

Pascack Valley Regional High School District

Pascack Hills High School, Montvale, New Jersey

Pascack Valley High School, Hillsdale, New Jersey

Course Name: Advanced Placement United States History I

Born on: August, 2020
Current Revision: July, 2026
Board Approval: 8/24/2026

AP UNITED STATES HISTORY I: Course Overview:

This course is for capable, self-motivated students who wish to stimulate their intellectual curiosity and who are considering taking the Advanced Placement Exam in US History. The subject matter is like the traditional USI History course – including a study of American history from the pre-colonial period to America’s emergence as a world power in the 1890s. Over the two year curriculum in AP US History, students investigate significant events, individuals, developments, and processes in nine historical periods from approximately 1491 to the present. Students develop and use the same skills and methods employed by historians: analyzing primary and secondary sources; developing historical arguments; making historical connections; and utilizing reasoning about comparison, causation, and continuity and change. The course also provides eight themes that students explore throughout the course in order to make connections among historical developments in different times and places: American and national identity; work, exchange, and technology; geography and the environment; migration and settlement; politics and power; America in the world; American and regional culture; and social structures. At the end of the AP curriculum, students will have the opportunity to take the Advanced Placement exam and qualify for college credits. Learning methods will include summer reading assignments, extensive writing, exploration and analysis of primary source and secondary source documents, historiography, and skill development for the Advanced Placement style test questions (Stimulus Based Questions, Short Answer Questions, Long Essay Questions, and Document Based Questions). This course satisfies the NJ graduation requirement for one of the two years of American History.

Student Outcomes:

Helping students develop and effectively use a wide variety of skills is a central purpose of social studies. These skills are central to one’s learning throughout life. A command of these tools will be of assistance to students in understanding their society and in becoming productive members of the American community. Students will be able to:

- Determine the credibility and value of information, while also considering context, point of view, and multiple perspectives
- Collaboratively evaluate possible solutions to problems and conflicts that arise in an interconnected world
- Critically analyze information, make ethical judgements, and responsibly address controversial issues
- Communicate through rational, persuasive written and oral arguments about controversial issues
- Make informed and reasoned decisions and accept responsibility for the consequences of their actions and/or inactions
- Take actions that result in a more equitable society
- Analyze sources of prejudice and discrimination and propose solutions to eliminate them
- Based on analysis and evaluation of historical evidence, make supportable inferences and draw appropriate conclusions
- Evaluate evidence from primary and secondary sources
- Compare and contrast points of view from multiple authors or sources
- Recognize cause and effect
- Develop and practice debating skills
- Analyze differences in historical interpretation
- Continue to develop research skills using electronic sources, such as scholarly articles from online databases
- Analyze commonly accepted historical arguments and explain how an argument has been constructed from historical evidence
- Prepare in a timed period, a valid essay based on a set of given documents
- Analyze and evaluate historical patterns of continuity and change over time
- Identify, analyze and synthesize information on maps, globes, photos, timelines, etc.
- Understand and explain geographic settings of historical and current events

- Evaluate the influence of geography upon history and culture
- Analyze cartoons as a means of expressing viewpoints
- Identify and understand what constitutes differences and duration of various historical periods

Interdisciplinary Connections

Teachers will combine, integrate and infuse disciplines as needed. ELA reading, writing, speaking and listening assignments are infused throughout the curriculum to develop basic reading and comprehension skills. Other suggestions for interdisciplinary connections:

- Career Transition
- Mathematics and Business can be combined with economic units
- Science can be combined with discussion of climate change
- Art, music and literature will be called upon to supplement what is learned in history and develop cross curricular development
- The teacher will collaborate with the library media specialist on research units

Accommodations and Modifications: Each unit has examples of possible accommodations/modifications. Charts of accommodations/ modifications are found at the end of the document.

Amistad/Holocaust/LGBTQ+/Climate Change/AAPI/DEI Connections**Amistad Connection:**

In US History 1, the story of slavery is a main component of the history of this period beginning with the early exploration and settlement of the Americas by Europeans, the enslavement first of Native American and later Africans. As the English colonies are settled, the course covers the transition from Indentured Servitude to Chattel Slavery. Slavery is covered through the colonial period and later into the Revolution where we study how the war and its aftermath affect the institution. Post Revolution traces the increased reliance on slave labor due to the growth of the cotton industry and the cotton gin, the growing divisions between North and South, abolitionism and ultimately the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Holocaust Connections:

AP United States History I addresses bias, prejudice, bigotry, dehumanization, forced removal, genocide, resistance, and civic responsibility through evidence-based historical inquiry. Students examine the treatment of Native peoples, slavery, antisemitism in nineteenth-century America, and other examples of state-supported discrimination as foundations for understanding how exclusion can escalate. A comparative source-analysis lesson connects these patterns to the Holocaust by examining propaganda, discriminatory laws, denial of rights, bystander behavior, resistance, and the responsibility of individuals and governments to confront persecution. Sustained instruction on the Holocaust during World War II continues in the district's AP United States History II sequence.

LGBT/Disabilities:

Curriculum shall include instruction on the political, economic, and social contributions of persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people, in an appropriate place as part of the district's implementation of the New Jersey Student Learning Standards. The contributions of people whom we may now identify as LGBTQ+ and persons with disabilities are integral and central to how we conceptualize our national history. In the beginning of the US I curriculum, the concept of Two Spirit people can be examined to learn how Native American society understood gender and sexuality. European colonization led to fundamental social changes that created a new set of social classifications. Sexual and gender deviance and disability was then used to deny certain people full rights as citizens. Puritan sodomy laws were a legal device regulating all sexuality. The Enlightenment and the ideologies of the American Revolution contradicted this persecution and the contribution of individuals whom we may now identify as LGBTQ+ and disability communities should be examined during this time period. The expansion of the nation West also brought changes, such as women sometimes experiencing a release from enforced gender restrictions they faced in the East, and 19th century San Francisco allowed same sex dancing and entertainment featuring cross dressing, and many writings of the

transcendentalists included comment on gender and sexual identity. The fight for women's suffrage and the Civil War also brought changes in definitions of masculinity and gender roles. However, the moral reform movements of the 19th century attempted to continue persecution of people in these communities. The industrialization of the nation led to movement to cities and different groups began creating their own spaces in these cities. However, the eugenics movement and sterilization produced a model that would limit the lives of LGBTQ+ and persons with disabilities and rendered them medically inferior, legally unequal, morally suspect, socially outcast, with no right to reproduce.

Climate Change:

The climate change connection in US 1 will explore the environmental impacts of colonization and westward expansion on the environment, ecosystems, indigenous peoples, trade and settlers. This can be examined during each unit and on a summative level at the end of the course. In US I, the natural world - plants, animals, climate, weather, solid and water has immensely shaped the American past and impacted its future. To understand the impact of the environment and what led to the Industrial Revolution that created and contributed to climate change, students in USI must first understand North America's original Native American inhabitants. Native people carried a complex dialogue with the natural environment and experienced it on many different levels - moral, spiritual, and practical - while exploiting the seasonal diversity of different locations through agriculture and hunting and gathering and producing ecological security in the process without concern on the maximization of production. They certainly left their mark on the landscape and students should analyze that colonizers did not encounter a "wilderness". European colonization of the Americas brought ecological tumult as colonizers transformed the Native landscape to meet their agricultural and economic needs and, in the process, brought disease, hunger, and unrest. The reliance on an agricultural economy led to the commodification of land and brought nature into the world of exchange such as the value of water, trees, and animal life. The industrialization of the United States led to the rise of consumerism and under this new economic order, production and consumption were much less related, for example, the near extinction of the buffalo population in the 19th century. At the end of the course, students can examine the environmental impact of the factory system as it contributes to modern-day climate change and policy. The commodification of the natural world and its impact on all groups of people in the United States should be a lens through which US I students examine the evolution of policy that leads to the modern-day issue of climate change.

Asian-American & Pacific Islanders:

The AAPI experience in AP United States History I begins with early Asian and Pacific Islander presence in North America, including Filipino arrivals at Morro Bay in 1587 and the development of later communities. The course examines Chinese migration to the American West, labor on the transcontinental railroad, community formation, contributions to the economy and culture, and the discrimination that produced exclusion and segregation. Instruction includes the Chinese Exclusion Act, United States v. Wong Kim Ark, and other state and national developments affecting Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Students evaluate the contributions, history, and heritage of AAPI communities and connect these experiences to broader questions of immigration, citizenship, civil rights, national identity, and the AP themes of migration and settlement, politics and power, and American identity.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI):

Diversity is the presence of differences that may include race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, socioeconomic status, language, (dis)ability, age, religious commitment, and/or political perspective. Populations that have been, and remain, underrepresented among practitioners in the field and marginalized in the broader society. For example: Unit I - American Indians in Colonial America, Unit III - Women and the Constitution, and Unit IX - Chinese Immigrants during the Industrial Era. Equity is promoting justice, impartiality and fairness within the procedures, processes, and distribution of resources by institutions or systems. Inclusion is an outcome to ensure those that are diverse feel and/or are welcomed. To that end, this can be achieved through consideration of diverse histories, experiences and perspectives that promote the dignity and respect of all individuals. This can be seen through the lenses of the Amistad Commission, Holocaust Connections, LGBT/Disabilities, and AAPI, as well as other underrepresented groups in our nation's history. These resources and experiences are listed throughout this curriculum.

Two-Year Advanced Placement United States History Sequence: AP United States History I and AP United States History II collectively provide the district's two-year sequence in United States history and cover the College Board AP United States History framework from 1491 to the present. AP United States History I addresses periods 1-6 through industrialization at the end of the nineteenth century; AP United States History II continues the sequence through contemporary America and preparation for the AP examination.

NJSLS Social Studies Practices

Practice	Coursewide Evidence
1. Developing Questions and Planning Inquiry	Compelling and supporting questions are developed through essential questions, research tasks, and DBQ inquiry.
2. Gathering and Evaluating Sources	Students evaluate credibility, context, perspective, relevance, and corroboration in primary and secondary sources.
3. Seeking Diverse Perspectives	Students compare the experiences and interpretations of Indigenous peoples, African Americans, women, immigrants, AAPI communities, LGBTQ+ persons, people with disabilities, and other groups.
4. Developing Claims and Using Evidence	Students construct claims supported by accurate evidence and historical reasoning.
5. Presenting Arguments and Explanations	Students communicate conclusions through essays, DBQs, debates, presentations, simulations, and research products.
6. Engaging in Civil Discourse and Critiquing Conclusions	Students discuss controversial issues respectfully, evaluate competing claims, and revise conclusions in light of evidence.
7. Taking Informed Action	Students apply historical understanding to civic questions, public-policy issues, commemorations, and proposed actions.

Standard 6.3 Evidence

Standard	Application	Evidence
6.3.12.CivicsPD.1	Constitutional Convention, Bill of Rights, voting, participation, and public-policy deliberation	Units III, VII, and IX
6.3.12.CivicsHR.1	Human rights, slavery, abolition, Civil War, Reconstruction, Native American policy, and civil-rights protections	Units VI-VIII
6.3.12.GeoGI.1	Geographic consequences of colonization, expansion, migration, resource use, and settlement	Units I, V, and VIII
6.3.12.EconGE.1	Economic systems, inequality, labor, industrialization, and the relationship between government and the economy	Units V and IX
6.3.12.HistorySE.1	Historical evidence used to evaluate systemic injustice and the long-term consequences of policy decisions	Units VI-IX
6.3.12.HistoryCA.1 / 6.3.12.HistoryCA.2	Causal analysis and informed civic action based on historical evidence	Units III, VI, VII, and IX

Assessment System

Formative assessments include primary- and secondary-source analysis, stimulus-based multiple-choice practice, short-answer questions, thesis and contextualization exercises, maps, political cartoons, discussions, homework, quizzes, and checks for understanding. Summative assessments include AP-style unit examinations, document-based questions, long-essay questions, short-answer questions, research products, debates, simulations, and presentations. Three district common benchmark assessments are administered each year using DBQ Project-based tasks aligned to the NJSLS Social Studies Practices and historical-thinking skills. AP-style practice assessments are additionally used to measure College Board disciplinary practices and reasoning processes. Alternate assessments allow students to demonstrate the same standards and historical reasoning skills through approved written, oral, visual, performance-based, or technology-supported products, consistent with IEPs and 504 plans.

Materials, Accommodations, and Interdisciplinary Evidence

Each unit identifies core and supplemental materials, including primary sources, secondary sources, maps, charts, images, audiovisual resources, databases, and grade-appropriate historical texts. Unit-level and appendix-based accommodations address students with IEPs, students with 504 plans, multilingual learners, students not yet at grade-level proficiency, at-risk students, and gifted and talented students. Interdisciplinary connections include ELA, mathematics, science, visual and performing arts, business, technology, career readiness, and library-media research.

6.1 U.S. History: America in the World. All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions that reflect fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.

Time Frame:	Content/ Topic	Observable Proficiencies/ Skills	NJSLS	Performance Benchmarks/ Assessments	Suggested Materials Used
10 classes	Unit I - Colonial America (1607-1754) North American colonial societies adapted European governmental, economic, and cultural institutions and originated their own new ideas to meet their needs in the New World. Essential Questions: Did British North America develop into three separate societies or a single society with many distinct regional differences? To what degree was colonial America loyal to England, and how did their complex relationship evolve over time? Where and why did unfree labor develop in colonial America? How did the English colonists' cultural attitudes lead to the subjugation of native and African peoples? Key ideas/ Concepts: Jamestown/tobacco/other cash crops Origins of slavery The New England colonies Native American Encounters Middle Colonies Southern Colonies	Contextualizing Explain the context for European encounters in the Americas from 1491 to 1607. Native American Societies Before European Contact Explain how and why various native populations in the period before European contact interacted with the natural environment in North America. European Exploration in the Americas Explain the causes of exploration and conquest of the New World by various European nations. Columbian Exchange, Spanish Exploration, and Conquest Explain the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effect on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492. Labor, Slavery, and Caste in the Spanish Colonial System Explain how the growth of the Spanish Empire in North America shaped the development of social and economic structures over time. Cultural Interactions Between Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans Explain how and why European and Native American perspectives of others developed and changed in the period.	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsPI.1.a 6.1.12.CivicsPD.1.a 6.1.12.EconGE.1.a 6.1.12.GeoGI.1.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.1.a CR,LL,KS: 9.1.12.EG.3 ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): W.AW.9-10.1, W.IW.9-10.2, W.WP.9-10.4, W.SE.9-10.6 Interdisciplinary Connections: Visual Arts: Colonial protest - understand how artists use specific imagery to communicate messages and elicit emotional responses Language Arts: Foundational Documents - analyze how writers use word choice and rhetorical devices to communicate ideas ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6	Homework assignments F Class activities F Quizzes F F - Essay or authentic assessment suggestions: <i>Colonial Conference</i> <i>Colonial travel ads/commercials</i> Unit Test F/S <i>List either formative (F) or summative (S) above</i> Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	Selection of primary sources: <i>An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States</i> By Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz <i>John Smith: History of Virginia</i> <u>Looking at Jamestown through the lens of the Powhatan Indians, the English, and Africans</u> <i>Richard Frethorne's Letter From An Indentured Servant</i> <i>Salem Witch Trial assorted documents</i> Colonial America map (blank) Colonies Graphic Organizer <i>Africans in America</i> DVD <i>An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States</i> by Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz Chapter One: Follow the Corn Chapter Two: Culture of Conquest Chapter Three: Cult of the Covenant Chapter Four: Bloody Footprints

	The role of religion in colonial life Self-government Class tensions and notable conflicts among settlers Mercantilism	European Colonization in North America Explain how and why various European colonies developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754. The Regions of British Colonies Explain how and why environment and other factors shaped the development and expansion of various British colonies that developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754. Transatlantic Trade Explain the causes and effects of transatlantic trade over time. Interactions Between American Indians and Europeans Explain how and why interactions between various European nationals and American Indians changed over time. Slavery in the British Colonies Explain the causes and effects of slavery in the various British colonial regions, as well as how enslaved people responded to slavery. Colonial Society and Culture Explain how and why the movement of a variety of people and ideas across the Atlantic contributed to the development of American culture over time, as well as how and why the different goals and interests of European leaders and colonists affected how they viewed themselves and their relationship with Britain. Comparisons Compare the effects of the development of colonial society	RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Science — 2026 NJSL-S HS-ESS3-1 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSL Evidence 6.3.12.GeoGL.1 9.4.12.TL.1		Why You Can't Teach United States History without American Indians Edited by Susan Sleeper-Smith, Juliana Barr, Jean M. O'Brien, Nancy Shoemaker, and Scott Manning Stevens Chapter 1: Borders and Borderlands Chapter 2: Encounter and Trade in the Early Atlantic World Chapter 3: Rethinking the "American Paradox": Bacon's Rebellion, Indians, and US History Survey <i>"All the Real Indians Died Off" and 20 Other Myths about Native Americans</i> Chapter 3: Myth 3 - Columbus Discovered America Chapter 4: Myth 4 - "Thanksgiving Proves Indians Welcomed the Pilgrims" <i>Rethinking Columbus: The Next 500 Years</i> Edited by Bill Bigelow and Bob Peterson Specifically chapters on the Tainos are useful <i>Our History is the Future</i> by Nick Estes Chapter 2: Origins <u>Filipino Arrival in Morro Bay 1587</u> Filipino Settlement, St. Malo, Louisiana Bayou,
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		in the various regions of North America.			1763 • Article • St. Malo Canassatego (Native American) and the colonial relationship Teaching Black History Year-Round Requires Rigorous Sight (Edutopia) Toward Responsibility: Social Studies Education that Respects and Affirms Indigenous Peoples and Nations (National Council for the Social Studies)
15 classes	Unit II- The American Revolution (1754-1783) The war for independence was the result of growing ideological, political, geographic, economic, and religious tensions resulting from Britain's centralization policies and practices. Essential Questions: To what degree did economics, politics, and culture play roles in the decision to rebel? To what extent were colonists united in their rebellion? How did the American Revolution help define American notions of rights and social justice?	The Seven Years' War What were the major causes and effects of the Seven Years' War? Taxation Without Representation How did changes in British policies toward the colonies lead them to rebellion? Philosophical Foundations of the American Revolution What were the new colonial views of the individual and government, and why did they emerge? The American Revolution What major factors resulted in the American success against the British? The Influence of Revolutionary Ideals How did the American Revolution affect society and the world?	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.a 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.b: 6.1.12.CivicsPD.2.a 6.1.12.CivicsPR.2.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.b 6.1.12.EconEM.2.a 6.1.12.EconEM.2.b 6.1.12.EconEM.2.c 6.1.12.HistoryCA.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.b 6.1.12.HistorySE.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.b 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.c 6.1.12.HistorySE.2.a: 6.1.12.HistoryCA.2.a: CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.CT.2	Homework assignments F Class activities F Quizzes S Essay or authentic assessment <i>Suggestion(s):</i> S <i>Revolution debate: to rebel or not to rebel?</i> F <i>Analyzing propaganda</i> F <i>Incident in Boston: Massacre or Not?</i> F <i>Timeline Activity</i> S <i>Research activity: At what point was the revolution unstoppable and/or inevitable?</i> S	Sources Selection of primary sources <i>Suggestions:</i> <i>Franklin's Join or Die Cartoon</i> <i>Paul Revere's Boston Tea Party cartoon</i> <i>Washington's War Letters</i> <i>The Declaration of Independence</i> <i>Abigail Adams's "Remember the Ladies" Letter</i> <i>Liberty!</i> DVD <i>John Adams</i> HBO DVD <i>An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States</i> by Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz <i>Chapter Five: The Birth of a Nation</i> The Revolution and Native Americans

	Why and to what extent did the colonists succeed? To what degree did the revolution embrace its own values? Key ideas/ Concepts: The French and Indian War Albany Plan Enlightenment Great Awakening The Causes of the War Key battles of the Revolutionary War and military strategy The Declaration of Independence The impact and results of the War		ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.CI.9-10.2, L.VL.9-10.3, RI.PP.9-10.5, RI.CT.9-10.8, W.AW.9-10.1, W.WP.9-10.4, W.SE.9-10.6 Interdisciplinary Connections: Visual Arts: Language Arts: Formulate a written argument citing evidence. Math: Explain how the Three-Fifths Compromise impacted congressional representation ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a	Unit Test S Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	Why You Can't Teach United States History without American Indians Edited by Susan Sleeper-Smith, Juliana Barr, Jean M. O'Brien, Nancy Shoemaker, and Scott Manning Stevens Chapter 4: Recentering Indian Women in the American Revolution <i>A People's History of the American Revolution: How Common People Shaped the Fight for Independence</i> by Ray Raphael Chapter 3: Women Chapter 5: Native Americans Chapter 6: African Americans "What to the Slave Is the Fourth of July?" Frederick Douglass Women in the American Revolution - Khan Academy Women During the Revolutionary War - American Battlefield Trust Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg Learner) Supporting Curricular Promotion and Intersectional Valuing of Women in History and Current Events (National Council for the Social Studies)
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			1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSLs Evidence 9.4.12.TL.1		Teaching Black History Year-Round Requires Rigorous Sight (Edutopia) Toward Responsibility: Social Studies Education that Respects and Affirms Indigenous Peoples and Nations (National Council for the Social Studies)
15 classes	Unit III- The Constitution (1783-1789) The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights were designed to provide a framework for the American system of government, while also protecting individual rights. Essential Question: Why did the Articles of Confederation fail to provide an adequate government for the new nation? Did the Constitution fulfill the promises of the American Revolution or betray them? How did the new Constitution allow for both flexibility and stability? Key ideas/ Concepts: The Articles of Confederation	The Articles of Confederation Explain how different forms of government developed and changed as a result of the Revolutionary Period. The Constitutional Convention and Debates Over Ratification Explain the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government. The Constitution Explain the continuities and changes in the structure and functions of the government with the ratification of the Constitution. Shaping a New Republic Explain how and why competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800 and explain how and why political ideas, institutions, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic.	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.a 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.b: 6.1.12.CivicsPD.2.a 6.1.12.CivicsPR.2.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.b 6.1.12.EconEM.2.a 6.1.12.EconEM.2.b 6.1.12.EconEM.2.c 6.1.12.HistoryCA.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.b 6.1.12.HistorySE.14.a 6.1.12.HistorySE.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.b 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.c 6.3.12.CivicsPD.1 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1 CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.CT.2	Homework assignments F Simulation: how a bill becomes a law F Shays' Rebellion dialogue activity F Constitutional Convention discussion F Class activities F Quizzes F F - Essay or authentic assessment <i>Suggestion(s): Electoral College Map Analysis</i> <i>F - Federalist/ Anti-Federalist activity/discussion</i> <i>F/S - Use of Bill of Rights today</i> Unit Test - S	Selection of primary sources <i>Suggestion(s): Washington, Abigail Adams, and Jefferson on Shays' Rebellion</i> <i>Shays' Rebellion: A Massachusetts Farmer's Account</i> <i>Selections from The Constitution</i> <i>Hamilton's speech on rights</i> <i>Federalist Papers quotes</i> <i>Anti-Federalist documents</i> The Constitutional Status of Women in 1787 - MB Norton (secondary source) Elizabeth Cady Stanton speech on women in the Constitution <i>Liberty!</i> DVD Checks and Balances Graphic Organizer Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg)

	The Constitutional Convention The Constitution	Developing an American Identity Explain the continuities and changes in American culture from 1754 to 1800. Skills: See Appendix B Differentiation for Diverse Learners/Accommodations Special Ed/504: • Re-teaching and review • Graphic organizers • Guided questions and note taking Multilingual Learners: • Provide student with essential vocabulary At Risk Students: • Provide an Outline for writing assessments Gifted and Talented: • Vary level of reading and primary source documents • Elevated vocabulary • Individual presentation • Provide choices of modes working • Federalist Papers primary source analysis • Contemporary case studies	ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.CI.9-10.2, L.VL.9-10.3, RI.PP.9-10.5, RI.CT.9-10.8, W.AW.9-10.1, W.SE.9-10.6, RI.AA.9-10.7 Interdisciplinary Connections: Language Arts: Formulate a written argument citing evidence. Math: Explain how the Three-Fifths Compromise impacted congressional representation ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a	Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	Learner) <u>Supporting Curricular Promotion and Intersectional Valuing of Women in History and Current Events</u> (National Council for the Social Studies) <u>Disability Pensions for Revolution Veterans</u> Revolutionary War Hero <u>Baron Von Steuben</u> <u>Contextualizing LGBT+ History within the Social Studies Curriculum</u> (National Council for the Social Studies) <u>Incorporating LGBTQIA+ Content in History Lessons</u> (Edutopia) <u>Queer America Podcast</u> (Learning for Justice)
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10 classes	Unit IV- The Early Republic (1789-1824) Debates about states' rights and federal power shaped the development of political institutions and practices of the new Republic. Essential Questions: To what degree did the first presidents maintain or stray from the spirit of the Revolution and/ or the Constitution? What were the problems of the new nation and to what degree were they solved by the first Presidents? In what ways did the early years of the republic divide the	● Contextualizing ● Explain the context in which the republic developed from 1800 to 1848. ● The Rise of Political Parties and the Era of Jefferson ● Explain the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic. ● Politics and Regional Interests ● Explain how different regional interests affected debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic. ● America on the World Stage ● Explain how and why American foreign policy developed over time. ● Market Revolution ● Explain the causes and effects of	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.a 6.1.12.CivicsPI.2.b: 6.1.12.CivicsPD.2.a 6.1.12.CivicsPR.2.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.2.b 6.1.12.EconEM.2.a 6.1.12.EconEM.2.b 6.1.12.EconEM.2.c 6.1.12.HistoryCA.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.2.b 6.1.12.HistorySE.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.c 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.b 6.1.12.HistoryUP.2.c 6.1.12.HistoryUP.3.a CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.CT.2 9.1.12.CFR.4	Homework assignments F Class activities F Quizzes F Expansionism map activities F Essay or authentic assessment <i>Suggestion(s):</i> <i>Rating the Early Presidents;</i> <i>Jefferson: Hero or Hypocrite?</i> S <i>Political party platform activities</i> F <i>Federalist/ Republican Debate</i> F	Sources Selection of primary sources <i>Suggestion(s):</i> <i>Washington's Farewell Address</i> <i>Quotes from Jefferson</i> <i>Madison's war message</i> <i>Quotes on the Missouri crisis</i> <i>Kentucky Resolutions</i> <i>Washington's speech on Whiskey Rebellion</i> <i>Jefferson inaugural address</i> <u>The Naturalization Act of 1790</u> <u>Resources for Immigration During the Revolutionary Period</u> <i>John Adams HBO DVD</i> Era of Good Feelings DBQ

	country? In what ways was the nation drawn together? How did institutions and ideas evolve during this formative time period, becoming truly and uniquely American? How did the War of 1812 play a role in creating a sense of American identity and unity? Was the War of 1812 a necessary and/or beneficial war for the United States? Key ideas/ Concepts: The Washington Administration The Rise of Political Parties Bill of Rights Alien and Sedition Acts American expansionism Sectionalism Nationalism The Adams Administration The Jefferson Administration The War of 1812 The Era of Good Feelings	the innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce over time. ● Effects of the Market Revolution on Society and Culture ● Explain how and why innovation in technology, agriculture, and commerce affected various segments of American society over time.	ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.CI.9-10.2, RI.IT.9-10.3, L.VL.9-10.3, RI.CT.9-10.8, W.WR.9-10.5, W.SE.9-10.6 Interdisciplinary Connections: Language Arts - Reading and Writing skills learned in the students' language arts classes are applied to various activities throughout the unit. Economics: Understand the concept of public debt and credit Math/Statistics: Analyze election results as a function of the Electoral College system ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6	<i>Debate: Whiskey Rebellion</i> F <i>War of 1812: Justified or Not?</i> F <i>Era of Good Feelings: Nationalism or Sectionalism?</i> S Unit Test S Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	<i>Never Caught: The Washingtons' Relentless Pursuit of Their Runaway Slave Ona Judge</i> by Erica Armstrong Dunbar <i>The Indian World of George Washington</i> by Colin G. Calloway <i>The Men Who Built America: Frontiersmen</i> DVD - Tecumseh <u>Indigenous People's Stories from the War of 1812 - National Park Services</u> <u>Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg Learner)</u> <u>Toward Responsibility: Social Studies Education that Respects and Affirms Indigenous Peoples and Nations (National Council for the Social Studies)</u>
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			Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSLs Evidence 6.3.12.GeoGI.1 9.4.12.TL.1		
15 classes	Unit V- Political, Economic, and Social Reform (1824-1850) During this period, the U.S. experienced rapid expansion and transformation of the American economy. The era was also characterized by regional tensions, social reforms, political compromises, and an expansion of democratic practices. Essential Questions: In what ways did the Jacksonian era shape modern politics, expand democracy, and promote social justice?	Expanding Democracy Explain the causes and effects of the expansion of participatory democracy from 1800 to 1848. Jackson and Federal Power Explain the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government from 1800 to 1848. The Development of an American Culture Explain how and why a new national culture developed from 1800 to 1848. The Second Great Awakening Explain the causes of the Second Great Awakening. An Age of Reform Explain how and why various reform movements developed	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsPI.3.a 6.1.12.CivicsPI.3.b 6.1.12.CivicsDP.3.a 6.1.12.CivicsDP.3.b 6.1.12.CivicsDP.3.c 6.1.12.EconET.3.a 6.1.12.EconGE.3.a 6.1.12.EconNE.3.a 6.1.12.EconNE.3.a 6.1.12.GeoSV.3.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.3.b 6.1.12.HistoryCA.3.a 6.1.12.HistoryCA.3.b 6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.a 6.1.12.HistorySE.14.a CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.CT.2 9.4.12.CT.2	Homework assignments F Class activities F Quizzes F Jackson DBQ S Essay or authentic assessment S <i>Suggestion(s):</i> <i>Election of 1824 map activity</i> <i>Debate: Was Andrew Jackson good for America?</i> <i>Redesign of the \$20 bill to reflect Jackson's role in this era</i> <i>SC- Amistad</i>	Selection of primary sources <i>Suggestion(s):</i> <i>Map of 1824 election</i> <i>King Andrew I cartoon</i> Selections from Frederick Douglass's Autobiography <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i> <i>South Carolina Exposition</i> <i>Jackson's speech to the Cherokee and their response</i> <i>Jackson's bank veto</i> SC Amistad <i>Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil, and the Presidency</i> PBS DVD <u>Newspaper publication from the African American perspective on Amistad</u>

How did Jackson change the role of the Presidency? How did U.S. expansion impact Native Americans and other groups? How did industrialization during this period create more opportunities for people? How did the excesses of the free market system lead to the exploitation of specific groups? To what extent did reformers achieve social justice during the antebellum period? What unique and pivotal role did religion play in all of these transformations? Key Ideas/ Concepts The Jacksonian Presidency The Rise of the Common Man The Nullification Crisis The Trail of Tears The Bank War The Panic of 1837 The Second Great Awakening The Temperance Movement Public Education Prison Reform Abolitionism Women's Rights	and expanded from 1800 to 1848. African Americans in the Early Republic Explain the continuities and changes in the experience of African Americans from 1800 to 1848. Southern Society in the Early Republic Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of the South from 1800 to 1848. Causation Explain the extent to which politics, economics, and foreign policy promoted the development of American identity from 1800 to 1848. Skills: See Appendix B Differentiation for Diverse Learners/Accommodations Special Ed/504: • Re-teaching and review • Graphic organizers • Guided questions and note taking Multilingual Learners: • Provide student with essential vocabulary At Risk Students: • Provide an Outline for writing assessments	ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.CI.9-10.2, L.VL.9-10.3, RI.PP.9-10.5, RI.CT.9-10.8, W.AW.9-10.1, W.SE.9-10.6, RI.AA.9-10.7 Interdisciplinary Connections: Language Arts- Opposing viewpoints on slavery analyzing opposing viewpoints using textual evidence. Economics- Relate use of natural resources to economic development ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Science — 2026 NJSLS-S	<i>Oral presentations on social reforms and technological development</i> Unit Test S Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	<u>Trail of Tears from the perspective of Cherokee people</u> <u>Family Stories from the Trail of Tears</u> (taken from the Indian-Pioneer History Collection, Grant Foreman, editor) <i>New York PBS DVD</i> (Erie Canal clip; immigration clip) <i>An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States</i> by Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz Chapter Six: The Last of the Mohicans and Andrew Jackson's White Republic Chapter Seven: Sea to Shining Sea <u>Seneca Falls Convention primary sources</u> Why You Can't Teach United States History without American Indians Edited by Susan Sleeper-Smith, Juliana Barr, Jean M. O'Brien, Nancy Shoemaker, and Scott Manning Stevens Chapter 6: The Doctrine of Discovery, Manifest Destiny, and American Indians Chapter 7: Indians and the California Gold Rush <i>A Wicked War: Polk, Clay, Lincoln and the 1846 Invasion of Mexico</i> by Amy S. Greenberg
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			HS-ESS3-1 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSLs Evidence 6.3.12.EconGE.1 6.3.12.GeoGI.1 9.4.12.TL.1		<i>Latino Americans PBS - Episode 1: Foreigners in their Own Land</i> What are America's natural resources? Why has the availability and need for natural resources changed over time? How has the availability of natural resources affected AAPI immigration, settlement, and/or employment? <u>Chinese Immigrants and the Gold Rush</u> <u>Library of Congress-Focus on Immigration</u> <u>National Park Service-Chinese Immigrants in California</u> <u>The Asian-American Education Project</u> <u>Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg Learner)</u> <u>Supporting Curricular Promotion and Intersectional Valuing of Women in History and Current Events</u> (National Council for the Social Studies) <u>Toward Responsibility: Social Studies Education that Respects and Affirms Indigenous Peoples and Nations</u> (National Council for the Social Studies)
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					Walt Whitman poetry The story of Louis Braille The Work of Dorothea Dix Contextualizing LGBT+ History within the Social Studies Curriculum (National Council for the Social Studies) Incorporating LGBTQIA+ Content in History Lessons (Edutopia) Queer America Podcast (Learning for Justice) Supporting Curricular Promotion and Intersectional Valuing of Women in History and Current Events (National Council for the Social Studies)
10 classes	Integrated Research Unit The primary purpose of the Integrated Research Project is to provide students with the opportunity to utilize and apply their accumulated research and 21 st century skills. The students will select or be assigned a specific CPI to investigate. Key Learning Items/Concepts: *See Appendix A and B for a detailed explanation	Proficiencies: Proficiencies vary by CPI, though all projects will require students to demonstrate 21 st century skills and content knowledge of 6.1. Skills: Conduct Research Construct an MLA Works Cited page Write a research summary Deliver a technology-based presentation	Social Studies: CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.CT.2 9.4.12.IML.1 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.3 9.4.12.IML.4 9.4.12.IML.7 9.4.12.IML.8	Comprehensive Research project and presentation S Research Written portion Presentation (tech) S Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	Project Sheet Student Generated Research

			ELA Connections (2023 NJSLs-ELA): W.WR.9-10.5, W.SE.9-10.6, W.WP.9-10.4, SL.PI.9-10.4, SL.UM.9-10.5 Interdisciplinary Connections: Additional NJSLs Evidence 9.4.12.TL.1 8.1.12.DA.5		
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10 classes	Unit VI – Sectionalism and the Civil War (1850-1865) Content Statements: The Civil War was caused by ideological, economic, and political differences about the future course of the nation. The war devastated the nation and posed great challenges for the future once it ended. The 1850s was a decade of tensions and westward expansion intensified the sectional debate over slavery, ultimately leading to the Civil War. Essential Questions: Was the Civil War fought to free the slaves or to prevent the break-up of the Union? How did the North and South fight the war in different ways? What advantages and disadvantages did both sides have? How did the ways they fought the war reflect social and economic differences? What was the personal experience of fighting the war like for soldiers on both sides? How did the institution of slavery affect the course of the war, and how did the war affect the institution of slavery?	The Idea of Manifest Destiny What were the causes and effects of westward expansion from 1844 to 1877? Manifest Destiny and the Mexican-American War What were the major causes and effects of the Mexican-American War? How did different views of the individual regions influence the federal government in the years after the Mexican-American War? Sectional Conflict: Regional Differences How did sectional variations related to slavery increase hostilities in the years leading up to the Civil War? Failure of Compromise What were the political causes of the Civil War? Election of 1860 and Secession What were the major consequences of Lincoln's election? Military Conflict in the Civil War Why and how was the Union able to emerge victorious during the Civil War? Government Policies During the Civil War How did Lincoln's governance during the Civil War influence American principles during the war? Skills: See Appendix B Differentiation for Diverse	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.a 6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.b 6.1.12.CivicsPR.4.a 6.1.12.EconET.4.a 6.1.12.GeoSV.4.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.4.a 6.1.12.EconNE.4.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.3.a 6.3.12.CivicsHR.1 6.1.12.HistoryUP.4.b 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.b CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.CT.2 9.1.12.CFR.4 ELA Connections (2023) NJSLS-ELA): W.AW.9-10.1, W.SE.9-10.6, RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.PP.9-10.5, RI.AA.9-10.7 Interdisciplinary Connections: Language Arts: Reading and Writing skills learned in the students' language arts classes are applied to various activities throughout the unit. African-American Arts and Culture: Examine music, food culture and folk arts of African Americans Arts and Social Reform Movements: Examine literature and popular music connected with social movements	Unit Test S Chart the levels of tensions of events leading to the Civil War from the Mexican American War to South Carolina's secession. Essay OR Authentic Assessment S Quizzes F HW assignments F Class Activities F Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	<u><i>When did they come?</i></u> Immigration from 1850-1861 Life in the Five Points The challenges of the Irish immigrants The Irish experience and immigration Selection of primary sources Suggestions: <i>Gettysburg Address</i> Ken Burns' <i>Civil War</i> documentary Maps (battles, etc.) <i>Glory</i> DVD Gilder Lehrman audio presentation "Battlelines:" soldiers' stories Dolly Lundt's journal, pages 20-35 Emancipation Proclamation Unchained Memories: Readings from the Slave Narratives Slave Narratives: a Folk History of Slavery in the United States From Interviews with Former Slaves, by Work Projects Administration
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	How did the original objective for The Civil War change over time for both sides? Key ideas/concepts: Abraham Lincoln Ft. Sumter Advantages/disadvantages of the North of South Mobilization of war Emancipation Proclamation Key battles War strategies Turning points of the war The conclusion of the war and the establishment of peace	Learners/Accommodations Special Ed/504: • Re-teaching and review • Graphic organizers • Guided questions and note taking Multilingual Learners: • Provide student with essential vocabulary At Risk Students: • Provide an Outline for writing assessments Gifted and Talented: • Vary level of reading and primary source documents • Elevated vocabulary • Individual presentation • Provide choices of modes working • DBQ - Compromise of 1850 • DBQ - What Caused the Civil War	Language Arts- Opposing viewpoints on slavery analyzing opposing viewpoints using textual evidence. Economics- Relate use of natural resources to economic development Science: Understand the development of medical technology during the Civil War ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Science — 2026 NJSLS-S HS-ESS3-1 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a		Sojourner Truth, “Ain’t I a Woman?” 1851 - Bill of Rights Institute <i>An Indigenous Peoples’ History of the United States</i> by Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz Chapter Eight: “Indian Country” Why You Can’t Teach United States History without American Indians Edited by Susan Sleeper-Smith, Juliana Barr, Jean M. O'Brien, Nancy Shoemaker, and Scott Manning Stevens Chapter 8: Why You Can’t Teach the History of US Slavery without American Indians Chapter 9: American Indians and the Civil War The Cherokee Nation statement of alliance with the confederacy Chinese-Americans in the Civil War Veterans Remember: Chinese-Americans in the Civil War Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg Learner) Teaching Black History Year-Round Requires Rigorous Sight (Edutopia)
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			Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSLS Evidence 6.3.12.HistorySE.1 9.4.12.TL.1		Toward Responsibility: Social Studies Education that Respects and Affirms Indigenous Peoples and Nations (National Council for the Social Studies)
5 classes	Unit VII – Reconstruction 1865-1877 Content Statement: Efforts to reunite the country through Reconstruction were contested, resisted, and had long-term consequences. Essential Question: Was Reconstruction a positive or negative era in American history? How did freedmen cope with the opportunities and disappointments of Reconstruction? In what ways did a failure of leadership hamper the success of Reconstruction? Key ideas/concepts: Andrew Johnson Freedman's Bureau Black Codes Civil Rights Bill 13 th Amendment 14 th Amendment 15 th Amendment	Reconstruction Explain the effects of government policy during Reconstruction on society from 1865 to 1877. Failure of Reconstruction Explain how and why Reconstruction resulted in continuity and change in regional and national understandings of what it meant to be American. Comparison Compare the relative significance of the effects of the Civil War on American values. Skills: See Appendix B Differentiation for Diverse Learners/Accommodations Special Ed/504: - Re-teaching and review - Graphic organizers - Guided questions and note taking	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.a 6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.b 6.1.12.EconNE.4.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.4.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.b 6.1.12.HistoryCA.4.c 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.a 6.1.12.HistorySE.14.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.4.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.4.b CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.CT.2 ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): W.AW.9-10.1, W.SE.9-10.6, RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.PP.9-10.5, RIAA.9-10.7, RI.CT.9-10.8 Interdisciplinary Connections: Language Arts: Write an argument	Unit Test S Essay OR Authentic Assessment S Quizzes F HW assignments F Class Activities: Reconstruction S role-playing activity Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	Sources Selection of primary sources <i>Suggestions:</i> <i>Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address</i> <i>Black Codes</i> <i>Thomas Nast's Johnson impeachment cartoons</i> Congressional testimony from KKK victims/ More testimonies <i>Reconstruction: The Second Civil War DVD</i> A&E "Time Machine" series: Sold Down the River <i>The Stony Road: Reconstruction, White Supremacy, and the Rise of Jim Crow</i> by Henry Louis Gates, Jr. <i>The Case for Reparations by Ta-Nehisi Coates The Atlantic -</i>

	Radical Republicans Reconstruction Act Voting restrictions Ku Klux Klan Jim Crow <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	Multilingual Learners: • Provide student with essential vocabulary At Risk Students: • Provide an Outline for writing assessments Gifted and Talented: • Vary level of reading and primary source documents • Elevated vocabulary • Individual presentation • Provide choices of modes working	ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSLs Evidence 6.3.12.CivicsHR.1 6.3.12.HistorySE.1 9.4.12.TL.1		https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2014/06/the-case-for-reparations/361631/ United States v. Wong Kim Ark (citizenship) National Park Service-Chinese Immigrants in the 1860s The Asian-American Education Project Excerpts from Hiram R. Revels speech, “On Readmission of Georgia to the Union” Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg Learner) Teaching Black History Year-Round Requires Rigorous Sight (Edutopia) The Invisible Struggles of the Civil War’s Veterans Disability History: Military and Disability The role of the 14th Amendment cited in civil rights cases for the LGBTQ+ cause
4 classes	Unit VIII - The West 1860-1900	Westward Expansion: Economic Development How did push and pull	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.b 6.1.12.CivicsDP.5.a	Unit Test S	Sources

	Content Statement: The Homestead Act, the availability of land and natural resources, and the development of the transcontinental railroad and waterways promoted the growth of the nationwide economy and the movement of populations. Governmental policies and the actions of groups and individuals sought to address discrimination against new immigrants, Native Americans, and African Americans. Essential Question: Who succeeded and who failed during the closing of the West? How could the U.S. have treated the Native Americans more humanely and still achieved its goals? Key concepts/ideas: Western expansion Federal Indian policies Conflict between settlers and natives over scarce resources	factors shape immigration to and migration within America, and how did the demographic change as a result of these moves shape the migrants, society, and the environment? Westward Expansion: Social and Cultural Development How did push and pull factors shape immigration to and migration within America, and how did the demographic change as a result of these moves shape the migrants, society, and the environment?	6.1.12.EconEM.5.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.4.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.5.a 6.1.12.HistoryCC.4.a 6.1.12.HistoryNM.5.a 6.1.12.HistoryNM.5.b 6.1.12.HistoryCC.5.a 6.1.12.HistorySE.14.a 6.3.12.CivicsHR.1 CR,LL,KS: 9.4.12.IML.6 ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.PP.9-10.5, RI.MF.9-10.6, RI.AA.9-10.7, RI.CT.9-10.8, W.AW.9-10.1, W.SE.9-10.6 Interdisciplinary Connections: Language Arts- Opposing viewpoints on slavery analyzing opposing viewpoints using textual evidence. Economics- Relate use of natural resources to economic development ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5	Essay OR Authentic Assessment: Should U.S. treatment of American Indians be considered genocide? S Quizzes F HW assignments F F - Class Activities: Map analysis of Western Expansion and resources S - Design a monument to commemorate the American Indian experience F - Farming Simulation (if time) Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	Selection of primary sources: Chief Joseph "I will fight no more forever" Video: Savagery and the American Indians (selections from Parts I & II) on youtube Farm Simulation Nystrom Atlas of American History (class set) <i>An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States</i> by Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz Chapter Eight: "Indian Country" Ted Talk about Timeline of Lakota History and the impact of US policy on the Pine Ridge Reservation Today: https://www.ted.com/talks/aron_huey_america_s_native_prisoners_of_war?language=en Why You Can't Teach United States History without American Indians Edited by Susan Sleeper-Smith, Juliana Barr, Jean M. O'Brien, Nancy Shoemaker, and Scott Manning Stevens Chapter 10: Indian Warfare in the West 1861 - 1890 Why You Can't Teach United States History without American
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			RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6 Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Science — 2026 NJSL-S HS-ESS3-1 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSL Evidence 6.3.12.GeoGL.1 9.4.12.TL.1		Indians Edited by Susan Sleeper-Smith, Juliana Barr, Jean M. O'Brien, Nancy Shoemaker, and Scott Manning Stevens <i>Chapter 8: Myth 8 - “The United States Did Not Have a Policy of Genocide”</i> <i>Chapter 11: Myth 11 - “The United States Gave Indians Their Reservations</i> <i>Our History is the Future</i> by Nick Estes Chapter 3: War National Park Service—Chinese Immigrants in the 1860s Chinese-Americans in the Civil War Veterans Remember: Chinese-Americans in the Civil War The Asian-American Education Project United States v. Wong Kim Ark UNICEF Child Labor Video: Bangladesh's Child Workers The Asian-American Education Project Chief Joseph Speech: “I am tired of fighting”
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					The Butchering at Wounded Knee Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg Learner) Teaching Black History Year-Round Requires Rigorous Sight (Edutopia) Toward Responsibility: Social Studies Education that Respects and Affirms Indigenous Peoples and Nations (National Council for the Social Studies) The life and culture of Two-Spirit Native, We-Wha Contextualizing LGBT+ History within the Social Studies Curriculum (National Council for the Social Studies) Incorporating LGBTQIA+ Content in History Lessons (Edutopia) Queer America Podcast (Learning for Justice)
9 classes	Unit IX – The Industrial Era 1870-1900 Content Statement: Technological developments and unregulated business practices revolutionized transportation, manufacturing, and consumption and changed the daily lives of Americans.	Technological Innovation In what way did the interplay between markets, private enterprise, labor, technology, and government policy shape the American economy and, in turn, how did economic activity shape society and government policy and drive technological innovations?	Social Studies: 6.1.12.CivicsDP.5.a 6.1.12.CivicsDP.5.a 6.1.12.CivicsDP.6.b 6.1.12.EconEM.5.a 6.1.12.GeoPP.5.a 6.1.12.GeoHE.5.a 6.1.12.EconEM.5.a 6.1.12.HistoryNM.5.b	Unit Test S Quizzes S HW assignments F Class Activities	Selection of primary sources <i>Suggestion(s):</i> <i>Howard Zinn, Chapter 11: “Robber Barons and Rebels”</i> <i>Big business methods – graphic organizer</i>

The Industrial Revolution and immigration had a powerful impact on labor relations, urbanization, the environment, and cultural values and created tensions between ethnic and social groups. Essential Question: How did the Industrial Era define the US as a modern nation, specifically with regards to the consequences of industrialization, immigration, and urbanization? As the U.S. economy changed, what steps did various groups take to secure their place in society? To what degree did the US government deal with these new problems effectively? Key learning items/concepts: Growth of big business Industrialization Labor unions/ labor strikes Immigration assimilation urbanization The Gilded Age Jim Crow W.E.B. Du Bois Booker T. Washington	The Rise of Industrial Capitalism In what way did the interplay between markets, private enterprise, labor, technology, and government policy shape the American economy and, in turn, how did economic activity shape society and government policy and drive technological innovations? Labor in the Gilded Age In what way did the interplay between markets, private enterprise, labor, technology, and government policy shape the American economy and, in turn, how did economic activity shape society and government policy and drive technological innovations? Differentiation for Diverse Learners/Accommodations Special Ed/504: - Re-teaching and review - Graphic organizers - Guided questions and note taking Multilingual Learners: - Provide student with essential vocabulary At Risk Students: - Provide an Outline for writing assessments Gifted and Talented: - Vary level of reading and primary source documents - Elevated vocabulary - Individual presentation	6.1.12.HistoryCC.5.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.5.a 6.1.12.HistoryCA.5.a CR,LL,KS: 9.1.12.CFR.6 9.1.12.EG.5: 9.1.12.CFR.1 ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): RI.MF.9-10.6, RI.CR.9-10.1, RI.PP.9-10.5, W.WP.9-10.4, RIAA.9-10.7, W.AW.9-10.1 Interdisciplinary Connections: Language Arts: (1) Write a 2-page argument regarding the legacy of the Captains of Industry/Robber Barons. (2) Deliver a presentation about the Progressive Era. Math: Analyze the number of immigrants coming into the United States in the late 19th/early 20th century. ELA RI.CR.9-10.1 RI.CI.9-10.2 RI.PP.9-10.5 RI.MF.9-10.6 RI.CT.9-10.8 W.AW.9-10.1 W.WR.9-10.5 W.SE.9-10.6	F Pullman Strike Debate & web post F Compare rich v. poor: DVD “America’s Castles” v. Jacob Riis photographs v. Lower East Side tenement museum F Google Maps immigration activity F Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	Read excerpts from the <i>Sherman Anti-Trust Act</i> “<i>Story of a Sweatshop Girl – Sadie Frowne</i>” <i>America’s Castles</i> <i>Jacob Riis – “How the Other Half Lives”</i> <i>Photographs of tenements (www.tenement.org)</i> <i>Ellis Island artifacts</i> http://www.kansasheritage.org/pullman/index.html Excerpts from Washington’s “Atlanta Compromise” and DuBois’ “On Booker T. Washington” Japanese in San Francisco Lesson Plan Chinese Exclusion Act 1882 PBS Asian in America Chinese Experience timeline Chinese Exclusion Act Document analysis Chinese Exclusion Act Thomas Nast Cartoons Chinese Immigration during the Exclusion Era book by Erica Lee (excerpts)
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		Provide choices of modes working Skills: See Appendix B	Mathematics MP.2 MP.3 MP.6 Science — 2026 NJSLS-S HS-ESS3-1 Art 1.2.12acc.Re7a 1.2.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Re7a 1.5.12acc.Re7b 1.5.12acc.Re8a 1.5.12prof.Cn11a Technology and 21st Century Themes & Skills 9.4.12.IML.2 9.4.12.IML.8 Computer Science 8.1.12.DA.5 Additional NJSLS Evidence 6.3.12.EconGE.1 6.3.12.HistorySE.1 6.3.12.CivicsPD.1 9.4.12.TL.1		Chinese Exclusion Act Lesson Plan When did Sikhs come to America? Along with the Bellingham Riots (anti-Sikh) Lesson Plan South Asian Muslim immigration video Angel Island Immigration Station 1910-1940 Angel Island video and lesson plan Tape v. Hurley (1885) - overturns segregation for Chinese in CA, but then leads to schools for “Mongolians” so as to not integrate schools. Issues in Social Studies: Unity and Diversity (Annenberg Learner) Teaching Black History Year-Round Requires Rigorous Sight (Edutopia)
10 classes	Integrated Research Unit The primary purpose of the Integrated Research Project is to provide students with the opportunity to utilize and apply their accumulated	Proficiencies: Proficiencies vary by CPI, though all projects will require students to demonstrate 21st century skills and content knowledge of 6.1.	ELA Connections (2023 NJSLS-ELA): W.WR.9-10.5, W.SE.9-10.6, W.WP.9-10.4, SL.PI.9-10.4, SL.UM.9-10.5	Comprehensive Research project and presentation S Research Written portion Presentation (tech)	

research and 21 st century skills. The students will select or be assigned a specific CPI to investigate.	Skills: Conduct Research Construct an MLA Works Cited page Write a research summary Deliver a technology-based presentation	Additional NJSLs Evidence 9.4.12.TL.1 8.1.12.DA.5	S Assessment Evidence Alternate Assessment (A): approved oral, visual, written, performance-based, or technology-supported product aligned to the same standards and historical reasoning skills.	
Key Learning Items/Concepts: *See Appendix A and B for a detailed explanation				

APPENDIX A

Integrated Research Unit:

Summary

In order to ensure that a variety of research skills are embedded into our curriculum, we have created an Integrated Research Unit for each semester of each US History class (4 total). The content of this unit is flexible as is the product (i.e., PowerPoint presentation, video, etc.) The skills are what will remain constant in an effort to develop them throughout a student's experience as a history student at PVRHSD.

The required skills are as follows:

1. Gathering source information – Students will be able to identify valid, reliable, and relevant sources. This includes Internet sites, reference books, non-reference books, newspaper articles, and other print sources.
2. Citations – Students will be able to properly cite information in a Works Cited/Bibliography as well as in-text citations when applicable.
3. Analysis and Synthesis of Research – Students will be able to analyze sources in a constructive way. They will be able to identify important information, relate that information to their research topic, and synthesize information to complete their product.
4. Written expression – Students will be able to create a written component of their research. The written component can be in the form of an essay (persuasive, informative, etc.), a formal research paper, a speech, etc. The emphasis is on the student's ability to form a comprehensive, organized, and detailed product related to their research that is entirely of their own efforts; time should be provided to discuss plagiarism and how to avoid it.
5. Visual/Oral expression – Students will be able to present their research using visual and public-speaking skills. Students will create a presentation for the class based on their findings. It is suggested that this component emphasize technology.
6. Technology – Students will be able to utilize various types of technology, such as PowerPoint, video-streaming, etc. as a part of the research process. Technology is infused throughout the unit in the form of both research methods as well as student products.

Social Studies Skills Table	
Essential Question: What are effective strategies for accessing various sources of information and historical evidence, determining their validity, and using them to solve a problem or find a solution to a public policy question?	
Social Studies Skill	9-12

Chronological Thinking	• Compare present and past events to evaluate the consequences of past decisions and to apply lessons learned. • Analyze how change occurs through time due to shifting values and beliefs as well as technological advancements and changes in the political and economic landscape.
Spatial Thinking	• Construct various forms of geographic representations to show the spatial patterns of physical and human phenomena. • Relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.
Critical Thinking	• Distinguish valid arguments from false arguments when interpreting current and historical events. • Evaluate sources for validity and credibility and to detect propaganda, censorship, and bias.
Presentational Skills	• Take a position on a current public policy issue and support it with historical evidence, reasoning, and constitutional analysis in a written and/or oral format.

APPENDIX B

BENCHMARK ASSESSMENTS: Three times per year using district common DBQ Project-based tasks aligned to the NJSLS Social Studies Practices and historical-thinking skills. AP-style formative and summative assessments are also administered throughout the course.

Establish historical significance

Use primary source evidence

Identify continuity and change

Analyze cause and consequence

Take historical perspectives

Understand the ethical dimension of historical interpretations

Possible Curricular Modifications:

Interdisciplinary Connections	<u>Connections to NJSL – English Language Arts:</u> W.IW.9-10.2: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately. W.SE.9-10.6: Gather, evaluate, integrate, and cite relevant information from authoritative print and digital sources. RI.CR.9-10.1: Cite thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of informational texts. <u>Connections to NJSL – Mathematics</u> MP.4: Model with mathematics. SL.PE.9-10.1: Participate effectively in collaborative discussions, building on others' ideas and expressing ideas clearly and persuasively. SL.II.9-10.2: Integrate information from multiple sources and media, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills	● 9.1.12.CFR.1: Compare and contrast the role of philanthropy, volunteer service, and charities in community development and quality of life in a variety of cultures. ● 9.1.12.CFR.2: Summarize causes important to you and compare organizations you seek to support to other organizations with similar missions. ● 9.1.12.CFR.3: Research companies with corporate governance policies supporting the common good and human rights. ● 9.4.12.IML.3: Analyze data using tools and models to make valid and reliable claims, or to determine optimal design solutions (e.g., S-ID.B.6a., 8.1.12.DA.5, 7.1.IH.IPRET.8) ● 9.4.12.IML.4: Assess and critique the appropriateness and impact of existing data visualizations for an intended audience (e.g., S-ID.B.6b, HS-LS2-4).

	● 9.4.12.TL.3: Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of collaborative environments. ● 9.4.12.TL.4: Collaborate in online learning communities or social networks or virtual worlds to analyze and propose a resolution to a real-world problem (e.g., 7.1.AL.IPERS.6). ● 9.4.12.IML.8 Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., RI.PP.9-10.5, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6). ● 9.4.12.IML.9: Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a, 7.1.IL.IPRET.4).
Computer Science and Design Thinking	● 8.2.12.ETW.2: Synthesize and analyze data collected to monitor the effects of a technological product or system on the environment. ● 8.2.12.ETW.3: Identify a complex, global environmental or climate change issue, develop a systemic plan of investigation, and propose an innovative sustainable solution. ● 8.2.12.EC.1: Analyze controversial technological issues and determine the degree to which individuals, businesses, and governments have an ethical role in decisions that are made. ● 8.2.12.EC.2: Assess the positive and negative impacts of emerging technologies on developing countries and evaluate how individuals, non-profit organizations, and governments have responded. ● 8.2.12.EC.3: Synthesize data, analyze trends, and draw conclusions regarding the effect of a technology on the individual, culture, society, and environment and share this information with the appropriate audience. ● 8.2.12.ETW.4: Research historical tensions between environmental and economic considerations as driven by human needs and wants in the development of a technological product and present the competing viewpoints.

Career Ready Practices**World History****US I****US II**

CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.	In specific units students learn about the Enlightenment thinkers and how those concepts became the foundation for American Democracy and citizenship. Writings from John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau are analyzed and parallels drawn between these ideas and modern civic engagement and civic virtue. As in all Social Studies classes, the importance of being an informed citizen and participant in our democracy are reinforced on a daily basis.	As in all Social Studies classes, the importance of being an informed citizen and participant in our democracy are reinforced on a daily basis. In US I a unit is dedicated to the origin and creation of the Constitution and how it established our system of government through checks and balances and federalism. Students learn about the 3 branches of government, the powers and members of each in modern day as well as examine key Supreme Court decisions that have shaped our nation, including current issues and decisions. Voter registration drives are also conducted in each school twice per year.	As in all Social Studies classes, throughout the US 2 curriculum the importance of being an informed citizen and participant in our democracy are reinforced on a daily basis. Supreme Court decisions relevant to each time period are examined, along with the election process. Students explore the Civil Rights Movement and Voting Right legislation.
CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills. Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation	In all units of World History students engage in activities, assignments and projects to develop literacy, critical thinking, problem solving and technology skills that can be applied to the workplace.	In all units of US I students engage in activities, assignments and projects to develop literacy, critical thinking, problem solving and technology skills that can be applied to the workplace.	In all units of US II students engage in activities, assignments and projects to develop literacy, critical thinking, problem solving and technology skills that can be applied to the workplace.

CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being. Career-ready individuals understand the relationship between personal health, workplace performance and personal well- being; they act on that understanding to regularly practice healthy diet, exercise and mental health activities. Career- ready individuals also take regular action to contribute to their personal financial wellbeing, understanding that personal financial security provides the peace of mind required to contribute more fully to their own career success.			Students engage in stock market analysis and personal finance simulations as part of the Great Depression/New Deal units
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Career Ready Practices	World History	US I	US II
CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason. Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others’ time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.	All units of World History include written, visual and verbal analysis of primary source documents and complex text to analyze historical questions clearly and effectively with reason. Specific texts and writing assignments are listed in each unit.	All units of US I include written, visual and verbal analysis of primary source documents and complex text to analyze historical questions clearly and effectively with reason. Specific texts and writing assignments are listed in each unit.	All units of US II include written, visual and verbal analysis of primary source documents and complex text to analyze historical questions clearly and effectively with reason. Specific texts and writing assignments are listed in each unit.
CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.	New technologies developed during the Scientific and Industrial Revolutions are examined and how they impacted the social, environmental and economic development of different regions of the world.	United States expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries created a seismic shift in the environment and landscape of North America. The industrial era formed a new reliance on resources that impacted the overall environment.	During the late 19th through the 20th century the United States grew exponentially. The economic expansion weighed heavily on the overall environment. As the century drew to a close, there became a greater awareness of the industrial expansion and government intervention and oversight became more prevalent.

Career Ready Practices	World History	US I	US II
CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation. Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.	All units in World History include problem- solving activities and simulations to apply historical concepts and skills to real-world, modern issues.	All units in US I include problem-solving activities and simulations to apply historical concepts and skills to real-world, modern issues.	All units in US II include problem- solving activities and simulations to apply historical concepts and skills to real-world, modern issues.
CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies. Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use a reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.	All units of World History include assignments and projects that are research based and require students to examine the validity and reliability of various sources including primary, secondary, periodicals, library historical databases and online historical research databases.	All units of US I include assignments and projects that are research based and require students to examine the validity and reliability of various sources including primary, secondary, periodicals, library historical databases and online historical research databases.	All units of US II include assignments and projects that are research based and require students to examine the validity and reliability of various sources including primary, secondary, periodicals, library historical databases and online historical research databases.

CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.	All units of World History include assignments and projects that require students to engage in critical thinking skills and problem-solving skills. Students examine the content specific problems from each time period of study, analyze various primary source documents, engage in biographical readings and examine how society addressed the problems at the time and how those problems and solutions may still be relevant to today.	All units of US I include assignments and projects that require students to engage in critical thinking skills and problem-solving skills. Students examine the content specific problems from each time period of study, analyze various primary source documents, engage in biographical readings and examine how society addressed the problems at the time and how those problems and solutions may still be relevant to today.	All units of US II include assignments and projects that require students to engage in critical thinking skills and problem-solving skills. Students examine the content specific problems from each time period of study, analyze various primary source documents, engage in biographical readings and examine how society addressed the problems at the time and how those problems and solutions may still be relevant to today.
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Career Ready Practices	World History	US I	US II
CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management. Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others’ actions, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management’s actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.	The Holocaust is used to study human behavior, patterns of discrimination, morality and ethics.	Unique patterns of discrimination, genocide of Native Americans, American Slavery and various reform movements of the time are analyzed throughout these units in the form of primary source readings, case studies, assignments and cooperative, problems solving simulations.	Case studies on the ethical decisions behind use of the Atomic Bomb are examined.
CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require		Lessons on government agencies and careers and guest speakers in the area of local government and law enforcement speak as part of our Constitution and Government Unit.	This standard is more specifically taught in our Social Studies elective courses. Those courses explore careers in civil service, law and law enforcement, social work, psychology and other humanities fields. Guest speakers (in person or virtual) are invited into classes and/or the History Club (PH/PV).

ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.			
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Career Ready Practices	World History	US I	US II
CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity. Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.	Students are required to utilize technology and refine 21st Century skills through database research and multimedia presentations in all units of World History.	Students are required to utilize technology and refine 21st Century skills through database research and multimedia presentations in all units of US I.	Students are required to utilize technology and refine 21st Century skills through database research and multimedia presentations in all units of US II.
CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence. Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural differences to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.	In all units of World History students are required to consider multiple perspectives to evaluate issues of the past and today and develop critical thinking skills which enable them to function as lifelong learners and to examine and evaluate issues of importance to the modern global society.	In all units of US I students are required to consider multiple perspectives to evaluate issues of the past and today and develop critical thinking skills which enable them to function as lifelong learners and to examine and evaluate issues of importance to the modern global society.	In all units of US II students are required to consider multiple perspectives to evaluate issues of the past and today and develop critical thinking skills which enable them to function as lifelong learners and to examine and evaluate issues of importance to the modern global society.

List of Accommodations and Modifications

Pascack Valley Regional High School District	
Social Studies/Business Accommodations/Modifications	
Category	Special Education Accommodations/Modifications (I.E.P. Specific)
Physical Arrangement of Room	Allow for preferential seating
	Seat student near the teacher/presentation
	Seat student near the door
	Seat student near high performing student for informal partner pairs
	Seat student near positive role model
	Seat student away from disruptive/distracting student(s)
	Set a designated study space in the room
Instructional Activities	Provide guided notes and/or copies of notes
	Provide students with summaries if applicable

	Repeat and clarify directions if needed to ensure comprehension.
	Allow students to choose partners or work independently, when needed
	Provide extended time for curricular assignments as needed or specified in the IEP. Offer after-school or common time support.
Independent Practice & Assignments	Allow extra time to complete tasks without penalty
	Reduce reading/math/writing level of assignments
	Require fewer correct responses to achieve grade
	Allow computer printed/electronic assignments
	Simplify complex written directions
	Do not penalize for handwriting/spelling
	Allow flexible grading on scoring rubric
Assessments	Include word banks if helpful.
	Bold, highlight, or underline instructions.

	Reduce wording and/or organize directions (into checklists, e.g.) to simplify or make expectations more manageable.
	Reduce quantity of sections on an assessment
	Shorten wording of questions.
	Allow use of notes or formula pages on assessments.
	Revise wording or vocabulary choice to enhance comprehension.
	Reduce length of written assignments if needed.
	Reduce number of calculation questions required.
	Reduce the number of questions on an assessment, answer choices in a multiple-choice test, or parts of a writing assignment.
	Grade projects based on content, not creativity. Or Creativity rather than content ... depending on the assignment.
	Make assessments visually appealing by reducing clutter and providing cues: for example, increase spacing, revise font, add or reduce lines, include boxes for responses, reduce the number of questions per page, highlight, bold or underline key words.
	Allow for extra time when needed. Offer options for completion during common time or after school.

	Offer re-test or re-do for assignments or assessments where effort was made but comprehension and skills need more time or opportunity to develop.
	Allow open book/notes for exams
	Give frequent short quizzes instead of lengthy exams
	Give exams/test items orally
	Give students their own copy of assessments that they can write on
	Allow extra time for assessments (specific to I.E.P.)
	Allow flexible schedule of assessment
	Allow flexible setting for assessment
	Allow student to assess on paper, if regularly scheduled for computer-based testing
Organizational Skills	Provide a table of contents for notebook/binder; conduct a weekly clean-up
	Help the student create "to do" lists
	Provide opportunity for student to organize homework binder
	Set a designated study time during class/stick to a routine
	Assist student with maintaining a master calendar in the agenda book

Behavioral	Use self-monitoring/self advocacy strategies
	Allow legitimate movement-in/out of room/short breaks
	Implement periodic/weekly behavior communication tools

Pascack Valley Regional High School District	
Social Studies/Business Accommodations/Modifications	
Category	504 Plan Accommodations/Modifications (504 Specific)
Physical Arrangement of Room	Allow for preferential seating
	Seat student near the teacher/presentation
	Seat student near high performing student for informal partner pairs
Instructional Activities	Provide guided notes and/or copies of notes
	Provide student with summaries, if applicable
Independent Practice & Assignments	Provide extended time for curricular assignments as needed or specified in the 504 Plan. Offer after- school or common time support.
	Reduce homework/classwork, when appropriate

Assessments	Allow use of notes or formula pages on assessments.
	Allow for extra time when needed or specified in the 504 Plan. Offer options for completion during common time or after school.
	Offer re-test or re-do for assignments or assessments where effort was made but comprehension and skills need more time or opportunity to develop.
	Allow flexible schedule of assessment
	Allow flexible setting for assessment
Organizational Skills	Provide a table of contents for notebook/binder
	Help the student create "to do" lists
	Provide opportunity for student to organize homework binder
	Set a designated study time during class/stick to a routine
	Assist student with maintaining a master calendar in the agenda book
Behavioral	Use self-monitoring/self advocacy strategies
	Allow legitimate movement-in/out of room break, if needed
	Implement periodic/weekly behavior communication tools

Pascack Valley Regional High School District

Social Studies/Business Accommodations/Modifications

Category	At Risk Accommodations/Modifications
Instructional Activities Instructional Activities	Provide a variety of concrete examples from familiar contexts

	Build background knowledge of content and vocabulary from familiar contexts prior to readings
	Use mental models to building understanding through familiar contexts
	Provide oral & written instructions
	Incorporate multimedia/audio visual representation (YouTube, Discovery Education, TV Show parodies, etc.) to build understanding.
	Use graphic organizers to guide notes, brainstorming, pre-writing, project planning, and test preparation
	Model through processes during assignments and elicit student-generated thoughts to determine gaps in understanding
	Highlight, bold, or underline main ideas in readings and in directions for writing assignments in the curricular areas
	Provide guiding questions to complete during the activity.
	Provide chunking of instructional notes and activities to allow for formative assessment (checks for understanding) before moving on to the next stage.
	Choose cooperative learning groups to ensure effective work, maximize productivity and support socialization.

	Use multiple intelligences or the student's learning style to facilitate effective learning when a student is having difficulty grasping concepts
	Provide demonstrations, utilize pictures, or graphic to assist visual learners to support written text information
	Include oral discussions, oral presentations, group collaboration, or other oral delivery methods to support auditory learners
	Utilize hands-on activities, movement or rhythmic experiences to engage tactile/kinesthetic learners.
Independent Practice & Assignments	Provide chunking of assignments into manageable steps, including checklists that clarify directions for assignments.
	Provide a clear, concise version of a scoring rubric prior to the assignment or assessment.
	Highlight distinctive features/key concepts
	Provide choice of projects depending on the student's interests or strengths.
	Provide peer assistance/study groups

Assessments
Assessments

Provide study guides and support outside of class time to review before assessments (common time or after school)

Provide extra time for review prior to an assessment

Review, repeat, and clarify directions

Include word banks if helpful

Chunk sections of assessment

Shorten wording of questions

Allow use of notes or formula pages on assessments

Revise wording or vocabulary choice to enhance comprehension

Reduce length of written assignments if needed.

Reduce number of calculation questions required.

Reduce the number of questions on an assessment, answer choices in a multiple-choice test, or parts of a writing assignment.

Grade projects based on content, not creativity. Or Creativity rather than content ... depending on the assignment.

Allow for partial credit, when appropriate

	Provide choices of questions or choices of projects depending on the student's strengths
	Allow for alternative assessments to show comprehension of the content such as a project or other means
	Allow use of familiar contexts to demonstrate understanding of key concepts when use of text evidence is not necessary.
	Allow for extra time, when needed. Offer options for completion during common time or after school
	Offer retest or re-do for assignments or assessments where effort was made but comprehension and skills need more time or opportunity to develop.
Organizational Skills	Provide general assistance with organizational skills
	Utilize homework assignment notebook/planner/agenda
	Provide written intermediate timelines for long assignments
	Have student monitor grade average
Behavioral	Keep rules simple and clear
	Implement a behavior management system

Pascack Valley Regional High School District	
Social Studies/Business Accommodations/Modifications	
Category	Multilingual Learners Accommodations/Modifications
Instructional Activities	Provide a variety of concrete examples from familiar contexts
	Build background knowledge of content and vocabulary from familiar contexts prior to readings
	Provide oral & written instructions
	Incorporate multimedia/audio visual representation (YouTube, Discovery Education, TV Show parodies, etc.) to build understanding in native language.
	Use graphic organizers to guide notes, brainstorming, pre-writing, project planning, and test preparation
	Highlight, bold, or underline main ideas in readings and in directions for writing assignments in the curricular areas
	Provide guiding questions to complete during the activity.

	Provide chunking of instructional notes and activities to allow for formative assessment (checks for understanding) before moving on to the next stage.
	Choose cooperative learning groups to ensure effective work, maximize productivity and support socialization- Language teams
	Provide demonstrations, utilize pictures, or graphic to assist visual learners to support written text information
	Include oral discussions, oral presentations, group collaboration, or other oral delivery methods to support auditory learners - Conversely apply visual representations to ensure understandings
Independent Practice & Assignments	Provide chunking of assignments into manageable steps, including checklists that clarify directions for assignments.
	Provide a clear, concise version of a scoring rubric prior to the assignment or assessment.
	Highlight distinctive features/key concepts
	Provide choice of projects depending on the student's interests or strengths.
	Provide peer assistance/study groups/ ML support

Assessments	Provide extra time for review prior to an assessment
	Review, repeat, and clarify directions
	Include word banks if helpful
	Chunk sections of assessment
	Shorten wording of questions
	Allow use of notes or formula pages on assessments in native language
	Revise wording or vocabulary choice to enhance comprehension
	Reduce length of written assignments if needed.
	Reduce the number of questions on an assessment, answer choices in a multiple-choice test, or parts of a writing assignment.
	Grade projects based on content, not creativity. Or Creativity rather than content ... depending on the assignment.
	Allow for partial credit, when appropriate
	Allow for alternative assessments to show comprehension of the content such as a project or other means

	Allow use of familiar contexts to demonstrate understanding of key concepts when use of text evidence is not necessary.
	Allow for extra time, when needed. Offer options for completion during common time or after school
	Offer retest or re-do for assignments or assessments where effort was made but comprehension and skills need more time or opportunity to develop.
Organizational Skills	Provide general assistance with organizational skills
	Utilize homework assignment notebook/planner/agenda
	Provide written intermediate timelines for long assignments
	Have student monitor grade average
Behavioral	Keep rules simple and clear

Pascack Valley Regional High School District	
Social Studies/Business Accommodations/Modifications	
Category	Gifted and Talented Accommodations/Modifications
	Provide supplementary or lengthier readings

Instructional Activities	Provide enrichment activities
Independent Practice & Assignments	Use inquiry-based practices and allow student opportunities to conduct additional research
	Provide supplementary or lengthier readings with higher-level questions
	Provide assignment choices that require more detail and deeper understanding
Assessments	Provide additional questions that prompt extensions of understanding
	Require research for projects; in a specified format
	Provide assessment choices that require more detail and deeper understanding

Career Options for Jobs that Involve Social Studies

Social studies focus on society, and social studies professionals may concentrate on understanding how people are shaped and influenced by peer groups, their culture, or other societal factors. While some social studies professionals primarily conduct research to determine how people are affected by social variables, others may focus on how these social variables can be used to predict people's behavior. A handful of these social studies career options are profiled below:

Career Information for Jobs that Involve Social Studies

Sociologists

Sociologists are professionals with a master's or doctoral degree in their field. They focus on understanding social groupings and behavior, and may be involved in research or make recommendations about how to address specific issues in society. Since their work focuses on understanding how society can influence behavior, they work within the field of social studies.

Historians

Historians research the past and educate people about historic events, artifacts or developments. Their work focuses on civilizations and incidents involving people in the past, which is why it falls within the social studies field. They might use the data from their research to form conclusions about why a society relocated or how cultural beliefs in a particular group evolved. They may need a doctoral degree, although it is possible to enter this field with a master's degree in history.

Postsecondary Teachers

Postsecondary teachers instruct college and university students in a specific subject they've specialized in. They typically need a doctoral degree, although entry-level positions may be obtained with a master's degree in some cases. Postsecondary teachers who instruct students in subjects such as criminology or history spend their career focused on social studies. As part of their work, postsecondary teachers usually also participate in research related to their specialty.

Anthropologists and Archeologists

Anthropologists and archeologists must have a master's or doctoral degree to work in their field. While archeologists may be involved in recovering historic artifacts from dig sites around the world, anthropologists focus on how humans have developed over time. Archeologists and anthropologists help discover evidence that relates to how cultures have evolved, how significant events have impacted people's behavior, and how social constructs, such as politics, have developed. Since they focus on issues related to society and behavior, they work within the field of social studies.

Political Scientists

Political scientists focus on the history and development of political systems. They may research political ideologies or study how political trends have evolved over time. They are social science professionals because understanding how politics shape society and impact individual and group behavior is part of what political scientists focus on. They are professionals with master's or doctoral degrees who perform research, analyze the information gained from their research, and use that data to develop predictions about the effects of political policies or structures.

Market Research Analysts

With a bachelor's degree, it's possible to become a market research analyst. Market research analysts examine consumer demographics, along with data collected from opinion polls and surveys, and then use what they learn to make recommendations about actions companies should or should not take. For example, they may recommend that a new product be developed and provide pertinent information about the customers they expect would be interested in that product. Market research analysts are professionals who focus on understanding what influences the purchasing decisions people make and the economic variables that should be considered when making business decisions. Since they focus on determining financial and societal factors that can affect consumer choices, their work involves the use of social studies.