

## Skills and Strategies

- Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. (History.1)
  - ✓ I can identify primary and secondary sources and use them to analyze events.
  - ✓ I can identify possible biases in these sources and understand how they shape the recorded history.
- Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. (Geography.13)
  - ✓ I can use maps to understand geography's impact on human settlement, warfare, economy and culture.
- Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole. (Geography.16)
  - ✓ I can identify cultural biases, stereotypes, and prejudices in history.
  - ✓ I can identify and explain their impact on laws and society (and therefore people).
  - ✓ I can identify how these biases impact the recorded history of the events these people participated in.
- Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences. (Economics.22)
  - ✓ I can identify the causes and effects of major historical developments that had long ranging effects. (Settlement at Jamestown, the Stamp Act, the Louisiana Purchase, the Indian Removal Act, the end of Reconstruction, etc.)
- Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. (7.History.1)
- The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues. (7.Government.16)
  - ✓ I can view a variety of historical events from multiple perspectives, including differences in gender, race, religion and culture.
- Students should understand the concept of "time" not simply as the measurement of years or time periods, but as a continuum of significant events of the past. Students can achieve this through the study of people, issues, events, systems, cultures, societies and environments through time. (IB.B)
- Students should understand the concept of "place and space" (how place/space is categorized, and the significance of place/space in humanities disciplines). (IB.B)
- Students should understand how change necessitates an examination of the forces that shape the world. It may be viewed as positive or negative based on people's perceptions. The concept of "change" addresses both the processes and results of change—natural and artificial, intentional and unintentional. (IB.B)
- Students should understand the concept of systems (everything is connected to a system or systems, systems provide structure and order to both natural and artificial domains). (IB.B)
- Students should understand the concept of "global awareness" (engage students in a broader global context and encourage understanding of, and respect for, other societies and cultures, emphasize the need to understand one's own culture in order to understand others' cultures). (IB.B)

- Students should be able to demonstrate technical, analytical, decision-making, and investigative skills. (IB.C)
- Students should be comfortable using a variety of formats to organize and present their work (including oral presentations, essays, reports, expositions) and using a variety of media and technologies. They should understand that every presentation is unique and hence shows their new perspective. (IB.D)

### **Pre-Requisites for this Course**

- Types of government
- Understanding and evaluating multiple perspectives
- Timeline skills
- Evaluating cause and effect
- World Geography in relationship to the Americas
- Geography of North America
- Understanding Migration of people

### **Unit 1: Three Worlds Meet**

- North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons. (History.2)
  - ✓ I can explain why Europeans colonized the Americas.
  - ✓ I can explain key differences between Spanish, French, and English colonies.
  - ✓ I can identify interactions between Native Americans and Europeans; including cultural exchanges and conflicts.
  - ✓ I can explain how contact between different cultures spreads different belief systems.
- The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of millions of Africans to the American colonies. Their knowledge and traditions contributed to the development of those colonies and the United States. (History.4)
  - ✓ I can explain and analyze interactions between enslaved Africans and Europeans.
  - ✓ I can explain how contact between different cultures spreads different belief systems.
- European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization. (7.History.10)
  - ✓ I can explain how European countries benefited from the colonization of the Americas (mercantilism).

- The Columbian exchange (i.e., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today. (7.History.11)
  - ✓ I can explain the importance of the Columbian Exchange on the societies of both Europe and the Americas.
  - ✓ I can give examples of items on the Columbian Exchange.

## Unit 2: The English Colonies

- North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons. (History.2)
  - ✓ I can explain why Europeans colonized the Americas.
  - ✓ I can identify interactions between Native Americans and Europeans; including cultural exchanges and conflicts.
  - ✓ I can explain how contact between different cultures spreads different belief systems.
- Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers. (History.3)
  - ✓ I can explain the major conflicts between England, France, and Native American groups.
  - ✓ I can identify how the French and Indian War changed society and politics in North America.
- The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of millions of Africans to the American colonies. Their knowledge and traditions contributed to the development of those colonies and the United States. (History.4)
  - ✓ I can explain how mercantilism led to increased global trading during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  - ✓ I can explain how the triangular trade network impacted the growth of slavery and the economy of the British Colonies.
  - ✓ I can identify the role of both religion and economic gain in the settlement of English America.
- The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences. (Geography.14)
  - ✓ I can explain the causes of the major conflicts between England, France, and Native American groups.

- ✓ I can explain the impact of the expanding English settlement on Native Peoples and the environment.
- The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States. (Geography.15)
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of the expanding English settlement on Native Peoples and the environment.
- The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies. (7.History.9)
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of the slave trade and enslaved Africans on Native American and European Settlers in the British Colonies.

### Unit 3: Creating a Nation

- The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. (History.5)
  - ✓ I can identify and explain the causes of the American Revolution.
  - ✓ I can identify and explain the political effects of the American Revolution in America.
- The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States. (Geography.15)
  - ✓ I can explain how the need for western settlement caused friction between the colonies and Great Britain.
- Americans began to develop a common national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals. (Geography.17)
  - ✓ I can explain how the unification of diverse colonial groups led to an independent Congress and political independence.
- Participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals. (Government.18)
  - ✓ I can identify and explain the causes of the American Revolution.
  - ✓ I can identify the major historical figures responsible for the Independence Movement.
  - ✓ I can explain the significant events that led to the declaration of Independence.

- Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. (Government.19)
  - ✓ I can explain how both the British and American groups used media and social influence to spread information and opinions about the war effort.
- Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers. (Economics.23)
  - ✓ I can explain how the British government's strengthening of tax and trade laws and regulations led to conflict among the colonists.

#### Unit 4: We the People

- The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people. (History.6)
  - ✓ I can explain how the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Northwest Ordinance provide for the protection of rights and the long-term future of a growing democracy.
- Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution. (History.7)
  - ✓ I can identify the challenges facing the U.S. after the Revolutionary War.
  - ✓ I can explain how these problems made the new Constitution necessary.
  - ✓ I can identify how the US Government was revised during the Constitutional Convention to best meet the needs of the new republic.
- The U.S. Constitution established a federal system of government, a representative democracy and a framework with separation of powers and checks and balances. (Government.20)
  - ✓ I can identify how the US Government was revised during the Constitutional Convention to best meet the needs of the new republic.
- The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government. (Government.21)
  - ✓ I can explain how the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Northwest Ordinance provide for the protection of rights and the long-term future of a growing democracy

- Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were a radical departure from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments. (7.Government.17)
  - ✓ I can explain how our Founding Fathers used Greek and Roman forms of government to guide the construction of our democratic republic.

### Unit 5: The Early Republic

- Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion. (History.8)
  - ✓ I can explain how Washington's presidency established the foundation of future presidencies and the power of the Federal Government.
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of the creation of political parties on politics, especially regarding the Election of 1800.
  - ✓ I can identify key people in the creation of the new government's political foundation, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Alexander Hamilton.
  - ✓ I can explain how the War of 1812 strengthened the political power and social unity of the United States.
- The United States added to its territory through treaties, purchases and conquests. (History.9)
  - ✓ I can describe the Louisiana Purchase.
  - ✓ I can explain the Lewis and Clark Expedition and its impact on Americans and Native Americans.
- Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. (History.11)
  - ✓ I can explain how Washington's presidency established the foundation of future presidencies and the power of the Federal Government.
- Americans began to develop a common national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals. (Geography.17)
  - ✓ I can explain how the War of 1812 strengthened the political power and social unity of the United States.
  - ✓ I can explain how the westward movement of settlers from all over created a society with a unified identity in the newly settled regions.

- Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers. (Economics.23)
  - ✓ I can explain how the Jefferson's Trade Embargo of 1807 impacted the U.S. economy and international relations.

### Unit 6: A Changing Nation

- The United States added to its territory through treaties, purchases and conquests. (History.9)
  - ✓ I can identify territory that U.S. acquired from 1803-1860.
  - ✓ I can identify the reasons that the U.S. expanded in territory.
  - ✓ I can define Manifest Destiny.
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of these acquisitions on the Native Americans and the people of the United States.
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of these acquisitions on politics and our economy.
- Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians. (History.10)
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of its expansion on the Native Americans, Mexican Americans, and the people of the United States.
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of these acquisitions on politics and our economy.
- Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. (History.11)
  - ✓ I can explain sectionalism.
  - ✓ I can explain the attempts to make political compromises between Northern and Southern factions within the constraints of the Constitution.
- The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences. (Geography.14)
  - ✓ I can identify territory that U.S. acquired from 1803-1860.
  - ✓ I can identify the reasons that the U.S. expanded in territory.
  - ✓ I can explain the effects of westward expansion on the environment (including animals) and Native Peoples.
  - ✓ I can define Manifest Destiny.



- The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States. (Geography.15)
  - ✓ I can identify territory that U.S. acquired from 1803-1860.
  - ✓ I can identify the reasons that the U.S. expanded in territory.
  - ✓ I can define Manifest Destiny.
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of 19<sup>th</sup> century immigration on westward expansion.
- Americans began to develop a common national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals. (Geography.17)
- Participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals. (Government.18)
  - ✓ I can identify the social movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and their leaders. (Abolitionism, Social Reform, Education Reform, Suffragist Movement)
  - ✓ I can explain the significance of those movements.
- Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. (Government.19)
  - ✓ I can explain how these movements used news media, books, and public speaking to promote their causes.
- The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work. (Economics.24)
  - ✓ I can explain the rise of the Industrial Revolution in the United States.
  - ✓ I can identify reasons why the Industrial Revolution flourished in some regions of the U.S. and not in others.
  - ✓ I can explain how the Industrial Revolution changed society, the economy, trade

### **Unit 7: A Nation Divided and Rebuilt**

- Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. (History.11)
  - ✓ I can identify issues left unsolved by the Constitutional Convention eventually led to the Civil War.
  - ✓ I can identify events that led to the Civil War.
  - ✓ I can identify sectional issues that led to the Civil War, including economic, social, and political.



- ✓ I can explain the conflict over states' rights vs. federalism.
- The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences. (History.12)
  - ✓ I can identify ways in which the Union attempted to rebuild the South after the Civil War.
  - ✓ I can explain the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments to the Constitution.
  - ✓ I can explain the ways in which the Civil War as a whole strengthened the power of the United States federal government.
- Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers. (Economics.23)
  - ✓ I can explain how the cotton trade dependency impacted both political and economic issues for the Confederacy during the Civil War.
  - ✓ I can explain how the argument over foreign tariffs caused political and sectional division in the United States before the Civil War.
- The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work. (Economics.24)
  - ✓ I can explain how the Industrial Revolution changed society, the economy, trade, and warfare.
  - ✓ I can identify how the Industrial Revolution helped the North in the Civil War.

### **Standards not Addressed**

- The effective management of one's personal finances includes using basic banking services (e.g., savings accounts and checking accounts) and credit. (Economics.25)