

8th GRADE YEARLONG PLAN WITH FOCUS QUESTION AND TEACHING WORKING THESE

UNIT TOPIC: CHAPTER & SECTIONS	FOCUS QUESTION
UNIT 1:Our Colonial Heritage & the Amer. Rev. CH 1 Early Exploration and Settlement, CH 2 The English Colonies, CH 3 The American Revolution	How did America develop and change from its earliest inhabitants through its colonial periods, to a new independent nation?
UNIT 2:A New Nation & the Constitution CH 4 Forming a Government, CH 5 Citizenship & the Constitution, CH 6 Launching the Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the problems with the Articles of Confederation force the early American leaders to write the US Constitution, and what issues between the states ensured the protection of individual rights? • How did competing interests shape the issues debated in the Constitutional Convention and what compromises were reached to resolve them?
State Constitutions --Multi-day Model Lesson	How did state constitutions define the rights of citizens?
Articles of Confederation-- Single-Day Lesson:	Did the Articles of Confederation succeed or fail to create a good national government?
Rights & Responsibilities of citizens-- Single-Day Lesson:	Why is it important for citizens to understand their rights and responsibilities, in order to be a good citizen?
UNIT 3: The New Republic CH 7 The Jefferson Era, CH 8 A New National Identity, CH 9 The Age of Jackson, CH 10 Expanding West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the United States solve social, political, and economic challenges as the nation grew? • In its early years as a republic, how did the United States tackle the social, economic, and political effects of its growth?
Missouri Compromise --Single-Day Lesson:	How did Americans' movement to the West contribute to tension between the North and the South?
Jackson's Indian Policy-- Multi-Day Model Lesson:	How were Native Americans affected by Jacksonian Democracy?
Mexican-Americans & the Treaty of Guadalupe --- Multi-Day Model Lesson	How effective was the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in securing the rights of Mexicans living in the territory of the Mexican Cession?
UNIT 4: The Nation Expands CH 11 The North, CH 12 The South, CH 13 New Movements in America, CH 14 A Divided Nation	How did the changes with new inventions created during the Industrial Revolution effect the North and the South's society and economy?
Anti-Slavery --- Multi-Day Model Lesson	<p>Unit Focus Question: How did the reform movements helped change the face of society in the early 19th century?</p> <p>Lesson Focus Question and Writing Prompt: How did members of the Antislavery movement differ in motivation and strategy?</p>
Civil War--- Multi-day Model Lesson:	How did slavery contribute to the onset of the Civil War?
UNIT 5: The Nation Breaks Apart CH 15 The Civil War, CH 16 Reconstruction	Why did the United States split apart and how was it reunified politically and socially?
Reconstruction-- Multi-day Model Lesson:	How were the rights of African Americans, guaranteed by Congress in the 13 th , 14 th , and 15 th Amendments, later restricted?
UNIT 6: A Growing America CH 17 Americans Move West, CH 18 An Industrial Nation, CH 19 The Spirit of Reform, CH 20 America as a World Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the nation continued to move westward and embarked on the second Industrial Revolution, how did the United States manage the social, political, and economic changes? • How did the winning of the Spanish-American War lead to the United States acquiring several new territories and becoming recognized as an influential and leading international nation?

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UNIT TOPIC: CHAPTER & SECTIONS	Chapter Section/s or page #	Length of time required	Standards	FOCUS QUESTION	TEACHER'S WORKING THESIS
UNIT 1: Our Colonial Heritage and the American Revolution CH 1 Early Exploration and Settlement CH 2 The English Colonies CH 3 The American Revolution	CH 1	2 weeks	7.7.1,7.7.3	How did America develop and change from its earliest inhabitants through its colonial periods, to a new independent nation?	The development of the United States as an independent nation evolved because of the differences between the colonial regions, the changes in the colonists' attitudes towards the monarchy, and the increase in taxation without representation
	CH 2	2 weeks	7.9, 7.11.1, <u>7.11.2.</u>	OR How did America develop and change from the early inhabitants, to the colonial settlements and through the American Revolution?	OR The Americas changed through exploration and conquest as first inhabitants migrated from Asia and developed diverse cultures, Europeans "discovered" and explored the New World, and various European nations vied for power and empire.
	CH 3	2 weeks	8.1, 8.1.1, <u>8.2.1.</u>		
			8.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.3		
Early Exploration and Settlement 1.1 The Earliest Americans 1.2 The Age of Exploration 1.3 Spanish America 1.4 The Race for Empires	CH 1		7	How did the environment of North America affect Native American societies?	The diverse environments of North America set the limits of possibilities for Native American societies.
Early Exploration and Settlement 1.1 The Earliest Americans 1.2 The Age of Exploration 1.3 Spanish America 1.4 The Race for Empires	CH 1		7.11.1	How did contact between Europeans affect change in N. American and European societies?	Contact between Europeans and Native Americans resulted in an exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and political ideas which affected Native American and European societies unequally.
Additional Question	CH 1	2 weeks	7.11.1	What were the different groups that explored or settled in the American and what were their motivations?	
English Colonies 2.1 The Southern Colonies 2.2 The New England Colonies 2.3 The Middle Colonies 2.4 Life in the English Colonies 2.5 Conflict in the Colonies	CH 2	3 weeks	8.2.1, 8.2.5	How did the colonies in America differ?	The colonies varied in geography, economy, and government from each other, which led to vital regional differences in the US.
English Colonies	CH 2	3weeks	8.1,	What were the three colonial regions	The New England, Middle and Southern

2.1 The Southern Colonies 2.2 The New England Colonies 2.3 The Middle Colonies 2.4 Life in the English Colonies (not 2.5)	(not 2.5)		8.2.1	and describe how they were different.	colonies were different in that they had different cultures, beliefs of religious freedom, economies, political structures, geographies, etc.
Additional Question	CH 1-2			What were social, political and economic differences in the colonies and what impact did they have on each colony's growth, the colonists' fight with Great Britain for their rights and ultimately, independence?	
Additional Question	CH 2			How did intellectual and religious developments during the Colonial Period influence the Declaration of Independence?	
American Revolution 2.5 Conflict in the Colonies 3.1 The Revolutionary War Begins 3.2 Declaring Independence 3.3 Dark Hours for the Revolution 3.4 Patriots Gain New Hope	CH 1-3, p2-107	2 weeks	8.1.1- 8.1.4	What factors led the various colonies to revolt from England?	Despite regional differences, a unifying colonial identity emerged in social, political, and economic realities of the colonial experience.
American Revolution 2.5 Conflict in the Colonies 3.1 The Revolutionary War Begins 3.2 Declaring Independence 3.3 Dark Hours for the Revolution 3.4 Patriots Gain New Hope	CH 1-3, p2-107	6 weeks	8.1 8.2	How did the personal, economic, and political thinking of the English colonists change and eventually result in American independence?	Lack of political representation and a natural evolution toward self-government of a separate people led to the successful demand for a new nation.
American Revolution Additional Question	CH 2.5 CH 3 CH 3	4 weeks 2 weeks (on causes) 2 weeks (on war)	8.1, 8.1.2 8.1.3	How did the political, economic, and cultural events cause many colonists to support the American Revolution? What were the struggles and successes of the Americans during the American Revolution?	
American Revolution Additional Question	CH 3		8.1	Why did the British colonists decide to declare their independence from Great Britain and establish the US?	
UNIT 2:	CH		8.2.2,	How did the problems with the	The challenges in the development of the

<p>A New Nation & the Constitution CH 4 Forming a Government CH 5 Citizenship & the Constitution CH 6 Launching the Nation</p>	<p>4-6</p>	<p>2 weeks 5 weeks 3 weeks</p>	<p>8.2.3, 8.2.7, 8.3.2, <u>8.3.5</u>, <u>8.9.3</u> 8.2.6, 8.3.6, <u>8.3.7</u> 8.1, 8.3.4, 8.3.5, 8.4.2</p>	<p>Articles of Confederation force the early American leaders to write the US Constitution, and what issues between the states ensured the protection of individual rights?</p>	<p>US government forced the founding fathers to develop a stronger national government with a system of checks and balances between the branches, to establish guidelines for citizen participation, and to create the Bill of Rights to protect individual rights.</p>
<p>UNIT 2: A New Nation & the Constitution CH 4 Forming a Government CH 5 Citizenship & the Constitution CH 6 Launching the Nation</p>	<p>CH 4-6</p>	<p>CH 4- 5wks CH 5- 4wks CH 6- 5wks</p>		<p>Explain how the Constitution was the result of compromise. // How did competing interests shape the issues debated in the Constitutional Convention and what compromises were reached to resolve them?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What role did compromise play at the Constitutional Convention?</p>	<p>The Constitution was created and ratified only through extensive debate and eventual compromise between the large and small states on how the number of representatives should be determined, between the slave states and free states on how slaves would be counted toward representation, and between the federalists and anti-federalists on how to distribute power between the federal and state governments while securing the rights of the individual.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The constitution reflects the compromises made at the Constitutional Convention in the separation of powers, checks and balances, bicameral legislature, principles of federalism, and the addition of the Bill of Rights.</p>
<p>Multi-day Model Lesson State Constitutions Reading Strategy -Passage level Classifying, Functional Grammar, -Primary Source Documents & Analysis Chart Writing Strategy Lesson: - Thesis Sentence Development -Choosing Evidence</p>	<p>CH 4, pp110- 139</p>	<p>4-5 days</p>	<p>8.2.7, 8.3.1</p>	<p>How did state constitutions define the rights of citizens?</p>	<p>The state constitutions defined the rights of citizens differently reflecting the values and beliefs of the inhabitants of each state. These values are evident in the different requirements for voting, requirements for holding office, and the relationship between religion and citizens' civil rights in the states.</p>
<p>Single-Day Lesson:</p>	<p>CH 4</p>	<p>90+</p>	<p>8.1,</p>	<p>Did the Articles of Confederation</p>	<p>The Articles of Confederation were weak</p>

Articles of Confederation Reading Strategy: -Sentence Deconstruction -Graphic Organizer Writing Activity: -Structured summary paragraph with a thesis statement, evidence, specific evidence and analysis	pp 115-116	minutes, 1 block class or 2 class periods	8.1.4, 8.2, 8.2.1, 8.2.2	succeed or fail to create a good national government?	because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal, but not fair voting. State power over people power. • 9 out of 13 states to approve a law-hard to agree • No taxes collected by the National government • Weak national currency and competing state currencies • Only one branch, no President or national court system
Additional Question	CH 4	3+ weeks	8.2, 8.3	How does the Constitution create a blueprint to run the government, and what rights and responsibilities do... {question cut off on photocopy!...}	
Additional Question	CH 4		8.2-8.5	How did the framers of the Constitution create a strong central gov't without giving any one group too much power?	
Forming a Government 4.1 The Articles of Confederation 4.2 The New Nation Faces Challenges 4.3 Creating the Constitution 4.4 Ratifying the Constitution	CH 4	4 weeks	8.2, 8.2.2, 8.2.7, 8.3, 8.3.2, 8.3.5, 8.9, 8.9.3	How did the problems Americans experienced under the Articles of Confederation lead to the creation of a new Constitution? OR What caused the US Constitution to be developed and what effect did this have on our country?	As a result of the Articles of Confederation creating a national government that was too weak to protect its citizens, collect revenues in taxes, and ensure peaceful relations between the states, a new constitution was created.
	CH 5-6	7 weeks	8.2.1-8.3.7	How did the new forms of gov't serve the country and its inhabitants during the early years?	The constitution set up an enlightened form of government despite overlooking the needs of all inhabitants.
Single-Day Lesson: Rights & Responsibilities Reading Strategy: Sentence Deconstruction Writing Activity: Paragraph Response with thesis, evidence, specific evidence and analysis	CH 5 pp184 – 187.	45 minutes	8.3, 8.3.4	Why is it important for citizens to understand their rights and responsibilities, in order to be a good citizen?	

UNIT 3: The New Republic CH 7 The Jefferson Era CH 8 A New National Identity CH 9 The Age of Jackson CH 10 Expanding West	CH 7-10			How did the United States solve social, political, and economic challenges as the nation grew? OR In its early years as a republic, how did the United States tackle the social, economic, and political effects of its growth?	The political success of Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans led the nation through a huge expansion of The Louisiana Purchase, The Oregon Trail, and acquisition of the Southwest from Mexico. The economy became more industrialized, and independent of Great Britain, a trend that was increased with the War of 1812.
The Jefferson Era 7.1 Jefferson Becomes President 7.2 The Louisiana Purchase 7.3 The Coming of War 7.4 The War of 1812	CH 7			How did the presidency of Thomas Jefferson lead to a new era in American government?	The presidency of Thomas Jefferson led to a new era in American government by building political parties, allowing westward growth, and exercising federal power.
Single-Day Lesson: Missouri Compromise Reading Strategy: -Sentence Deconstruction Writing Activity: -Structured group summary paragraph with topic sentence, evidence, specific evidence and analysis.	page 266 CH 8, Section 2 "Nationalism & Sectionalism"	90 minutes, 1 block or 2 class periods	8.9, 8.9.5	How did Americans' movement to the West contribute to tension between the North and the South?	
A New National Identity 8.1 American Foreign Policy 8.2 Nationalism & Sectionalism 8.3 American Culture	CH 8	1.5-2 weeks	8.4.1, 8.4.4, 8.5.2, 8.6.2	Why did US leaders establish foreign policies especially in the wake of the War of 1812, in order to protect our social, political and economic systems?	In the wake of the War of 1812, US leaders established new foreign policies to protect our social, political, and economic systems, and the impact of the War of 1812, Impressment issues, Embargo Act.
The Age of Jackson 9.1 Jacksonian Democracy 9.2 Jackson's Administration 9.3 Indian Removal	CH 9			How did the Age of Jackson both expand the rights of some groups and limit the rights of others and lead to divisions between regions and states?	The Age of Jackson helped to expand individual rights for white males, yet at the same time, Jackson's political and economic policies limited the rights of non-whites, including Native Americans, and led to the distinct division between regions and states as they argued for nullification and state rights.
Multi-Day Model Lesson Jackson's Indian Policy Reading Strategy: -Sentence Deconstruction -Passage-level Cause & Effect Chart Writing Strategy:	CH 9 pp 294–297	2 class periods or 90 minutes	8.8, 8.8.1	How were Native Americans affected by Jacksonian Democracy?	During the Age of Jackson, individual rights for white males expanded, yet at the same time, Jackson's policies limited the rights of non-whites, including Native Americans.

<i>Analyzing A Primary Source Painting</i>					
Multi-Day Model Lesson Mex-Americans & the Treaty of Guadalupe Reading Strategy: -Sentence Deconstruction -Passage-level Chronology Chart. Cause and Effect Chart Writing Strategy: Evidence Selection Worksheet	CH 10 page 323	1-2 days	8.8, 8.8.6	How effective was the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in securing the rights of Mexicans living in the territory of the Mexican Cession?	The United States Government made several promises to the Mexican people who lived within the borders of the Mexican Cession to protect their property and legal rights. However, these promises were not upheld in the years following, and the expensive legal battles of the Mexican-Americans proved to be ineffective.
Additional Question	CH 10			Why did the US expand westward?	
Additional Question	CH 10			How did the drive for Westward expansion change the nation geographically, economically, and politically?	
UNIT 4: The Nation Expands CH 11 The North CH 12 The South CH 13 New Movements in America CH 14 A Divided Nation	CH 11-14			How did the changes with new inventions created during the Industrial Revolution effect the North and the South's society and economy?	As the nation continued to develop, what caused the rising tension between the North and the South, and how did it lead to regional differences that resulted in several states separating from the Union?
The North 11.1 The Industrial Revolution in America 11.2 Changes in Working Life 11.3 A Transportation revolution 11.4 More Technological Advances	CH 11			How did technological advances during the industrial revolution lead to an increase in productive capacity and transform daily life for people in the Northeastern United States?	Advances in steam power, rail transportation, the introduction of machinery and the assembly line in the productive process greatly increased the productive capacity of Northern industries while simultaneously leading to unionization of the labor force in response to the increased demands placed upon them by their employers.
The South 12.1 Growth of the Cotton Industry 12.2 Free Southern Society 12.3 The Slave System	CH 12			How did the introduction of the cotton gin lead to the profitability of cotton as a cash crop and the dramatic expansion of slavery?	By mechanizing the most labor intensive part of the process of bringing cotton to market, cotton became the most profitable cash crop in the South; slavery was dramatically expanded across the southern states by wealthy southern planters as a way to derive maximum profits from King Cotton.
New Movements in America	CH 13		8.6.3-	What brought about the various	America's physical, economic, and

13.1 Immigrants and Urban Challenges 13.2 American Arts 13.3 Reforming Society 13.4 The Movement to End Slavery 13.5 Women's Rights			8.6.7, 8.9.1	attempts to reform society in the early 19 th century?	demographic growth and its religious changes led to such attempts at reforming society as the temperance movement, abolition movement, prison reform, women's rights, and urban reform.
Multi-Day Model Lesson Anti-Slavery Reading Strategy: -Sentence Deconstruction -- Passage Level Analyzing primary source documents. Writing Strategy: Using an advanced paragraph outline students will write a "super" paragraph answering the lesson focus question.	CH 13, pp416-417.	3 (45-55 minute) class periods	8.9, 8.9.1	Unit Focus Question: How did the reform movements help change the face of society in the early 19 th century? Lesson Focus Question and Writing Prompt: How did members of the Antislavery movement differ in motivation and strategy?	Unit Working Thesis: The Antislavery movement had its roots both in the religious ideals promoted by the first and second Great Awakening and the ideals of liberty expressed during the Revolutionary era. The degree to which reformers pushed for the equal treatment and integration of African Americans was limited by a widespread fear of race mixing. Reformers pleaded for an end to slavery using petitions, newspapers, slave narratives, songs, and speeches that appealed on the basis of a "higher law" and the idea that "all men are created equal." The movement was enhanced by the construction of the Erie Canal and other new arteries of transportation that spread the antislavery message from its center in upstate New York to other parts of the country. Lesson Working Thesis: The Antislavery movement consisted of groups motivated by religion, politics and the establishment of freed slave colonies in Africa.
Multi-day Model Lesson Civil War Reading Strategy: - -Sentence Deconstruction -Passage Level Organization Analysis Writing Strategy: -Choosing Evidence	CH 14, pp434-464	5 days	8.9, 8.9.1, 8.9.5, 8.10	How did slavery contribute to the onset of the Civil War?	Although slavery deeply divided the country socially and economically, the political impact of slavery was the most important cause of the Civil War. OR Slavery deeply divided the country by changing the social, economic, and political relationship between the North and the South.
UNIT 5:	CH			Why did the United States split apart	The moral issue of slavery, the economic

The Nation Breaks Apart CH 15 The Civil War CH 16 Reconstruction	15-16			and how was it reunified politically and socially?	regionalization of the nation and sectional politics all led to the Civil War. The war brought new types of technology, new kinds of warfare and an economic boom in the North. Reconstruction of the South after the war attempted to make social and political changes to the South to limited success.
The Civil War 15.1 The War Begins 15.2 The War in the East 15.3 The war in the West 15.4 Daily Life during the War 15.5 The Tide of the War Turns	CH 15				
Multi-day Model Lesson Reconstruction Reading Strategy: -Sentence Deconstruction -Passage Level Analyzing a primary source Writing Strategy: -Analyzing Evidence Chart, Outline and Writing Frame	CH 16, pp5-8-539, emphasis on pp526-528	2-3 days	8.11, 8.11.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.3	How were the rights of African Americans, guaranteed by Congress in the 13 th , 14 th , and 15 th Amendments, later restricted?	African Americans, although granted the rights of citizenship after the 14 th and 15 th Amendments, faced limited political and economic opportunities. Former slave owners and racist whites feared that former slaves were achieving equality and took active measures to suppress African American progress
Reconstruction 16.1 Rebuilding of the South 16.2 The Fight over Reconstruction 16.3 Reconstruction in the South	CH 16			How did the notion of citizenship and civic participation change as a result of the Civil War and through Reconstruction?	The ferocity of the Civil War made the expansion of what defines citizenship as practical necessity. The abolition of slavery increasingly came to be seen as critical for any lasting reconstruction of the Union, and thus African-Americans began to gain rights thanks to their participation in the war and the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13 th , 14 th , and 15 th Amendments. However, their new rights as citizens were limited by the institution of Black Codes and segregation in the South.
UNIT 6:	CH			As the nation continued to move	The continuing westward movement, the

A Growing America CH 17 Americans Move West CH 18 An Industrial Nation CH 19 The Spirit of Reform CH 20 America as a World Power	17-20			westward and embarked on the second Industrial Revolution, how did the United States manage the social, political, and economic changes? OR How did the winning of the Spanish-American War lead to the United States acquiring several new territories and becoming recognized as an influential and leading international nation?	rise in urban growth and the new technological advances led the United States to evolve its social, political, and economical structures as they were developing as an internationally recognized leader.
Americans Move West 17.1 Miners, Ranchers, and Railroads 17.2 Wars for the West 17.3 Farming and Populism	CH 17				
An Industrial Nation 17.1 The 2 nd Industrial Revolution 17.2 Big Business 17.3 Industrial workers 17.4 A New Wave of Immigration 17.5 City Life	CH 18		8.12...	How did Americans react to the changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution?	Americans reacted both positively and negatively to changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution in the areas of the influx of immigrants, labor organizations, and the growth of urban areas.
The Spirit of Reform 19.1 The Gilded Age 19.2 The Progressive Movement 19.3 Reforming the Workplace 19.4 The Rights of Women and Minorities 19.5 The Progressive Presidents	CH 19			How did Americans attempt to reform political and social problems from the late 1800s to the early 1900s?	Americans tried to reform problems such as political corruption, child labor, and denial of suffrage by organizing together and forcing change through union action, strikes, literature, new laws, and constitutional amendments.
America Becomes a World Power 20.1 The U.S. Gains Overseas Territories 20.2 The Spanish-American War 20.3 The U.S. and Latin America 20.4 The U.S. and Mexico	CH 20				