Title: 8th Grade American History I

Unit:	History and Historians
Big Ideas:	Historical context is needed to comprehend time and space. Historical interpretation involves an analysis of cause and result. Perspective helps to define the attributes of historical comprehension.

Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Unit Essential Questions:	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/ Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Learning about the past and its different contexts shaped by social, cultural, and political influences prepares one for participation as active, critical citizens in a democratic society. **Historical literacy requires a focus on time and space, and an understanding of the historical context of events and actions.** **Historical comprehension involves evidence-based discussion and explanation, an analysis of sources including multiple points of view, and an ability to read critically to recognize fact from conjecture**	CC.8.5.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J CC.8.6.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I 8.1.8.A,B,C 8.3.8.A,B,C,D	Evidence, History, Historian, Interpret, Chronology, Contemporary, Provenance, Primary Source, Secondary Source, Oral History, Artifact, Sourcing, Close Reading, Corroboration, Contextualization	How is it possible for different people to interpret an event differently? Why is time and space important to the study of history? What role do multiple causations play in describing a historic event? What role does analysis have in historical construction? What is history?	Students can: -Demonstrate how historians use the following tools: corroboration, sourcing, contextualization, and corroboration. -Compare and contrast historical events, such as the Boston Massacre, using multiple points of view from primary and secondary sources. -Determine the validity and reliability of various sources.	"Lunchroom Fight" Scenario Snapshot Autobiography Evaluating Sources Make Your Case Boston Massacre Play	Laptops Reading assignments Web Based Resources Teacher Worksheets Textbook Maps Nearpod Presentations Note handouts	Teacher observations Tests of various question methods, i.e. matching, fill-ins, multiple choice, essays, true/false, identifications, charts, maps, timelines Quizzes – see above Student notebooks Oral review Self-assessment Class discussions Writing assignments using rubric Projects using rubrics Smart board/Nearpod/Canvas quizzes Kahoot/Blooket for student and teacher analysis of comprehension levels

and evidence from assertion. **Historical causation involves motives, reasons, and consequences that result in events and actions. Some consequences may be impacted by forces of the irrational or the accidental.** **Historical skills (organizing information chronologically, explaining historical issues, locating sources and investigating materials, synthesizing and evaluating evidence, and developing arguments and interpretations based on evidence) are used by an analytical thinker to create a historical construction.** **Theory of Developing History: What is history?; Tools of a historian – timelines, artifacts, documents, interpretation; Methods of historians** **13 days**							

Unit:	**The New Nation**
Big Ideas:	The history of the Commonwealth continues to influence Pennsylvanians today, and has impacted the United States and the rest of the world. The history of the United States continues to influence its citizens, and has impacted the rest of the world. World history continues to influence Pennsylvanians, citizens of the United States, and individuals throughout the world today. Historical context is needed to comprehend time and space. Historical interpretation involves an analysis of cause and result. Perspective helps to define the attributes of historical comprehension. Americans created a national government that respected both the independence of the states and the rights of the individuals. Our national constitution is a "living document." The institutions and practices of government created during the Revolution and revised between 1787 and 1815 created the foundation of the American political system.

Concept & Pacing	**Pa Core Standard**	**Key Vocabulary**	**Unit Essential Questions:**	**Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)**	**Mini-Lessons/ Activities**	**Instructional Materials**	**Assessments**
United States history can offer an individual judicious understanding about one's self in the dimensions of time and space. **Biography is a historical construct used to reveal positive and/or negative influences an individual can have on the United States society.** **Textual evidence, material artifacts, the built environment, and historic sites are central to understanding United States history.** **Long-term continuities and discontinuities in the structures of**	CC.8.5.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I CC.8.6.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I 8.1.8.A,B,C 8.3.8.A,B,C,D	Shays's Rebellion, Northwest Territory, Articles of Confederation, Confederation Congress, Land Ordinance of 1785, Northwest Ordinance, republic, ratification, levy, arsenal, Constitutional Convention, Founders, James Madison, Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, executive branch, judicial branch, legislative branch, checks and balances, Antifederalists, federalism, Federalists, The Federalist papers, Bill of Rights, majority rule, amendment, individual rights, checks and balances, republicanism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, elastic clause, bill, reserved powers, law, pocket veto, override, shared powers, impeachment, judicial review, delegated powers, concurrent powers, cabinet, inaugurate,	What does it mean to be a United States citizen, and what is your role in the history of the world? How can the story of another American, past or present, influence your life? What document or artifact best summarizes the United States and why? How does continuity and change within the United States history influence your community today? How has social disagreement and collaboration been beneficial to American society? How is it possible for different people to	Students can: --Explain why the states joined together to form a new government. -Describe the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. -Evaluate the challenges delegates faced at the Convention. -Describe how Americans created a national government that respected both the independence of the states and the rights of individuals. -Describe how Americans created a national	Video Lectures Shays' Rebellion "How the Delegates May Have Felt" Simulation/Game Influences on Delegates Online Activity Slavery and the Constitution Federalists vs. Antifederalists Ratifying the Constitution Seven Principles of the Constitution Branches of Government Bill of Rights Learning Stations	The Constitution of the United States Washington's Farewell Address Reading assignments Videos/recordings Web Based Resources Teacher Worksheets Reading/Study Guides Textbook Maps Nearpod/PowerPoint/Smart board Presentations Note handouts Primary Sources (Modified and Non-Modified)	Teacher observations Tests of various question methods, i.e. matching, fill-ins, multiple choice, essays, true/false, identifications, charts, maps, timelines Quizzes – see above Student notebooks Self-assessment Oral review Class discussions Writing assignments Projects Smart board/Nearpod/Canvas quizzes Kahoot/Blooket for student and teacher analysis of comprehension levels

United States culture provide vital contributions to contemporary issues. **Conflict and cooperation among social groups, organizations, and nation-states are critical to comprehending the American society.** **Confederation to Constitution** **Launching a New Republic** **40 days**		Battle of Fallen Timbers, Treaty of Greenville, Whiskey Rebellion, French Revolution, Jay's Treaty, Pinckney's Treaty, cede, John Adams, XYZ Affair, Alien and Sedition Acts, states' rights, nullification, Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, foreign policy, political party, aliens, sedition	interpret an event differently? Why is time and space important to the study of history? What role do multiple causations play in describing a historic event? What role does analysis have in historical construction? How did Americans create a national government that respected both the independence of the states and the rights of the individuals? How has our 200+ year old constitution remained a "living document"? What political traditions and tensions first appeared in the early years of the new republic?	government that respected both the independence of the states and the rights of individuals. -Analyze the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution. -Analyze how our 200+ year old constitution remained a "living document"? -Categorize the political traditions and tensions that first appeared in the early years of the new republic.	First Amendment Rights in Current Events Hamilton v. Jefferson House-Senate-President Bill to Law simulation Differentiated Option: Congressional Hearing		

Unit:	**Expansion and Reform**
Big Ideas:	The history of the Commonwealth continues to influence Pennsylvanians today, and has impacted the United States and the rest of the world. The history of the United States continues to influence its citizens, and has impacted the rest of the world. World history continues to influence Pennsylvanians, citizens of the United States, and individuals throughout the world today. Historical context is needed to comprehend time and space. Historical interpretation involves an analysis of cause and result. Perspective helps to define the attributes of historical comprehension. The United States territorial expansion between 1801 and 1861 affected relations with external powers and Native Americans. The industrial revolution, increasing immigration, the rapid expansion of slavery, and the westward movement changed the lives of Americans and led toward regional tensions.

Concept & Pacing	Pa Core Standard	Key Vocabulary	Unit Essential Questions:	Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)	Mini-Lessons/ Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
United States history can offer an individual judicious understanding about one's self in the dimensions of time and space. **Biography is a historical construct used to reveal positive and/or negative influences an individual can have on the United States society.** **Textual evidence, material artifacts, the built environment, and historic sites are central to understanding United States history.** **Long-term continuities and discontinuities in**	CC.8.5.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I CC.8.6.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I 8.1.8.A,B,C 8.3.8.A,B,C,D	Thomas Jefferson, Judiciary Act of 1801, John Marshall, judicial review, radical, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Sacagawea, Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark expedition, Zebulon Pike, corps, Embargo Act of 1807, Tecumseh, war hawk, Oliver Hazard Perry, tribute, impressment, coercion, Industrial Revolution, Samuel Slater, factory system, Lowell mills, Robert Fulton, Peter Cooper, Samuel F. B. Morse, threshing machine, mechanical reaper, cotton gin, Eli Whitney, Nat Turner, spirituals, Henry Clay, American System, James Monroe, Erie Canal, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, nationalism, protective tariff, sectionalism, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Jacksonian democracy, spoils system, Tariff of	What does it mean to be a United States citizen, and what is your role in the history of the world? How can the story of another American, past or present, influence your life? What document or artifact best summarizes the United States and why? How does continuity and change within the United States history influence your community today? How has social disagreement and collaboration been beneficial to American society? How is it possible for different people to	Students can -Determine how the events of the Jefferson Era strengthened the nation. -Correlate how the forces and events affected national unity and growth from 1800-1844. -Summarize the impact Andrew Jackson's presidency had on the nation. -Reflect on how westward expansion transformed the nation. -Connect how immigration and social reform changed the	The Hamilton and Burr Duel Marbury vs. Madison Louisiana Purchase Surviving the Trail with Lewis and Clark War of 1812 The Star-Spangled Banner Project African-American Spirituals Nat Turner: Hero or Madman? Building the Erie Canal Local History-Coal & Canals Indian Removal	Making Peace: Tips on Conflict Management Raw Cotton Reading assignments Video clips Web Based Resources Teacher Worksheets Textbook Maps Nearpod/PowerPoint/Smart board Presentations Note handouts Primary Sources (Modified and Non-Modified)	Teacher observations Tests of various question methods, i.e. matching, fill-ins, multiple choice, essays, true/false, identifications, charts, maps, timelines Quizzes – see above Student notebooks Self-assessment Oral review Class discussions Writing assignments Projects Smart board/Nearpod/Canvas quizzes Kahoot/Blooket for student and teacher analysis of comprehension

the structures of United States culture provide vital contributions to contemporary issues. **Conflict and cooperation among social groups, organizations, and nation-states are critical to comprehending the American society.** **The Jefferson Era** **National and Regional Growth** **The Age of Jackson** **Manifest Destiny** **A New Spirit of Change** **73 days**		Abominations, John C. Calhoun, doctrine of nullification, secede, Sequoya, Indian Removal Act, Indian Territory, Trail of Tears, Osceola, assimilate, Martin Van Buren, Panic of 1837, depression, Whig Party, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, inflation, Jedediah Smith, mountain men, Jim Beckwourth, Santa Fe Trail, Oregon Trail, Mormon, Brigham Young, land speculators, converts, Stephen F. Austin, Tejanos, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Sam Houston, Juan Seguin, Battle of the Alamo, Lone Star Republic, Tejas, annex, James K. Polk, manifest destiny, Zachary Taylor, Bear Flag Revolt, Treaty of Huadalupe Hidalgo, Mexican cession, forty-niner, Californios, Mariano Vallejo, James Marshall, California gold rush, migration, "push" factor, "pull" factor, Know-Nothing Party, emigrant, immigration, steerage, famine, prejudice, nativist, Second Great Awakening, temperance movement, Shaker, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, labor union, strike, abolition, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Seneca Falls Convention, suffrage	interpret the same event differently? Why is time and space important to the study of history? What role do multiple causations play in describing a historic event? What role does analysis have in historical construction? How did the events of the Jefferson Era strengthen the nation? What forces and events affected national unity and growth? What impact did Andrew Jackson's presidency have on the nation? How did westward expansion transform the nation? How did immigration and social reform change the nation in the mid-1800s?	nation in the mid-1800s.	Manifest Destiny Texas Independence Gold Rush Irish Immigrants Underground Railroad Roles and Women's Rights Convention The Doctress		

Unit:	**Civil War and Reconstruction**
Big Ideas:	The history of the Commonwealth continues to influence Pennsylvanians today, and has impacted the United States and the rest of the world. The history of the United States continues to influence its citizens, and has impacted the rest of the world. World history continues to influence Pennsylvanians, citizens of the United States, and individuals throughout the world today. Historical context is needed to comprehend time and space. Historical interpretation involves an analysis of cause and result. Perspective helps to define the attributes of historical comprehension. The North and South differed in politics and ideologies which led to the Civil War. The course and character of the Civil War affected the American people. Reconstruction plans were controversial and included successes and failures in the South, North, and West.

Concept & Pacing	**Pa Core Standard**	**Key Vocabulary**	**Unit Essential Questions:**	**Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)**	**Mini-Lessons/ Activities**	**Instructional Materials**	**Assessments**
United States history can offer an individual a judicious understanding about one's self in the dimensions of time and space. **Biography is a historical construct used to reveal positive and/or negative influences an individual can have on the United States society.** **Textual evidence, material artifacts, the built environment, and historic sites are central to understanding United States history.** **Long-term continuities and discontinuities in**	CC.8.5.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J CC.8.6.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I 8.1.8.A,B,C 8.3.8.A,B,C,D	Wilmot Proviso, Free-Soil Party, Stephen A. Douglas, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act, Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Kansas-Nebraska Act, bickering, Republican Party, John C. Fremont, James Buchanan, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Roger B. Taney, Abraham Lincoln, Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis, platform, secede, Fort Sumter, Confederacy, Robert E. Lee, border states, Anaconda Plan, First Battle of Bull Run, Thomas J. Jackson, uprising, populous, the Monitor, the Merrimack, enlist, George McClellan, Ulysses S. Grant, Battle of Shiloh, Battle of Antietam, plunder, Emancipation Proclamation, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, emancipate, Commander-In-Chief, Battle of Gettysburg, Siege of Vicksburg,	What does it mean to be a United States citizen, and what is your role in the history of the world? How can the story of another American, past or present, influence your life? What document or artifact best summarizes the United States and why? How does continuity and change within the United States history influence your community today? How has social disagreement and collaboration been beneficial to American society? How is it possible for different people to	Students can: -Sequence the issues and events that shattered the nation's unity and led to civil war. -Describe the events, leaders, and strategies that shaped the early years of the Civil War. -Explain the ways the Civil War changed the nation. -Reflect and respond on how the deeply divided nation moved forward after the Civil War.	John Brown: Misguided Fanatic? Emancipation Proclamation: Did Lincoln Free the Slaves or did the Slaves Free themselves? Abraham Lincoln Radical Reconstruction Sharecropping	Reading assignments Video clips Web Based Resources Teacher Worksheets Textbook Maps Nearpod/PowerPoint/Smart board Presentations Note handouts Reading/Study Guides Primary Sources (Modified and Non-Modified)	Teacher observations Tests of various question methods, i.e. matching, fill-ins, multiple choice, essays, true/false, identifications, charts, maps, timelines Quizzes – see above Student notebooks Self-assessment Oral review Class discussions Writing assignments Projects Smart board/Nearpod/Canvas quizzes Kahoot/Blooket for student and teacher analysis of comprehension

the structures of United States culture provide vital contributions to contemporary issues. **Conflict and cooperation among social groups, organizations, and nation-states are critical to comprehending American society.** **The Nation Breaking Apart** **The Civil War Begins** **The Tide of War Turns** **Reconstruction** **21 days**		Sherman's March to the Sea, Appomattox Court House, Ford's Theatre, John Wilkes Booth, Thirteenth Amendment, ratify, Reconstruction, Freedmen's Bureau, black codes, Fourteenth Amendment, amnesty, civil rights, freedmen's school, sharecropping, Ku Klux Klan, Fifteenth Amendment	interpret an event differently? Why is time and space important to the study of history? What role do multiple causations play in describing a historic event? What role does analysis have in historical construction? What issues and events shattered the nation's unity and led to Civil War? What events, leaders, and strategies shaped the early years of war? In what ways did the Civil War transform the nation? How did a deeply divided nation move forward after the Civil War?				

Unit:	**The Development of the Industrial United States**
Big Ideas	The history of the Commonwealth continues to influence Pennsylvanians today, and has impacted the United States and the rest of the world. The history of the United States continues to influence its citizens, and has impacted the rest of the world. World history continues to influence Pennsylvanians, citizens of the United States, and individuals throughout the world today. Historical context is needed to comprehend time and space. Historical interpretation involves an analysis of cause and result. Perspective helps to define the attributes of historical comprehension. There were various perspectives on federal Indian policy and westward expansion.

Concept & Pacing	**Pa Core Standard**	**Key Vocabulary**	**Unit Essential Questions:**	**Competencies (skills, knowledge, abilities)**	**Mini-Lessons/ Activities**	**Instructional Materials**	**Assessments**
United States history can offer an individual judicious understanding about one's self in the dimensions of time and space. **Biography is a historical construct used to reveal positive and/or negative influences an individual can have on the United States society.** **Textual evidence, material artifacts, the built environment, and historic sites**	CC.8.5.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J CC.8.6.6-8.A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I 8.1.8.A,B,C 8.3.8.A,B,C,D	Transcontinental railroad Great Plains Frontier Sand Creek Massacre Sitting Bull George A. Custer Battle of the Little Big Horn Dawes Act Wounded Knee Massacre Captains of Industry Robber Baron Gilded Age	What does it mean to be a United States citizen, and what is your role in the history of the world? How can the story of another American, past or present, influence your life? What document or artifact best summarizes the United States and why? How does continuity and change within the United States history influence your community today? How has social disagreement and	Students can: -Summarize how the nation changed as a result of westward movement after the Civil War. -Compile and debate the new problems and opportunities that developed as America became an industrial power.	Railroads Transform a Nation Miners, Ranchers, and Cowhands	Reading assignments Videos clips Web Based Resources Teacher Worksheets Textbook Maps Nearpod/PowerPoint/Smart board Presentations Note handouts Primary Sources (Modified and Non-Modified)	Teacher observations Tests of various question methods, i.e. matching, fill-ins, multiple choice, essays, true/false, identifications, charts, maps, timelines Quizzes – see above Student notebooks Self-assessment Oral review Class discussions Writing assignments Projects Smart board/Nearpod/Canvas quizzes Kahoot/Blooket for student and teacher analysis of comprehension

are central to understanding United States history. **Long-term continuities and discontinuities in the structures of United States culture provide vital contributions to contemporary issues.** **Conflict and cooperation among social groups, organizations, and nation-states are critical to comprehending American society.** **Growth in the West** **33 days**			collaboration been beneficial to American society? How is it possible for different people to interpret an event differently? Why is time and space important to the study of history? What role do multiple causations play in describing a historic event? What role does analysis have in historical construction? How did the nation change as a result of westward movement after the Civil War? What new problems and opportunities developed as America became an industrial power?				