

American Studies: What it Means to Be an American During Times of Rebuilding, Unification, and Expansion

Stage 1 Desired Results		
ESTABLISHED GOALS: <u>Competencies:</u> - Students will demonstrate the ability to analyze historical evidence in order to evaluate the influence and impact of perspective. - Students will demonstrate the ability to evaluate causal relationships in order to analyze change and continuity over time. - Students will demonstrate the ability to analyze arguments, recognizing unstated assumptions and the effects of logical fallacies and rhetoric, in order to evaluate their effectiveness. - Students will demonstrate the ability to narrate a story by building a particular tone and outcome in order to develop real or imagined experiences. - Students will demonstrate the ability to defend an opinion using the most relevant evidence in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases in order to persuade others. - Students will demonstrate the ability to speak purposefully and effectively by strategically making decisions about content, language use, and discourse style. <u>Content Standards:</u> - RL.11-12.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain. - RL.11-12.2 Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text. - RL.11-12.3 Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed). - RL.11-12.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.) - RL.11-12.6 Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).	<i>Transfer</i>	
	<i>Students will be able to independently use their learning to act responsibility based upon their understanding of how conflict influences change within a society.</i>	
	<i>Meaning</i>	
	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS <i>Students will understand that...</i> - history is interpretive; and people construct different accounts of the same event, which are shaped by their perspectives—their ideas, attitudes, and beliefs. - no historical event or development occurs in a vacuum; each one has prior conditions and causes, and each one has consequences. - principles such as equality, freedom, liberty, respect for individual rights, and deliberation apply to both official institutions and informal interactions among citizens. - social structure and culture work in tandem to shape societies, but are not completely rigid. - major social and historical events can be a force in socializing entire generational groups. - effective readers use a variety of strategies to make sense of key ideas and details presented in a text. - analyzing texts for structure, purpose, and viewpoint allows a reader to gain insight and strengthen understanding. - to gain keener insight into the integration of knowledge and ideas, effective readers analyze and evaluate content, reasoning, and claims in diverse formats. - producing clear ideas as a writer involves selecting appropriate style and structure for an audience and is strengthened through revision and technology - writing should be purposefully focused, detailed,	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS <i>Does the idea of freedom vary amongst individuals and groups of people?</i> <i>Why do cultures clash?</i>

• RL.11-12.9 Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics. • RI.11-12.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain. • RI.11-12.2 Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text. • RI.11-12.3 Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text. • RI.11-12.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10). • RI.11-12.6 Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text. • RI.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem. • RI.11-12.8 Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses). • RI.11-12.9 Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features. • W.11-12.1 Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. • W.11-12.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. • W.11-12.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. • W.11-12.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. • W.11-12.6 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information. • SL.11-12.1 Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11-12 topics, texts, and issues,	organized, and sequenced in a way that clearly communicates the ideas to the reader.	
Acquisition		
	<i>Students will know...</i> • that Realism is a movement that encompasses life after the Civil War and up to the turn of the century. • that the poetry and prose in this era reflected uniquely American themes. • that the notion of the independent, self-made man originated in this literary era. • that the pursuit of economic opportunity led settlers to push westward, forcing confrontation with established Native American cultures. • the negative impact of westward expansion on the Native Americans such as competition for land, loss of the Buffalo and forced migration. • about the American Cowboy and the cattle industry in the mid-1800's. • the government's role in promoting the settlement of the Great Plains (subsidizing railroad construction, providing free land and sponsoring agricultural research). • the struggles faced by the settlers on the Great Plains. • that farmers banded together to address their economic problems, giving rise to the Populist movement. • that industry boomed as natural resources, creative ideas, new social philosophies, and growing markets fuel technological development (light bulb, telephone, linotype), providing more jobs and choices. • that discrimination and segregation became more firmly entrenched in daily life (ie: the creation of the Jim Crow Laws and an increase in the number of lynchings). • <u>of</u> the following key players, places, events, and/or ideas: ○ Reconstruction, Freedmen, Radical Republicans, Abraham Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth, Andrew Johnson, Thaddeus Stevens, Freedman's Bureau, Benjamin Wade, Black	<i>Students will be skilled at...</i> • selecting textual evidence based on evaluation of its strength, completeness, and relevance to the analysis of a literary text. • using a critical lens (e.g., philosophical, biographical) or secondary sources to interpret a literary text and draw conclusions about the text's meaning and/or significance. • analyzing how themes develop and how multiple themes interact. • objectively summarizing how themes interact and build on one another in a complex literary text. • analyzing development of characters as revealed through different means such as the use of narration, dialogue, archetypes, and character foils, and analyze the impact of the author's choices about characters such as how to introduce or develop them. • analyzing characters' depth and contribution to the narrative, and evaluate whether the characters' portrayal affects the quality of a literary work. • analyzing how the author's plot choices give insight to the meaning, theme, or message of the text. • analyzing the impact of the author's choices about setting (e.g., how does the setting enable, focus, enhance or restrict the possibilities of the narrative?) • applying appropriate strategies with sophistication and independence including a broad array of context clues such as conjunctive and subordinate clauses, a variety of general or specialized reference material, and knowledge of etymology to determine, clarify, or gain greater understanding of the correct usage and nuances in meanings of general academic words and phrases in grade-appropriate literary texts. • evaluating the cumulative connotative impact of a word or phrase on meaning and tone over the course of a literary text. • analyzing how the author develops the narrator's or

building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. • SL.11-12.2 Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.SL.11-12.3 Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used. • SL.11-12.3 Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used. • SL.11-12.4 Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks. • SL.11-12.5 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. • SL.11-12.6 Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. • RL.11-12.10 By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. • RI.11-12.10 By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. • W.11-12.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences. • L.11-12.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. • L.11-12.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. • L.11-12.3 Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. • L.11-12.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11-12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. • L.11-12.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. • L.11-12.6 Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	Codes, Ulysses S. Grant, Mark Twain, John Greenleaf Whittier, Homesteaders, Populism, Manifest Destiny, Homestead Act, Battle of Wounded Knee, Transcontinental Railroad, Sitting Bull, George Custer, Battle of Wounded Knee, William McKinley, William Jennings Bryan, Battle of Little Big Horn, Chief Joseph, Chief Black Hawk, <u>vocabulary:</u> impeachment, free verse, dialect, vernacular, abolitionist, regionalism, Naturalism, reservation, realism, cultural discontinuity, liminality, assimilation	character's point of view, and explain how the author's viewpoint differs from the narrator's or speaker's (e.g., unreliable narrator, irony) • comparing and contrasting the ideas or themes in literary texts (e.g., foundational works of American literature to the cultural, political, intellectual, and social influences of their time, and analyze how social factors of the historical period affect works of fiction. • selecting textual evidence based on evaluation of its strength, completeness, and relevance to the analysis of an informational text, noting where the text leaves matters uncertain. • drawing conclusions about the meaning and significance of an informational text based on analysis and evaluation of evidence from the text or from secondary sources to support conclusions. • summarizing a complex informational text objectively and accurately, making clear the relationships between key details and central ideas. • analyzing summaries of grade-level or higher informational texts to determine the main ideas and identify relevant details (e.g., analyze an abstract to determine if an article will be useful). • analyzing the development of multiple central ideas in an informational text. • explaining and interpret the thesis or central idea of a complex informational or technical text and how it is supported and developed. • analyzing a complex set of ideas or sequence of events to explain relationships including how ideas, individuals, or events interact and develop (e.g., contributing factors, degrees of influence). • applying appropriate strategies with sophistication and independence including a broad array of context clues such as conjunctive and subordinate clauses, a variety of general or specialized reference material, and knowledge of etymology to determine, clarify or gain greater understanding of the correct usage and nuances in meaning of general academic and content-area-specific words and phrases in grade appropriate informational texts. • evaluating the cumulative connotative impact of a
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• His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts. • His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. • His.3.9-12. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context. • His.4.9-12. Analyze complex and interacting factors that influenced the perspectives of people during different historical eras. • His.5.9-12. Analyze how historical contexts shaped and continue to shape people's perspectives. • His.6.9-12. Analyze the ways in which the perspectives of those writing history shaped the history that they produced. • His.7.9-12. Explain how the perspectives of people in the present shape interpretations of the past. • His.8.9-12. Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent perspectives of people at the time. • His.9.9-12. Analyze the relationship between historical sources and the secondary interpretations made from them. • His.10.9-12. Detect possible limitations in various kinds of historical evidence and differing secondary interpretations. • His.11.9-12. Critique the usefulness of historical sources for a specific historical inquiry based on their maker, date, place of origin, intended audience, and purpose. • His.12.9-12. Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to pursue further inquiry and investigate additional sources. • His.13.9-12. Critique the appropriateness of the historical sources used in a secondary interpretation. • His.14.9-12. Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past. • His.15.9-12. Distinguish between long-term causes and triggering events in developing a historical argument. • His.16.9-12. Integrate evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations into a reasoned argument about the past. • His.17.9-12. Critique the central arguments in secondary works of history on related topics in multiple media in terms of their historical accuracy. • Civ.3.9-12. Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements on the maintenance of national and international order. • Civ.4.9-12. Explain how the U.S. Constitution establishes a system of government that has powers, responsibilities, and limits that have changed over time and that are still contested. • Civ.13.9-12. Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences. • Geo.10.9-12. Evaluate how changes in the environmental and cultural characteristics of a place or region influence spatial patterns of trade and land use.		word or phrase on the meaning and tone over the course of an informational text. • analyzing an author's use of language including how an author uses and refines the meaning of key terms over the course of an informational text (e.g., faction in Federalist No. 10). • analyzing how the author's style, tone, diction, and rhetorical devices further or detract from the author's purpose or viewpoint. • analyzing how the author uses language to achieve aesthetic and rhetorical effects (e.g., an appeal to pathos through a particular image). • analyzing an author's values, beliefs, and assumptions (e.g., philosophical, political), which may be directly stated or implied. • analyzing the use of persuasive techniques and rhetorical devices, evaluate how they might affect the reader, and recognize when techniques are misused. • analyzing and critique how the author's use of language, organizational structures, techniques, and rhetorical devices further or detract from the author's purpose or viewpoint. • analyzing and evaluate supported and unsupported opinions, assertions, and inferences in a text, understanding that assertions or claims are not considered facts even if based on evidence. • delineating and evaluate an argument's validity, impact, logic, evidence, completeness, response to counterarguments, and general appeal, citing evidence from the text. • analyzing and evaluating multiple sources of information presented in different formats and apply findings toward answering discipline-specific questions and solving problems. • analyzing different forms of argument such as argument by analogy, causation, authority, emotion and logic. • analyzing use of logical fallacies (e.g., appeals to pity or common opinion, personal attack, doublespeak, false dichotomy, false causality, red herring, straw man, false assumption, caricature, loaded terms, leading questions, overgeneralization, bandwagon effect, non sequitur, circular logic, hasty
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		generalization) in arguments, persuasive material, and formal and informal debates; analyze their effects on the text and reader; and explain why fallacies are not valid forms of reasoning. • analyzing the author's values, beliefs, and assumptions (e.g., philosophical, political), which may be directly stated or implied in an argument. • analyzing the similarities and differences in style (e.g., formal, informal, conversational, scholarly, journalistic, poetic) and purpose (e.g., to convince, to rebut, to entertain, to critique, to inform) or informational texts, and analyze their treatment of themes and use of rhetorical devices. • writing arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. • writing narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. • producing clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. • developing and strengthening writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. • using technology to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information. • evaluating the context in which historical events occurred. • analyzing change and continuity over time. • analyzing cause and effect relationships. • analyzing the factors that influence the changing perspectives of people throughout time. • analyzing the influence of context on perspective. • analyzing the influence of perspective on the historical record. • explaining how present perspectives influence interpretations of history. • analyzing the limitations and usefulness of historical
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		sources • analyzing the relationship between primary and secondary sources. • evaluating the limitations of primary and secondary sources.
<i>Content Area Literacy Standards</i>		<i>21st Century Skills</i>
<i>not applicable</i>		• <i>solve problems</i> • <i>communicate clearly</i> • <i>interact effectively with others</i>

Stage 2 - Evidence

<i>Evaluative Criteria</i>	<i>Assessment Evidence</i>
	PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
	OTHER EVIDENCE:

Stage 3 – Learning Plan

Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction

<i>Language Arts Integration</i>	<i>Mathematics Integration</i>
1.OA.1 Use	1.OA.1 Use
<i>Technology Integration</i>	<i>District Materials</i>
1.OA.1 Use	