Concepts & Skills

History and Geography (H,G)

Essential questions:

Geography- Why do people move?, How does a region's geography, climate, and natural resources affect the way people live?

What information and stories do maps and globes tell?

- Use maps and globes to identify absolute locations.
- Interpret a map using information from its title, compass rose, scale, and legend.
- Compare maps of the modern worlds with historical maps of the worlds before the Age of Exploration, and describe changes in 16th and 17th century maps of the world.

Essential questions:

History- What can we learn from the past?
What causes change? How do I know what
really happened? How am I connected to the
past? What is change? How is measured,
recorded, and organized?

 Identify the different ways of dating historical narratives.

Interpret timelines of events studied.

 Observe and identify details in cartoons, photos, charts, and graphs relating to historical events.

Assessments: <u>Formative</u>, teacher observations, check lists, oral questioning. <u>Summative</u>, end of unit tests, quizzes, performance goals, common district assessment.

- **5.1** Describe the earliest explorations of the New World by the Vikings, the period and locations of their explorations, and the evidence for them. **H**, **G**
- **5.2** Identify the 3 major pre-Columbian civilizations that existed in Central and South America (Maya, Aztec, and Inca) & their locations. Describe their political structures, religious practices, & use of slaves. **H, G, E**
- **5.3** Explain why trade routes to Asia had been closed in the 15th century and trace the voyages of at least four of the explorers. Describe what each explorer sought when he began his journey, what he found, and how his discoveries changed the image of the world, especially the maps used by explorers. **H. G. E**
- **5.4** Explain why the Aztec & Inca civilizations declined in the 16th century. ${\bf H}$
- **5.5** Describe the goals and extent of the Dutch settlement in New York, the French settlements in Canada, and the Spanish settlements in Florida, the Southwest, and California. **H**
- 5.6 Explain the early relationship of the English settlers to the indigenous peoples, or Indians, in North America, including the differing views on ownership or use of land and the conflicts between them. H, G, E 5.7 Identify some of the major leaders and groups responsible for the founding of the original colonies in N.A. H, C
- 5.8 Identify the links between the political principles and practices developed in ancient Greece and such political institutions and practices as written constitutions and town meetings of the Puritans. H, C 5.9 Explain the reasons that language, political institutions & principles of what became USA were largely shaped by English colonists even though other major European nations also explored the New World. H, C
- **5.10** On a map of NA, identify the first 13 colonies and describe how regional differences in climate, types of farming, populations, and sources of labor shaped their economies and societies through the 18th century. **H, G, C**
- **5.11** Explain the importance of maritime commerce in the development of the economy of colonial Massachusetts, using historical societies and museums as needed. **H. E**
- **5.12** Explain causes of establishment of slavery in NA. Describe the harsh conditions of the Middle Passage & slave life, & the responses of slaves to their condition. Describe the life of free African Americans in the colonies. **H, C, G, E**

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- **5.13** Identify the founders and the reasons for the establishment of educational institutions in the colonies (grammar schools and colleges such as Harvard and the College of William and Mary). **(H)**
- **5.14** Explain the development of colonial governments and describe how these developments contributed to the Revolution. **(H, G, E, C)**
 - A. legislative bodies
 - B. town meetings
 - C. charters on individual freedom and rights
- **5.15** Explain the reasons for the French and Indian War, how it led to an overhaul of British imperial policy, and the colonial response to these policies. **(H, C, E)**
 - A. Sugar Act (1764)
 - B. Stamp Act (1765)
 - C. Townsend Duties (1767)
 - D. Tea Act (1773) and the Intolerable Acts (1774)
 - E. the slogan, "no taxation without representation"
 - F. the roles of the Stamp Act Congress, the Sons of Liberty, and the Boston Tea Party (1773)
- **5.16** Explain the meaning of the key ideas on equality, natural rights, the rule of law, and the purpose of government contained in the Declaration of Independence. **(H, C, E)**
- **5.17** Describe the major battles of the Revolution and explain the factors leading to American victory and British defeat. (H)
 - A. Lexington and Concord (1775)
 - B. Bunker Hill (1775)
 - C. Saratoga (1777)
 - D. Valley Forge (1777-1778)
 - E. Yorktown (1781)

Concepts & Skills Learning standards History and Geography (H,G) 5.18 Describe the life and achievements of important leaders during the Revolution and the **Essential questions:** early years of the United States. (H, C) Geography- Why do people move?, How A. John Adams does a region's geography, climate, and B. Benjamin Franklin natural resources affect the way people C. King George III D. Alexander Hamilton live? What information and stories do E. Thomas Jefferson F. James Madison maps and globes tell? G. George Washington Use maps and globes to identify absolute **5.20** Explain the reasons for the adoption of the locations. Articles of Confederation in 1781 and for its later Interpret a map using information from its title, failure. (H, C) compass rose, scale, and legend. 5.21 Describe Shays's Rebellion of 1786-1787 and Compare maps of the modern worlds with explain why it was one of the crucial events leading historical maps of the worlds before the Age of to the Constitutional Convention. (H, E, C) Exploration, and describe changes in 16th and 17th 5.22 Identify the various leaders of the century maps of the world. Constitutional Convention and describe the major issues they debated. (H, E, C) **Essential questions:** History- What can we learn from the A. distribution of political power B. rights of individuals past? What causes change? How do I C. rights of states know what really happened? How am I D. the Great Compromise E. slavery connected to the past? What is change? 5.25 Identify the three branches of the United How is measured, recorded, and States government as outlined by the organized? Constitution, describe their functions and relationships, and identify what features of the Constitution were unique at the time (e.g., the Identify the different ways of dating historical presidency and the independent judiciary). (H, narratives. Interpret timelines of events studied. Observe and identify details in cartoons, photos. **5.26** Identify the rights in the Bill of Rights and charts, and graphs relating to historical events. explain the reasons for its inclusion in the Constitution in 1791. (H, C) Assessments: Formative, teacher 5.27 Explain how American citizens were expected observations, check lists, oral questioning. to participate in, monitor, and bring about changes in their government over time, and give examples of Summative, end of unit tests, quizzes, how they continue to do so today. (H, C) performance goals, common district assessment.

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Assessments: <u>Formative</u>, teacher observations, check lists, oral questioning. <u>Summative</u>, end of unit tests, quizzes, performance goals, common district assessment.

- **5.28** Identify the changes in voting qualifications between 1787 and 1820 (e.g., the abolition of property requirements), and compare who could vote in local, state, and national elections in the U.S. with who could vote in England, France, and Russia. **(H, C)**
- **5.29** Explain the events leading up to, and the significance of, the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. **(H, C, E, G)**
- **5.30** Describe the expedition of Lewis and Clark from 1803 to 1806. **(H, E, G)**
- **5.31** Describe the significance and consequences of the abolition of slavery in the northern states after the Revolution and of the 1808 law that banned the importation of slaves into the United States. **(H)**
- **5.32** Describe the causes of the war of 1812 and how events during the war contributed to a sense of American nationalism. **(H)**
 - A. British restrictions on trade and impressment
 - B. Major battles and events of the war, including the role of the USS Constitution, the burning of the Capitol and the White House, and the Battle of New Orleans
- **5.33** Explain the importance of the China trade and the whaling industry to 19th century New England, and give examples of imports from China. **(H)**
- **5.34** Explain the reasons that pioneer moved west from the beginning to the middle of the 19th century, and describe their lives on the frontier. **(H, G, C, E)**
 - A. wagon train journeys on the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails
- B. their settlements in the western territories **5.35** Identify the key issues that contributed to the onset of the Civil War. **(H, E)**
 - A. the debate over slavery and westward expansion
 - B. diverging economic interests

Concepts & Skills

Civics and Government (C)

- Define and correctly use words related to government: citizen, suffrage, rights, representatives, federal, state, county, municipal.
 Give examples of the responsibilities and
- Give examples of the responsibilities and powers associated with major federal and state officials.

Essential questions:

How do people relate to each other? What are the rights and responsibilities of individuals, families, community, and government?

Economics (E)

- Give examples of the ways people save their money and explain the advantages and disadvantages of each.
- Define entrepreneur and give examples of colonial entrepreneurs.
- Give example of how changes in supply and demand affected prices in colonial history.

Essential questions:

How/why are resources used and distributed? How do people earn, save, and spend resources?

Assessments: *Formative*, teacher observations, check lists, oral questioning. *Summative*, end of unit tests, quizzes, performance goals, common district assessment.

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- **5.16** Explain the meaning of the key ideas on equality, natural rights, the rule of law, and the purpose of government contained in the Declaration of Independence. **(H, C, E)**
- **5.18** Describe the life and achievements of important leaders during the Revolution and the early years of the United States. **(H, C)**
 - A. John Adams
 - B. Benjamin Franklin
 - C. King George III
 - D. Alexander Hamilton
 - E. Thomas Jefferson
 - F. James Madison
 - G. George Washington
- **5.19** Identify the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including its date, its primary author (John Adams), and the basic rights it gives to citizens of the Commonwealth. **(C)**
- **5.20** Explain the reasons for the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781 and for its later failure. **(H, C)**
- **5.21** Describe Shays's Rebellion of 1786-1787 and explain why it was one of the crucial events leading to the Constitutional Convention. **(H, E, C)**

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- **5.22** Identify the various leaders of the Constitutional Convention and describe the major issues they debated. **(H, E, C)**
 - A. distribution of political power
 - B. rights of individuals
 - C. rights of states
 - D. the Great Compromise
 - E. slavery
- **5.23** Describe the responsibilities of government at the federal, state, and local levels (e.g., protection of individual rights and the provision of services such as law enforcement and the building and funding of schools). **(C)**
- **5.24** Describe the basic political principles of American democracy and explain how the Constitution and the Bill of Rights reflect and preserve these principles. **(C)**
 - A. individual rights and responsibilities
 - B. equality
 - C. the rule of law
 - D. limited government
 - E. representative democracy
- 5.25 Identify the three branches of the United States government as outlined by the Constitution, describe their functions and relationships, and identify what features of the Constitution were unique at the time (e.g., the presidency and the independent judiciary). (H, C)
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