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**MSAD#54 Curriculum**

**Content Area:** Social Studies

**Name of Course/Grade Level:** 8<sup>TH</sup> Grade

**Date:** December 2011

**MLR Grade Span:** 6-8

**Era (US/World)** The Colonial Era, 1500-1783

**Unit:** Colonial America

**Text:** The American Journey

**Common Assessment (attached):**

**Standard:** E. History: Students draw on concepts and processes from history to develop *historical* perspective and understand issues of continuity and change in the community, Maine, the United States, and world.

**Performance Indicator Label:** E1 Historical Knowledge, Concepts, Themes, and Patterns

**Performance Indicator:** Students understand major eras, major enduring themes, and *historic* influences in the history of Maine, the United States, and various regions of the world.

**Performance Indicator Label:** E2 Individual, Cultural, International, and Global Connections in History

**Performance Indicator:** Students understand *historical* aspects of unity and diversity in Maine, the United States, and various world cultures, including Maine Native Americans.

Performance Descriptors	Essential (Bloom’s) Questions and Big Ideas	Activities/Resources	National Stds. for Literacy in History/Social Studies
E1-c. Trace and explain the history of <i>democratic ideals</i> and <i>constitutional principles</i> and their importance in the history of the United States and the world.	<p>1. Why do you think the English settled in North America? <i>The English believed in mercantilism. This pushed England and other European nations to colonize America. The English hoped to profit from resources found in America. Cite specifically the Jamestown colony.</i></p> <p>2. Do you believe Jamestown was built in a good location? What information can you use to support your view? Begin by stating your</p>	<p>1. Essential Question #2: Formative Constructed Response</p> <p>2. Common Vocabulary</p> <p>3. Common Map Assessment</p> <p>4. Chart (See text page 79)</p>	<p><b>Reading Standards: Grades 6-8 (Page 61)</b></p> <p>2. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.</p>

<p>E2- a. Explain how both unity and diversity have had important roles in the history of Maine, the United States, and other nations.</p>	<p>claim. After, support you claim with 2 or 3 pieces of evidence that are backed up with effective reasoning. End your paragraph with a closing statement or conclusion.  <i>Students will answer no to the prompt. To help student thinking, the teacher may want to take the position that Jamestown was in a good location, prove me wrong. Reasons to support Jamestown being in a good location include: The colony was upriver, not open to ocean or easily spotted by other European nations, 1<sup>st</sup> permanent settlement, worked better than Roanoke, the climate was harsh, but they did grow tobacco and other crop, Jamestown had a deep water port, Support for Jamestown being built in a bad location can be found on pages 61-63 of the text.</i></p> <p>3. Why did Separatists and Puritans choose to leave England and settle in America? (Establishing colonies in New England.)  <i>Separatists were Protestants who wanted to leave the Anglican Church and form their own churches. Separatists wanted to leave England to escape persecution and maintain their religious values and English way of life. Puritans were Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church. They too needed to escape persecution and establish a new society based on their religions beliefs.</i></p> <p>4. How did a lack of tolerance for others and their ideas lead to the development of new colonies within the New England region?  <i>Connecticut formed by Thomas Hooker and followers who were unhappy with the Puritan leaders in Massachusetts. (Fundamental</i></p>	<p>5. Anne Hutchinson (See text page 80)</p> <p>6. Common assessment at the end of the unit to focus on agriculture of the Northern, Middle, and Southern colonies.</p>	<p>4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.</p> <p>5. Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).</p> <p>7. Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.</p> <p><b>Writing Standards:          Grades 6-8: Page (64 and 66)</b>          1. Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.          a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.          b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.          c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims,</p>
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	<p><i>Orders of Connecticut) Roger Williams who was forced out of Massachusetts because of his belief in the separation of church and state founded Rhode Island. (Ann Hutchinson page 80) New Hampshire was founded by John Wheelwright who followed others out of Massachusetts due to the lack of tolerance for the ideas of others.</i></p> <p>5. How did the Middle Colonies develop?  <i>New York became a proprietary colony after the English took over the thriving Dutch colony. The English wanted the major port located there. New Jersey was a piece of New York. It was given to other proprietors and people settled who settled there were attracted by land and freedoms. Like NY NJ had a diverse population but lacked a major port so it was far less profitable than NY. New Jersey later became a royal colony. Pennsylvania was established under Quaker ideals and welcomed settlers from all around. Pennsylvania also had a constitution and an elected legislature. Swedish settlers prior to England taking over Pennsylvania settled Delaware. The Charter of Privileges allowed the lower portion of Pennsylvania to function as an independent colony.</i></p> <p>6. How and why did the Southern Colonies grow?  <i>Maryland was established as a safe place for Catholics to worship. Land granted to English aristocrats and other settlers came to Maryland. Slaves and indentured servants were imported to work on plantation fields. Virginia settlers pushed west into the Native</i></p>		<p>reasons, and evidence.  d. Establish and maintain a formal style.  e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>
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	<p><i>Americans lands. Bacon led a rebellion to open more land for settlements. The Carolinas split into northern and southern sections while becoming royal colonies. The colonies grew tobacco, timber, rice, and indigo. Georgia began as a place for debtors and poor people while serving as a military boarder between the colonies and Spanish Florida. The colony attracted poor people and religious refugees. Started as a proprietary colony, it was given to the king because of slow growth.</i></p> <p>7. How did geography affect the economic development of the three colonial regions?  <i><b>New England:</b> The harsh climate and thin rocky soil led to subsistence farming. The coastal location led to shipbuilding, trade, and fishing. <b>Middle Colonies:</b> These colonies had fertile soil and a milder climate. This climate helped larger farms develop, in turn, cash crops became very important. This area also had many good ports which facilitated trade. The abundant natural resources led to small-scale manufacturing. <b>Southern Colonies:</b> The southern colonies had rich fertile soil and a warmer climate. This led to the development of large farms and cash crops. The economy was based on plantations and slavery.</i></p> <p>8. In what ways was an American culture beginning to take shape during the colonial period?  <i>The colonial family was the base of society; There were many religious and educational ideas specifically in the area of science. Scientific breakthrough leads to technological advances and invention. The freedom of the</i></p>		
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	<p><i>press was also developed. The idea of voting has spread to all colonies spawning value in a limited and representative government.</i></p>		
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