicanism on legislative processes and citizen representation.
<p>Federalism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students examine the principle of federalism, detailing how power is distributed between national and state governments in the United States. • Students compare and contrast federalism in the U.S. with other forms of government structures, analyzing its unique features and challenges.

<p>Separation of Powers: Dividing Government Roles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the roles and functions of the three branches (legislative, executive, and judicial) of the U.S. government and their distinct responsibilities and powers. • Students describe the U.S. Constitution’s system of checks and balances and provide specific examples of how each branch limits the powers of the other branches to maintain a balance of power.
<p>Checks and Balances: Maintaining Equilibrium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the system of checks and balances and its role in maintaining a balance of power among the three branches of government. • Students analyze historical and contemporary examples of checks and balances in action within the U.S. government.
<p>Limited Government: Boundaries of Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the principle of limited government and its significance in protecting citizens’ liberties by preventing government overreach. • Students identify constitutional provisions and Supreme Court rulings that demonstrate the application of limited government in the United States.
<p>Individual Rights: Protecting Personal Liberties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students list and explain the individual rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, particularly in the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments. • Students assess the ongoing impact and importance of constitutional protections of individual rights in contemporary American society.

STRAND 4: HISTORY

SUBSTRAND 4A: WORLD HISTORY

Unit Title: Society, Governance, and Culture in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush

Enduring Understandings:

- The geographic locations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush influence their culture, economy, and history.
- The political structures and leaders of these ancient civilizations significantly impacted their governance, culture, and legacy.
- Trade was crucial in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush for economic prosperity and cultural exchange.
- Religious beliefs and legal systems were fundamental in shaping the societal structure, cultural identity, and legal practices of these ancient civilizations.

<p>Lessons</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Introduction to Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify the locations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush on a map. • Students describe how geography influenced agriculture, trade, and defense in these regions. • Students explain the contributions of these civilizations in science, art and architecture.

<p>Political Structures and Leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the political structures and leadership in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush. • Students evaluate the significance of leaders like Hammurabi, Queen Hatshepsut, and Ramses the Great.
<p>Economic Activities and Trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the economic activities and trade routes in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush. • Students explain the role of trade in cultural exchange and economic growth.
<p>Religion and Belief Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the religious beliefs and practices of the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush. • Students evaluate the significance of religious beliefs in shaping cultural identity.
<p>Hammurabi's Code and Legal Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the principles and significance of Hammurabi's Code. • Students compare and contrast the legal systems of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush.
<p>Ancient Egypt: Innovation Along the Nile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students summarize the importance of the Nile River to Egyptian civilization, including growing crops and trade. • Students explain how technological advancements, including advances in farming, created wealth in early civilizations. • Students analyze the importance of artifacts, including the Rosetta Stone, when learning about early civilizations.

Unit Title: Ancient Hebrew Civilization: Geography, Society, and Faith

Enduring Understandings:

- Location and geography significantly influenced the history of the Hebrews and their development as a civilization.
- The political and social structures of the Hebrew civilization, including their leadership and governance systems, were foundational to their society and had lasting impacts on later civilizations.
- The religious beliefs and practices of the Hebrews, particularly monotheism and the Ten Commandments, were central to their society and played a key role in shaping their culture and values.
- The traditions and values of the Hebrews influenced the moral and ethical foundations of Western civilization.

<p>Lesson</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Geographic and Historical Context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the geographic landscape of the Hebrew civilization. • Students evaluate how the region's geography influenced the Hebrew civilization's historical development and significance.

Hebrew Political and Social Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the political and social structures of the Hebrew civilization. • Students compare the leadership and governance systems of the Hebrews to other ancient civilizations
Religious Beliefs and Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the religious beliefs and practices of the Hebrews, including monotheism and the Ten Commandments. • Students analyze the role of religious beliefs in shaping Hebrew society.
Destruction of the Second Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the historical events leading to the destruction of the Second Temple in CE 70. • Students analyze the impact of the temple's destruction on the Jewish community and its diaspora.

Unit Title: Ancient Greece: City-States, Culture, and Conquests

Enduring Understandings:

- The geographic features of ancient Greece played a crucial role in shaping the development of independent city-states, each with its own unique culture and government.
- Trade and commerce were fundamental to the prosperity of ancient Greek city-states, driving economic activities and facilitating cultural exchange within Greece and with other civilizations.
- Ancient Athens was where the concept of direct democracy evolved, significantly influencing modern democratic principles and practices, including those in the United States.
- Greek mythology, literature, philosophy, and scientific thought, shaped by figures like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Alexander the Great, have profoundly impacted Western culture, education, and thinking.

Lessons	Lesson Objectives
Geographic Features and City-States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify the geographic features of Ancient Greece and their impact on the development of city-states. • Students analyze the advantages and challenges of the Greek city-state system.
Ancient Greece's Trade, Commerce, and Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the economic activities and trade networks in Ancient Greece. • Students explain how trade and commerce contributed to the prosperity of Greek city-states.
Greek Influence on Modern Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the contributions of Greek philosophers. • Students identify key figures and stories of Greek mythology central to ancient Greek culture. • Students evaluate the impact of Greek philosophy and mythology on modern society in areas such as ethics, politics, science, literature, and culture.

<p>Ancient Greek Wars and Alexander's Empire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the causes and consequences of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars. • Students describe the achievements and conquests of Alexander the Great. • Students evaluate the impact of these wars and Alexander's empire on the Greek city-states, their alliances, and the broader region.
<p>Ancient Greece</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify the key features of the Athenian democratic system. • Students compare the Athenian democratic system to the democratic principles and practices in the United States.

Unit Title: Ancient India: Geography, Religions, and Empires

Enduring Understandings:

- The major geographic features and river systems of ancient India played a crucial role in shaping its early civilizations, influencing their development and cultural practices.
- The Aryan invasions significantly influenced early Indian society, leading to the evolution of Brahmanism into Hinduism, a major religion that shaped many aspects of Indian culture and daily life.
- The caste system in ancient India was a defining element of its social structure, deeply influencing the cultural, economic, and social dynamics of Indian society.
- Buddha's teachings and the spread of Buddhism, the success of the Maurya Empire, and the advancement in Indian writing and math are examples of ancient India's important cultural contributions.

<p>Lessons</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Geographic Features and River Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify the major geographic features and river systems in ancient India. • Students analyze the impact of these geographic elements on the development of early Indian civilizations.
<p>Aryan Invasions and Early Hinduism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the historical context and impact of Aryan invasions on early Indian society. • Students describe the evolution of Brahmanism into early Hinduism, including key beliefs and practices.
<p>The Caste System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students define and explain the caste system in ancient India. • Students analyze the social, cultural, and economic implications of the caste system.
<p>Life, Teachings, and Spread of Buddhism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) and his significance in the development of Buddhism. • Students explain the fundamental teachings and principles of Buddhism, including the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path. • Students describe the spread of Buddhism and the influences and factors that contributed to its adoption in various regions and cultures.

The Maurya Empire and Emperor Asoka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the rise and achievements of the Maurya Empire. • Students assess the significance of Emperor Asoka and his contributions to Indian history, including his adoption of Buddhism.
Sanskrit Literature and Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the importance of Sanskrit literature in ancient India. • Students analyze the contributions of ancient Indian mathematicians.

Unit Title: China's Ancient Past

Enduring Understandings:

- Ancient China's rich history and culture have had a lasting impact on the world, from technological advancements to philosophical principles.
- Confucianism played a significant role in shaping Chinese society and government, emphasizing moral values, social harmony, and respect for authority.
- The Silk Road served as a vital trade and cultural exchange network, connecting China to the rest of the world and facilitating the spread of goods, ideas, and religions across vast distances.
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Lesson	Lesson Objectives
Shang Dynasty and Early Chinese Civilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the characteristics and achievements of the Shang Dynasty. • Students analyze the cultural and technological advancements of early Chinese civilization.
Confucianism: Principles and Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify and explain Confucianism's key principles. • Students assess the influence of Confucianism on Chinese society and government.
Qin Dynasty and Shi Huangdi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the policies and achievements of Shi Huangdi during the Qin Dynasty. • Students evaluate the impact of centralized government and the construction of the Great Wall.
Ancient China: River Origins to Han Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students summarize early Chinese civilization's achievements — including writing, agriculture, philosophy, and the Great Wall — and the impact of the Huang He (Yellow River) on the development of Chinese society. • Students examine the Han dynasty's contributions, focusing on philosophy, science, technology, and the Silk Road.
Silk Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the origins and effect of the Silk Road's contribution to global trade, including goods, culture, and inventions. • Students describe how archeologists use artifacts, including scrolls, cave paintings, and statues, to understand different cultures and religions that used the Silk Road.

Unit Title: Ancient Rome: Civilization, Culture, and Legacy

Enduring Understandings:

- The geography of ancient Rome played a crucial role in shaping its development and history.
- Key historical figures like Aeneas, Romulus, and Julius Caesar had significant roles and made notable contributions to Roman history.
- The Roman government and its constitution were distinctive, and understanding them provides insight into the governance of ancient civilizations.
- Roman art, architecture, technology, literature, language, and law were influential aspects of Roman culture that continue to impact the modern world.

Lesson	Lesson Objectives
Geography and Rise of the Roman Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students identify key geographic features of ancient Rome and their impact on its development.• Students explain the historical events leading to the rise of the Roman Republic.
Key Figures of Ancient Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students identify historical figures such as Aeneas, Romulus, and Julius Caesar.• Students analyze the roles and contributions of these key figures in Roman history.
Roman Government and Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain the structure of the Roman government, including the Senate and consuls.• Students compare the Roman Republic's system of government to other ancient civilizations.
Religious, Social, and Cultural Aspects of Ancient Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students discuss the religious beliefs and practices of ancient Rome and their influence on the religious structure of the civilization.• Students explain the social structures of ancient Rome and their impact on daily life.• Students analyze how culture influenced literature, language, and legal systems in ancient Rome.
Roman Art, Architecture, and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students describe the key features of Roman art and architecture, including examples such as the Colosseum and aqueducts.• Students analyze the technological advancements and engineering achievements of ancient Rome.
Ancient Rome: Trade and Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students describe the economic activities of ancient Rome, including trade networks, agriculture, and industries that contributed to Rome's economic prosperity.• Students analyze the significance of key economic elements in Roman society and their impact on trade and commerce.

Roman Conflict, Wars, and the Transition to Empire

- Students analyze the impact of the Punic Wars on the Roman Republic's expansion and transition into an empire.
- Students identify and evaluate the key factors that contributed to the transition from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire.
- Students analyze the significance of historical figures in shaping the transition from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire.

Unit Title: Pre-Columbian Civilizations

Enduring Understandings:

- Before Europeans arrived, the Americas had many advanced societies like the Olmecs, Maya, Aztecs, and Incas, each with distinct cultural traditions and their own ways of governing and living together.
- Pre-Columbian civilizations developed significant technological and agricultural innovations, which supported large populations and complex societies.
- The myths, religious beliefs, and art of pre-Columbian societies offer deep insights into their citizens' worldviews, values, and interactions with the environment.
- The encounter between pre-Columbian civilizations and Europeans marked a significant turning point, leading to cultural exchanges and dramatic changes in Indigenous societies that reshaped the global landscape.

Lesson

Lesson Objectives

Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- Students explain the early nomadic lifestyle of humans, including hunting and gathering for food.
- Students explain the effect of early developments of farming.
- Students compare and contrast nomadic hunter-gatherers with sedentary farmers.

The Olmec and Maya Civilizations

- Students summarize the technological achievements of the Olmec civilization and their influence on future societies.
- Students summarize the technological achievements of the Maya civilization.
- Students compare and contrast the Olmec and Maya civilizations.

The Aztec and Inca Civilizations

- Students describe the Aztec empire's history, location, and key achievements.
- Students describe the Inca empire's location and achievements.
- Students compare and contrast the Aztec and Inca civilizations.

Social Structures and Daily Life in Pre-Columbian Societies

- Students identify and describe the class hierarchies and family dynamics in pre-Columbian societies.
- Students explain the diverse warfare strategies employed by pre-Columbian societies.
- Students analyze how different groups were treated within these societies.

Trade and Economy in Pre-Columbian Times

- Students analyze the economic systems of pre-Columbian civilizations and their reliance on trade networks for resources and goods.
- Students evaluate the impact of trade and economic exchange on the cultural diffusion and development of pre-Columbian societies.

<p>Myths and Religious Beliefs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students interpret myths and religious beliefs of pre-Columbian societies and identify common themes and symbols. • Students analyze how religious beliefs shaped pre-Columbian cultures' moral and ethical values.
<p>Consequences of European Contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students evaluate the impact of European contact on pre-Columbian civilizations, including the consequences of disease transmission and population decline. • Students assess the cultural exchange and adaptation that occurred due to European contact, including the blending of traditions and the exchange of goods and ideas.

Unit Title: Exploration and Colonization

Enduring Understandings:

- The pursuit of wealth and new trade routes fueled European exploration.
- Technological advancements and cartography played a crucial role in enabling exploration.
- European exploration had profound effects on Indigenous populations and cultures.
- Economic, religious, and political motives drove colonization, influencing American development.

<p>Lesson</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>The Age of Exploration: Why Explorers Set Sail</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain early motives for European exploration, including the pursuit of wealth and new Asian trade routes. • Students analyze the impacts of the Age of Exploration on the “New World.”
<p>Early European Explorers: 1400s–1500s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the motivations and impact of European exploration. • Students evaluate the technological and navigational advancements that enabled this exploration. • Students assess the contributions of key explorers and empires in the 15th and 16th centuries.
<p>Exploration Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the significance of scientific advancements that helped in seafaring exploration. • Students explain the relationship between European exploration of the Western Hemisphere and the advancement in cartography of the “New World.”
<p>Early European Explorers: 1500s–1600s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the primary reasons for European exploration. • Students explain interactions between European explorers and Indigenous populations. • Students compare and contrast explorers, the countries that sponsored them, and their discoveries.

<p>The Triangular Trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the economic, cultural, and environmental impacts of the Columbian Exchange and the triangular trade on Europe, Africa, the Americas, and Asia. • Students analyze the triangular trade system, focusing on its three stages and its role in the forced movement of enslaved Africans.
<p>Impact of Colonization on Indigenous Peoples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify the effects of European exploration on Indigenous populations. • Students compare the perspectives of European exploration on Indigenous populations through the analysis of primary and secondary sources. • Students compare the cultural exchange that took place between Europeans and Indigenous peoples during the Age of Exploration, as well as its consequences.
<p>Native American Displacement and Policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify and describe the historical policies that led to the displacement of Native American tribes. • Students analyze the responses of Native American tribes to colonial pressures, considering their strategies, adaptations, and resistance efforts in the face of changing circumstances.

SUBSTRAND 4B: U.S. HISTORY

Unit Title: Colonial America: Foundations of a Nation

Enduring Understandings:

- The Mayflower Compact of 1620 established self-government, influencing early American politics.
- The distinct traits of the 13 colonies fostered regional identities and cultural diversity in the United States.
- Religion shaped social norms, creating varied religious experiences in American society.
- Diverse governance structures in early America laid the groundwork for democratic principles.
- Farming, trade, and labor practices like slavery impacted colonial economies and social structures.

<p>Lesson</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>Early Colonial Challenges and Founding Documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify the hardships and challenges faced by early colonists, including food shortages, disease, and conflicts with Indigenous peoples. • Students analyze the historical significance of Jamestown as the first permanent English settlement in North America in 1607 and understand the challenges faced by its settlers. • Students comprehend the significance of the Mayflower Compact as an early colonial document signed in 1620 and examine how it established principles of self-government and majority rule.
<p>Thirteen Colonies: Society, Politics, and Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students compare the distinctive societal, political, and economic characteristics of the 13 colonies, highlighting the regional variations and their significance in shaping American society. • Students analyze how the unique systems of government, society, and economics in the 13 colonies laid the groundwork for the development of the United States as a nation.

<p>Religion’s Role in Colonial Life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the role of religion in colonial life, examining its impact on social norms, community structures, and inter-colonial relations. • Students compare the diversity of religious experiences and their consequences on colonial society. • Students analyze the relationship between the Salem witch trials and religious intolerance in colonial Pennsylvania.
<p>Colonial Governance and Political Evolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students compare and contrast the governance structures of the different colonies, identifying key elements that influenced their political development. • Students trace the evolution of colonial governments and political systems, recognizing their role in shaping the early stages of American political institutions.
<p>Colonial Economies and Labor Practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students assess the economic systems and labor practices in the colonies, including their influence on the long-term economic development of the United States. • Students explain the connections between the colonial economic structures to mercantilism and trade networks.
<p>Colonial Conflicts and Resistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students discuss instances of colonial resistance, such as Bacon’s Rebellion, and conflicts that arose within the colonies. • Students analyze the impact of conflicts and resistance on colonial development. • Students analyze the causes, major events, and consequences of the French and Indian War and its impact on colonial development and the emergence of colonial identity.
<p>Mercantilism, Conflicts, and Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the economic policies of mercantilism and their influence on colonial economies. • Students describe the economic impact of mercantilism on colonial America by assessing trade restrictions, taxation, and resource exploitation. • Students analyze the causes and consequences of major colonial conflicts and wars, emphasizing their role in shaping colonial society and relations with European powers.
<p>Colonial Economic Systems and Labor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students compare the diverse economic systems employed in the colonies, including subsistence farming, plantation agriculture, and mercantile trading, and their respective contributions to colonial society. • Students analyze the role of labor practices, such as indentured servitude, slavery, and artisan craftsmanship, in shaping colonial economies.

Colonial Identity and Independence

- Students describe the development of colonial identity and the factors contributing to the desire for independence from British rule.
- Students analyze the role of early colonial identity in the formation of the United States.
- Students identify the influence of key figures like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin in shaping colonial identity and fostering a desire for independence, with a focus on their involvement in colonial politics and influence on early revolutionary thinking.

Unit Title: The American Revolution

Enduring Understandings:

- The American Revolution was driven by factors like British taxation policies and protests.
- Key individuals and influential groups played essential roles in the American Revolution, shaping its outcome and influencing both the American and British sides.
- The Constitutional Convention of 1787, facing many challenges and compromises, addressed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation by creating the U.S. Constitution.

Lesson

Lesson Objectives

The American Revolution

- Students evaluate key events leading to the American Revolution.
- Students analyze the impact of the American Revolution on various groups, such as American Indians, enslaved people, and Europeans.

Revolutionary Figures: Leaders and Influencers

- Students explain the roles played by significant individuals during the American Revolution and assess their contributions to the revolutionary efforts.
- Students discuss how important figures and groups, like the Founding Fathers, contributed to the American and British sides during the Revolutionary War and how their actions influenced the results of the war.

Forging a Nation: The Constitutional Convention

- Students analyze the Constitutional Convention of 1787 to explain the challenges and compromises that shaped the U.S. Constitution.
- Students evaluate the Articles of Confederation's structure, strengths, and weaknesses and examine how these aspects led to the Constitutional Convention.

Unit Title: The War of 1812 and Its Impact on American History

Enduring Understandings:

- Important events caused the War of 1812, resulting in battles and outcomes that had a lasting impact on American history.
- The War of 1812 brought about significant political and cultural changes in the United States and profoundly influenced the nation's development.

Lesson	Lesson Objectives
War of 1812: Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students explain the significant causes of the War of 1812. Students compare and contrast the opposing viewpoints of key figures involved with the War of 1812, including the War Hawks, William Henry Harrison, Tecumseh, Henry Clay, and Caleb Strong.
War of 1812: Battles and Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students identify and discuss the significance of the battles and events of the War of 1812. Students describe the effects of the War of 1812, including the impact of westward expansion on the American Indian population and Andrew Jackson becoming a national hero.
Monroe Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students describe the key principles of the Monroe Doctrine. Students analyze the Monroe Doctrine's impact on American foreign policy during the 19th century.

Unit Title: Westward Expansion

Enduring Understandings:

- Westward expansion was driven by various factors, including economic opportunities, land incentives, and political ideologies.
- The Louisiana Purchase stemmed from Thomas Jefferson's goal of acquiring more land and Napoleon's need for money.
- Settlers were encouraged to move westward by economic opportunities, the promise of land, and the pursuit of a better life.
- Westward expansion had profound impacts on Indigenous peoples, leading to forced removal, resistance, and disruption of their traditional ways of life.

Lesson	Lesson Objectives
Driving Forces of Westward Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students describe the early 19th-century social, political, and economic conditions that catalyzed westward expansion. Students describe pivotal historical events and prevailing ideologies that facilitated westward expansion. Students analyze the impacts of westward expansion, focusing on its effects on indigenous peoples, environmental changes, and technological advancements.
The Louisiana Purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students explain why Jefferson wanted to purchase Louisiana. Students explain why Napoleon was motivated to sell Louisiana. Students compare the effect of the Louisiana Purchase on different populations of people living in the United States.
The Louisiana Purchase: The Expedition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students explain the significance of the journey of Lewis and Clark. Students analyze the impacts and consequences of the journey of Lewis and Clark.

<p>Westward Expansion in the United States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze key U.S. territorial acquisitions and their impacts on Indigenous and enslaved populations. • Students explain why settlers moved west, including economic and land incentives. • Students describe the journey along the pioneer trails in covered wagon trains, including daily life and dangers.
<p>The California Gold Rush</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the causes and effects of the California Gold Rush. • Students explain the elements of the Compromise of 1850 and analyze its effects on the tensions between North and South.
<p>The Impact of Westward Expansion on American Indian Nations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify and discuss the causes and methods of American Indian removal. • Students explain American Indian resistance to westward expansion.
<p>The Transcontinental Railroad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students examine the technological and socio-economic factors that led to the construction of the transcontinental railroad in the United States. • Students evaluate the impacts of the transcontinental railroad on groups and aspects of American society.
<p>Chinese Workers and the Transcontinental Railroad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the contributions and challenges of Chinese laborers in the construction of the transcontinental railroad. • Students evaluate the impact of the transcontinental railroad on the U.S. economy and society in the late 19th century. • Students discuss the historical context of the Chinese workers' strike in 1867.
<p>The Steel and Oil Industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students discuss the roles and influences of key entrepreneurs in the development and transformation of the steel and oil industries in the United States. • Students describe the significance of the Sherman Antitrust Act in regulating the monopolies in the steel and oil industries, and its impact on the U.S. economy and federal policies.
<p>Environmental Impacts of Westward Expansion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify and describe the environmental consequences of westward expansion, including its effects on landscapes, ecosystems, and natural resources, recognizing the environmental costs of expansion. • Students evaluate the relationship between westward expansion and the changing environmental conditions of the American West, emphasizing the long-term ecological impact.
<p>Broader Impacts of Westward Expansion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze the full scope of westward expansion in the United States, including its influence on national development and the displacement of Indigenous peoples. • Students evaluate the social, economic, and political effects of westward expansion, particularly focusing on the interactions and conflicts between settlers and Indigenous communities.

Cultural Landscapes in Manifest Destiny America

- Students analyze the distinct social and cultural characteristics of different regions during the era of Manifest Destiny.
- Students identify key differences and similarities in the experiences of people in these areas.
- Students compare the role and impact of various social groups during the expansion period and their contributions to and experiences of cultural movements.

Unit Title: The Road to Civil War

Enduring Understandings:

- Slavery has deep economic, social, and political roots in the United States.
- The Civil War was rooted in complex causes and had political, economic, and social impacts on the North and the South.
- History is open to multiple interpretations, and the same piece of evidence can support conflicting claims.

Lesson

Lesson Objectives

The North and South

- Students identify and compare the economic and social structures of the North and the South in the United States during the mid-1800s.
- Students analyze the development and impact of sectionalism and key legislative compromises on the growing divide between the North and South leading up to the Civil War.

The Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Students analyze the impact of the Louisiana Purchase and the Missouri Compromise on the balance of power between free and slave states in the United States.
- Students evaluate the role of key legislative actions and amendments, such as the Tallmadge Amendment and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, in shaping the debate over slavery in the United States.

The Compromise of 1850

- Students explain the importance of the Compromise of 1850.
- Students explain how the Compromise of 1850 increased sectional tensions.
- Students explain the cause and effect of the key parts of the Civil War compromises, including the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

A Nation Separates

- Students describe the impact of 1800s slavery compromises and laws on the North-South divide in the U.S.
- Students explain how key events and decisions, including the Dred Scott case and Lincoln's election, contributed to the American Civil War's onset.

Frederick Douglass

- Students examine Frederick Douglass's experiences from living as an enslaved person to becoming an abolitionist leader.
- Students analyze Douglass's escape from slavery and his advocacy for abolition through public speaking and writing.

Unit Title: The Road to Civil War

Enduring Understandings:

- The Civil War arose from sectionalism, economic conflicts, and the 1860 election.
- Battles like Bull Run and Antietam held significant historical consequences.
- The Emancipation Proclamation influenced military enlistment and global views.
- The Civil War affected U.S. international relations.

Lesson	Lesson Objectives
The Civil War Begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students describe the causes and events that led to the Civil War.• Students explain the role of various groups during the Civil War.• Students analyze the differences between the Union and Confederacy.
Abraham Lincoln	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students describe Abraham Lincoln's journey from his early life to becoming the President of the United States.• Students analyze Abraham Lincoln's leadership during the Civil War and the impact of his leadership on the nation.
Major Battles of the Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students explain the significance and outcome of major battles of the Civil War.• Students describe the contributions of military leaders in the Union and Confederate armies.
Economic Impacts of the Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students identify and describe the economic impact of the Civil War on the Union and the Confederacy.• Students analyze the role of industrial and agricultural resources in shaping the strategies and outcomes of the war.
The Civil War Shifts at Gettysburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students analyze the causes and consequences of the Battle of Gettysburg.• Students evaluate the significance of the Battle of Gettysburg as a turning point in the American Civil War.
The Emancipation Proclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students analyze the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation on the recruitment of Black Americans into the Union Army.• Students evaluate the limitations and consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation on the institution of slavery in the United States.
The Civil War: A Union Victory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students analyze the significance of key Union victories in changing the course of the Civil War.• Students evaluate the impact of General Sherman's military campaigns, such as the March to the Sea, on the Confederacy's ability to continue the war.

Unit Title: Reconstruction: Rebuilding a Nation

Enduring Understandings:

- Reconstruction aimed to rebuild the United States and bring about significant changes in the South after the end of the Civil War.
- Key amendments and laws, such as the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, were introduced during Reconstruction to address issues like slavery, citizenship, and voting rights, promoting equality and civil rights.
- Reconstruction resulted in significant societal changes, including shifts in the Southern economy, educational opportunities, and cultural norms, which had an enduring effect on American history.

Lesson	Lesson Objectives
The Reconstruction Era	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the various plans and policies for Reconstruction in the United States following the Civil War. • Students evaluate the impact of key Reconstruction amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments) and laws.
The Reconstruction Amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the liberties protected in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. • Students analyze state reactions to the Reconstruction amendments.
Early Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students compare and contrast early Reconstruction legislation. • Students explain the key events and legislation of Presidential Reconstruction (1865–1867) under Andrew Johnson’s presidency.
Radical Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students explain the development and key features of Radical Reconstruction policies. • Students analyze the impact of Radical Reconstruction on the political and social landscape of the United States.
Economic Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the transition from a slave-based economy to a diversified economy in the South, evaluating the challenges and innovations that emerged. • Students analyze the role of economic policies in shaping the post-war Southern economy, including the impact on different social groups.
Social and Cultural Changes During Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the transformations in Southern social hierarchies and cultural norms during Reconstruction. • Students analyze the impact of these changes on race relations and identity.
Education and Literacy in the Reconstruction Era	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students investigate the expansion of educational institutions and literacy programs during Reconstruction, evaluating their significance for African Americans and other marginalized groups. • Students describe the role of education in societal change and nation-building during the Reconstruction era.

<p>Reconstruction Era: Key Court Decisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify and explain the significance of major Supreme Court decisions during the Reconstruction era in U.S. history. • Students analyze the impact of these Reconstruction-era decisions on constitutional interpretation and American society, with a focus on how they shaped post-Civil War America.
<p>The Aftermath of Reconstruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students trace the evolution of racial and political dynamics post-Reconstruction, identifying key events that signify the era's lasting impact. • Students analyze historical narratives about the Reconstruction period, distinguishing between different perspectives and their influences on historical memory.

Unit Title: The Industrial Revolution

Enduring Understandings:

- The Industrial Revolution transformed economies from handcrafting to machine-based production.
- Major inventions during the Industrial Revolution significantly changed daily life and work.
- Industrialization led to significant social and economic changes, including urbanization and the rise of labor movements.
- Advancements in communication technologies during the 1800s revolutionized how people interacted and did business.

<p>Lesson</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives</p>
<p>The First Industrial Revolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe how the Industrial Revolution marked the transition from a handcrafted to a machine-based economy. • Students explain the significance of major inventions during the Industrial Revolution.
<p>The Industrialization of the United States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the key transformations of the Industrial Revolution. • Students analyze the socio-economic impacts of the Industrial Revolution. • Students trace the expansion of industrialization from England to the U.S. and the rise of progressive movements that called for labor reforms and improvements in social conditions.
<p>The New England Textile Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze how the advent of industrialization, particularly in the textile industry, transformed production methods from manual labor to mechanized factory work. • Students evaluate the broader social and economic impacts of the textile industry's growth in New England.
<p>Urbanization and Social Change During the American Industrial Revolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students describe the patterns of urbanization in the United States during the Industrial Revolution. • Students assess the social and economic impacts of urbanization and industrialization on American society.

Communication Technologies in the 1800s

- Students describe both how 19th-century technologies influenced the U.S. economy, politics, and daily life, and their role in modern global communication.
- Students describe the advancements in photography and the telephone, and their impacts on information sharing, event recording, and the growth of personal and business communications.

STRAND 5: HISTORICAL INQUIRY AND ANALYSIS

Unit Title: Source Analysis, Bias Recognition, and Media Literacy

Enduring Understandings:

- History relies on analyzing various sources, both primary and secondary, to uncover the past.
- Recognizing bias is crucial in understanding historical events accurately.
- Effective research skills help us compile and present well-organized historical information.
- History provides valuable insights into current events and informs our understanding of the present.
- Media literacy is essential for evaluating information critically and understanding its impact on public perception.

Lessons	Lesson Objectives
<p>Primary vs. Secondary Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students compare and contrast primary and secondary sources and categorize examples correctly. • Students evaluate the advantages and limitations of primary and secondary sources in historical research.
<p>Analyzing Primary Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze primary sources by examining historical documents, photographs, and letters. • Students articulate insights gained from primary sources and explain their contribution to understanding historical events. • Students compare and contrast different primary source texts, recognizing how reading strategies may vary based on the source type (e.g., document, photograph, letter).
<p>Understanding Bias and Credibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students recognize bias in historical sources and identify instances of bias in provided examples. • Students discuss and apply strategies for assessing the credibility of historical sources and information.
<p>Current Events and Historical Context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identify connections between current events and historical events, demonstrating an understanding of how history informs contemporary issues. • Students analyze news articles for historical context and explain how knowledge of history enhances their comprehension of current events.
<p>Propaganda and Media Literacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students define propaganda and recognize its use in historical and contemporary contexts. • Students identify and describe techniques used in propaganda materials, and assess their potential impact on public perception.

Exploring Political Cartoons in Historical Context

- Students identify key elements of political cartoons and describe how these elements are used to convey messages.
- Students analyze political cartoons as primary sources to gain insights into historical events, perspectives, and societal issues.

Unit Title: Analyzing Historical Patterns Through Inquiry

Enduring Understandings:

- Recognizing historical patterns helps us make informed decisions for the present and future.
- Examining historical causes and effects deepens our understanding of complex events.
- Small historical events can lead to significant, widespread outcomes.
- Using historical lessons guides our present actions and future planning.
- Critical analysis of cause and effect in history reveals the interconnected nature of events.

Lessons

Lesson Objectives

Introduction to Historical Inquiry

- Students identify themes and patterns that have repeated throughout history.
- Students describe the significance of identifying patterns in history for making informed decisions in the present and future.

The Butterfly Effect in History

- Students analyze the concept of the “butterfly effect” in history, where small actions or events can lead to significant outcomes.
- Students appreciate the interconnectedness of historical events.

Analyzing Cause-and-Effect Relationships in Historical Events

- Students identify causes and effects of specific historical events to describe their interconnectedness.
- Students apply cause-and-effect analysis to specific historical events.