



GREAT NECK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"Where Discovery Leads to Greatness"

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Curriculum Profile: Social Studies 7

<u>Department</u>	Social Studies	
<u>Course Name</u>	Social Studies 7: History of the United States and New York State I	
<u>Course Length</u>	1 Year	
<u>High School Credits</u>	N/A	
<u>Description</u>	Social Studies 7 traces the North American human experience from the pre-Columbian arrival of tribes, through colonization, independence, civil war and reunification. Political, social, and economic themes are developed across centuries, and related to the geography of the nation and state. This course builds upon skills, concepts and content introduced in grade six social studies, such as analysis of enduring issues through primary source documents.	
<u>Target/eligible students</u>	All 7 grade students	
<u>State Learning Standards Link(s)</u>	New York State K-8 Social Studies Framework -Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies -Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies -Standards for Speaking and Listening -Vertical Articulation and Progression of Social Studies Practices Grades 5-9 -Gathering, Interpreting, and Using Evidence -Chronological Reasoning -Comparison and Contextualization -Geographic Reasoning -Economics and Economic Systems -Civic Participation, -Unifying Themes Aligned to Key Ideas/Standards and Themes*	p. 59 p. 59 p. 61 p. 62 p. 89 p. 89 p. 89 p. 90 p. 90 p. 90 p. 91
<u>Primary texts and materials</u>	Students may be engaged in reading some of the following titles: <i>Jefferson's Sons</i> , <i>Susanna's Midnight Ride</i> , <i>The Arrival</i> , <i>Sophia's War</i> , <i>Woods Runner</i> , <i>Chains</i> , Discovery Education Techbook	
<u>Scope/Sequence</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards/ Themes 	Key Ideas, Terms, and Concepts are examined within an "Enduring Issues" framework. Enduring Issues include but are not limited to: Conflict (war, competition, armed struggle, resistance, invasions, threats to balance of power), Human Rights Violations; Scarcity; Power; Security; Population Growth; Human Impact on Environment; Impact of Environment on Humans; Tensions Between Traditional Culture and Modernization; Impact of: Trade, Cultural Diffusion, Technology, Industrialization, Urbanization, Nationalism, Imperialism, Colonization, Empire Building, Decolonization, Migration, Globalization, Cooperation/Mutual Problem Solving; Equity Issues/Lack of Access



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<u>Unit 1: Native Americans/Indigenous Peoples</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 2 • ID MOV, GEO 	The physical environment and natural resources of North America influenced the development of the first human settlements and the culture of Native Americans. Native American societies varied across North America.	p. 92
<u>Unit 2: Colonial Developments</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 2, 3, 4 • MOV, GEO, ECI, TECH, EXCH 	European exploration of the New World resulted in various interactions with Native Americans and in colonization. The American colonies were established for a variety of reasons and developed differently based on economic, social, and	p. 92
		geographic factors. Colonial America had a variety of social structures under which not all people were treated equally.	
<u>Unit 3: American Independence</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 4, 5 • TCC, GOV, ECO 	Growing tensions over political power and economic issues sparked a movement for independence from Great Britain. New York played a critical role in the course and outcome of the American Revolution.	p. 93
<u>Unit 4: Historical Developments of the Constitution</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 5 • GOV, CIV 	The newly independent states faced political and economic struggles under the Articles of Confederation. These challenges resulted in a Constitutional Convention, a debate over ratification, and the eventual adoption of the Bill of Rights.	p. 94
<u>Unit 5: The Constitution in Practice</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 5 • TCC, GOV, CIV 	The United States Constitution serves as the foundation of the United States government and outlines the rights of citizens. The Constitution is considered a living document that can respond to political and social changes. The New York State Constitution also has been changed over time.	p. 95
<u>Unit 6: Westward Expansion</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 3 • ID, MOV, TCC, GEO 	Driven by political and economic motives, the United States expanded its physical boundaries to the Pacific Ocean between 1800 and 1860. This settlement displaced Native Americans as the frontier was pushed westward.	p. 96
<u>Unit 7: Reform Movements</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 5 • SCO, CIV, GOV 	Social, political, and economic inequalities sparked various reform movements and resistance efforts. Influenced by the Second Great Awakening, New York State played a key role in major reform efforts.	p. 96
<u>Unit 8: A Nation Divided</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, 3, 4 • TCC, GEO, GOV, ECO 	Westward expansion, the industrialization of the North, and the increase of slavery in the South contributed to the growth of sectionalism. Constitutional conflicts between advocates of states' rights and supporters of federal power increased tensions in the nation; attempts to compromise ultimately failed to keep the nation together, leading to the Civil War.	p. 97



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<u>Additional Notes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics are covered with one of two approaches: chronological or thematic/chronological.• Units on Reconstruction and Changing Society may be covered as part of the seventh or eighth grade social studies curriculum.
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