

The following standards are continually covered throughout the school year.

SS.8.A.1.1 Provide supporting details for an answer from the text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments.

SS.8.A.1.2 Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs, and timelines; determine cause and effect.

SS.8.A.1.3 Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.

SS.8.A.1.4 Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials,

SS.8.A.1.5 Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.

SS.8.A.1.6 Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.

SS.8.A.1.7 View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.

SS.8.C.1.3 Recognize the role of civic virtue in the lives of citizens and leaders from the colonial period through Reconstruction.

SS.8.C.1.4 Identify the evolving forms of civic and political participation from the colonial period through Reconstruction.

SS.8.C.2.1 Evaluate and compare the essential ideals and principles of American constitutional government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction.

SS.8.E.1.1 Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.

SS.8.E.2.1 Analyze contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States economy.

SS.8.E.2.2 Explain the economic impact of government policies.

SS.8.E.2.3 Assess the role of Africans and other minority groups in the economic development of the United States.

SS.8.E.3.1 Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.

SS.8.G.1.1 Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history.

SS.8.G.1.2 Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.

SS.8.G.2.1 Identify the physical elements and the human elements that define and differentiate regions as relevant to American history

SS.8.G.2.2 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the United States that have had critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.

SS.8.G.2.3 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time.

SS.8.G.3.1 Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.

SS.8.G.3.2 Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time.

SS.8.G.4.1 Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout history.

SS.8.G.4.2 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination.

SS.8.G.4.3 Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout the United States as it expanded its territory.

SS.8.G.4.4 Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time.

SS.8.G.4.5 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of the development, growth, and changing nature of cities and urban centers in the United States over time.

SS.8.G.4.6 Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history.

SS.8.G.5.1 Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.

SS.8.G.5.2 Describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.

SS.8.G.6.1 Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes over time throughout American history.

SS.8.G.6.2 Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representations.

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The Five Themes of Geography			Pacing: First Nine Weeks Week One	
Essential Question(s): What are the five themes of geography? How do the five themes of geography apply to everyday life? How do the five themes of geography shape American History?		Big Idea : Five Themes of Geography		
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Place Location Human Environment Interaction Region Movement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the five themes of geography. Analyze how the five themes of geography shape everyday life. Examine how the five themes of geography have shaped American History. 	Absolute Location Relative Location Political Place Physical Place Adaptation Modification Dependence Transportation Communication Functional Region Formal Region Vernacular Region

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: New Empires in the Americas/European Exploration			Pacing: First Nine Weeks Week 2	
Essential Question(s): How did European exploration affect trade routes with Asia? Why did Columbus make his voyage across the Atlantic? How did European exploration change following Columbus' voyages? How did Columbian Exchange affect the world? How did Spain organize and govern its empire in the Americas?			Big Idea : Early Exploration and Colonization of North America	
Concepts/Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
European Exploration Columbus' voyages North American colonization	Compare the relationships among British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America.	SS.8.A.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major oceans and continents • Label early trade routes • Identify the reasons for Columbus' voyage • Analyze outcome of Columbus' voyage • Outline the impact of the Columbian exchange on the Native Americans 	Christopher Columbus King Ferdinand Columbian Exchange

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Career Education and ePeP			Pacing: First Nine Weeks Week 3 and 4	
Essential Question(s) What careers best fit you and your strengths? What planning do you need to do now to reach your future goals? What classes do you need to take in high school in order to graduate and meet your future goals?			Big Idea : Career exploration and future planning Electronic Personal Education Plans	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Career Cluster Financial planning Job Shadowing			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Career Cluster and identify top three career choices • Identify personality traits with questionnaire • Explain the difference between a job and a career • Create a tentative plan of classes that will be taken in high school. 	Career Job Money Personality Management Entry-Level

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The 13 English Colonies – Settlement and Labor Systems			Pacing: First Nine Weeks Weeks 5 and 6	
Essential Question(s): What were the reasons for settling Jamestown? What were some of the hardships and successes of the Jamestown settlers? How did relations with the natives affect the Jamestown settlers? What role did indentured servants play in the labor structure of Virginia? Why did the Pilgrims leave Europe? How did the Pilgrims go about forming their government? What role did natives play in the Plymouth settlement? How did the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies form?			Big Idea: Colonization of Jamestown, Plymouth, and the 13 Colonies.	
Concepts/Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Colonization Labor Government Economy Relations with Native Americans	Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America. Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle and Southern Colonies. Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle, and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources.	SS.8.A.2.1 SS.8.A.2.2 SS.8.A.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the reasons why the British settled in Jamestown. Identify the reasons that the Pilgrims settled in Plymouth. Compare and contrast the labor systems and governments of Jamestown and Plymouth. Analyze the impact Native Americans had on the Jamestown and Plymouth settlements Explain how the 13 English colonies were established. 	Headright Planters Indentured Servants Sect Immigrants Dissenters Covenant Proprietary Colony Royal Colony Proprietors John Smith John Rolfe Pocahontas Bacon’s Rebellion Puritans Pilgrims Separatists

				William Bradford Mayflower Compact Squanto John Winthrop Thomas Hooker Fundamental Orders of Connecticut Roger Williams Toleration Act of 1649 Quakers William Penn
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UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The 13 English Colonies – Colonial Government, Trade, and Economy			Pacing: First Nine Weeks Week 7, 8, and 9	
Essential Question(s): How was government formed in the New England, Middle and Southern colonies? How did the New England, Middle and Southern colonies establish trade? How did the economies of the New England, Middle and Southern colonies function?			Big Idea : Establishment of government, economy, and trade in the 13 colonies.	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Forming Government Establishing Trade Functioning Economy	Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social development of the colonies. Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations. Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America.	SS.8.A.2.4 SS.8.A.2.5 SS.8.A.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the role of the privy council and House of Burgesses. • Explain the importance of the town meeting to New England politics. • Describe the impact of mercantilism on the colonial economies • Analyze the impact of free enterprise on the colonial economies • Explain triangular trade and the role of slave in the colonial economy • Compare and contrast cash crops and staples crops in the Middle and Southern colonies • Identify the importance of apprenticeships to the New England colonies economy. 	Bicameral Legislature Town Meeting Privy Council Parliament House of Burgesses English Bill of Rights Assemblies Mercantilism Balance of Trade Imports Exports Duties Free Enterprise Triangular Trade Navigation Acts Middle Passage Cash Crops Slave Codes Apprentices Staple Crops

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Conflict in the Colonies			Pacing: Second Nine Weeks Week 1 and 2	
Essential Question(s): What was the outcome of the French and Indian War? How did the French and Indian war affect the English colonies? What was the impact of the Proclamation of 1763? How did new English taxes affect the colonies? In what ways did the colonists challenge the new taxes? How did the Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party affect relations between the English Government and the colonies?			Big Idea: Rising tensions between the 13 colonies and English government.	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Results of French and Indian War Impact of Proclamation of 1763 Taxation of colonists Colonial response to taxation	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the French and Indian War. Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763 – 1774. Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763 – 1774. Recognize contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary War efforts.	SS.8.A.2.6 SS.8.A.3.1 SS.8.A.3.2 SS.8.A.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the French and Indian War affected the British colonies. • Describe the Proclamation of 1763 and analyze its effectiveness. • Explain why Great Britain created new taxes for the colonies. • Analyze the way that the colonists challenged the new taxes. • Analyze why the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party were significant events. 	Militia Albany Plan of Union Treaty of Paris Backcountry Pioneers King George III Proclamation of 1763 Boycott Repeal George Grenville Sugar Act James Otis Sam Adams Committees of Correspondence Stamp Act Sons of Liberty Patrick Henry Writs of Assistance Propaganda Townshend Acts

	Compare views of self-government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens held by the Patriots, Loyalists, and other colonists.	SS.8.C.1.2		Daughters of Liberty Boston Massacre Tea Act Boston Tea Party Intolerable Acts
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UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The American Revolution			Pacing: Second Nine Weeks Week 3, 4 and 5	
Essential Question(s): What did the First and Second Continental Congresses accomplish? How did geography influence the Revolutionary War? How did fighting at Lexington and Concord affect the colonies conflict with Great Britain? How did Common Sense and the Declaration of Independence influence American ideals? What contributions did slaves make to the war effort? What battles helped turn the war around for the Patriots? What events finally ended the Revolutionary War?			Big Idea : The events that shaped the American Revolution	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Role of First and Second Continental Congress Influence of geography on the war Major battles of the war Common Sense and the Declaration of Independence	Recognize contributions of the Founding Fathers (John Adams, Sam Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason, George Washington) during American Revolutionary War efforts. Examine the contributions of influential groups to both the American and British war efforts during the American Revolutionary War and their effects on the outcome of the war. Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments during the Revolutionary era.	SS.8.A.3.3 SS.8.A.3.4 SS.8.A.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the actions taken by the First and Second Continental Congresses. Explain ways that geography influenced the Revolutionary War. Evaluate the impact of the early battles of the war. Outline how Common Sense and the Declaration of Independence altered Americans ideals. Discuss influential battles that gave momentum to the Continental Army. Examine the events that finally ended the Revolutionary War. 	Minutemen Siege First Continental Congress Redcoats Second Continental Congress Continental Army Lexington and Concord George Washington Olive Branch Petition Battle of Bunker Hill Unalienable Rights Common Sense Thomas Paine Thomas Jefferson Declaration of Independence Patriots Loyalists

Influential people of the war	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution.	SS.8.A.3.6		Lord Dunmore's Proclamation
Events that ended the war	Examine the structure, content, and consequences of the Declaration of Independence.	SS.8.A.3.7		Battle of Trenton Battle of Princeton Battle of Brandywine Creek Battle of Saratoga Battle of Yorktown
	Examine individuals and groups that affected political and social motivations during the American Revolution.	SS.8.A.3.8		Treaty of Paris of 1783

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Forming a Government			Pacing: Second Nine Weeks Week 6, 7 and 8	
Essential Question(s): What ideas and documents shaped American beliefs about government? What were the main issues debated and compromises reached at the Constitutional Convention? How was the Federal government balanced under the U.S. Constitution? How did the Federalist Papers influence people’s opinions of the Constitution? Why did people want a Bill of Rights and how was it added to the Constitution? What are the roles of the three branches of government and the requirements for each? How did the Bill of Rights address public grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence? How can a person become a U.S. citizen?			Big Idea : How the government of the U.S. was created, how it operates, and how it protects and impacts the people to this day	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Forming government Role of the Bill of Rights Function of the 3 branches	Evaluate the structure, strengths, and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and its aspects that led to the Constitutional Convention. Examine the course and consequences of the Constitutional Convention (New Jersey Plan, Virginia Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, compromises regarding taxation and slave trade, Electoral College, state vs. federal power, empowering a president). Analyze support and opposition	SS.8.A.3.9 SS.8.A.3.10 SS.8.A.3.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the ideas and documents that shaped American beliefs about government. • Analyze the issues debated and the compromises reached at the Constitutional Convention. • Illustrate how the U.S. Constitution balanced power in the Federal government. • Examine the influence of the Federalist Papers on people’s opinions of the Constitution. 	Constitution Suffrage Ratification Articles of Confederation Popular Sovereignty Federalism Legislative Branch Executive Branch Judicial Branch Checks and Balances James Madison Virginia Plan New Jersey Plan Great Compromise

	<p>(Federalists, Federalist Papers, Anti - Federalists, Bill of Rights) to ratification of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.</p> <p>Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.</p> <p>Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.</p>	<p>SS.8.C.1.1</p> <p>SS.8.C.1.5</p> <p>SS.8.C.1.6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the importance of the Bill of Rights. • List the three branches of government and membership requirements for each. • Describe how a person can become a U.S. citizen. 	<p>Three-Fifths Compromise</p> <p>Amendments</p> <p>Bill of Rights</p> <p>Federalists</p> <p>Anti-Federalists</p> <p>Separation of Powers</p> <p>Delegated Powers</p> <p>Reserved Powers</p> <p>Concurrent Powers</p> <p>Impeach</p> <p>Veto</p> <p>Naturalized Citizen</p>
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UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Laying the Foundations of Government			Pacing: Second Nine Weeks Week 9	
Essential Question(s): Why did Americans elect George Washington as their first president? What expectations did Americans have of their new government? What foreign and domestic issues did John Adams face as president?			Big Idea : Influence of first two United States presidents	
Concepts/Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Presidential elections Expectations of government Early issues with United States foreign and domestic policy	Examine the influences of George Washington’s presidency in the formation of the new nation. Explain major domestic and international economic, political, and socio-cultural events of John Adam’s presidency.	SS.8.A.3.12 SS.8.A.3.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why Americans elected George Washington as their first president. • Outline the expectations that Americans had of their new government. • Analyze the foreign and domestic issues of John Adams’ presidency. 	Precedent George Washington Judiciary Act of 1789 Federalist Party XYZ Affair Alien and Sedition Acts 12 th Amendment

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Jefferson, The Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark			Pacing: Third Nine Weeks Week 1 and 2	
Essential Question(s): What views did Thomas Jefferson address in his first inaugural address? What was the importance of the Marbury v. Madison court case? How and why did the Louisiana Purchase take place? What were the achievements of the Lewis and Clark Expedition? What was the purpose of Pike's expedition?			Big Idea : Jefferson's Presidency and the Louisiana Purchase.	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Jefferson's Presidency The Louisiana Purchase The Lewis and Clark Expedition Pike's Expedition	Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Examine the effects of the 1804 Haitian Revolution on the United States acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.	SS.8.A.3.14 SS.8.A.4.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the views of Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address. Evaluate the importance of the Marbury v. Madison court case. Describe how and why the Louisiana Purchase took place. Explain what the Lewis and Clark Expedition achieved. Define the purpose of Pike's Expedition. 	Thomas Jefferson Marbury v. Madison Napoleon Bonaparte Louisiana Purchase Meriwether Lewis William Clark Lewis and Clark Expedition Sacagawea Zebulon Pike

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The Madison and Monroe Presidencies			Pacing: Third Nine Weeks Week 3	
Essential Question(s): Why did the United States declare war on Great Britain in 1812? How did actions by American Indians aid the British during the War of 1812? How did the War of 1812 end? What were President Monroe's reasons for issuing the Monroe Doctrine and what were its most important points?			Big Idea : The War of 1812, Nationalism, and the Monroe Doctrine	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Reasons for the War of 1812 Role of American Indians in the War of 1812 Nationalism and the Monroe Doctrine	Examine key events in Florida history as each impact this era of American history. Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).	SS.8.A.3.16 SS.8.A.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze why the United States declared war on Great Britain in 1812. Explain how actions of American Indians aided the British during the War of 1812. Examine how the War of 1812 came to an end. Evaluate President Monroe's reasons for issuing the Monroe Doctrine. 	James Madison War of 1812 Nationalism James Monroe Rush-Bagot Agreement Convention of 1818 Adams-Onis Treaty Monroe Doctrine

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Indian Removal			Pacing: Third Nine Weeks Week 4 and 5	
Essential Question(s): Why did federal and state governments begin and Indian Removal policy? How did American Indians resist removal? How were the American Indians affected by the removal from their lands? How did the Cherokee resist removal and what was the outcome?			Big Idea : Impact of Indian Removal	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Indian Removal Trail of Tears	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class). Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American history. Discuss the impact of westward expansion on cultural practices and migration patterns of Native American and African slave populations. Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Ogden [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia	SS.8.A.3.15 SS.8.A.4.3 SS.8.A.4.4 SS.8.A.4.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why the federal and state governments begin an Indian removal policy. • Examine how American Indians resisted removal. • Describe how American Indians were affected by the removal from their lands. • Analyze how the Cherokee resisted removal and the event that followed. 	Andrew Jackson Indian Removal Act Indian Territory Bureau of Indian Affairs Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek Sequoya John Ross Worcester v. Georgia Trail of Tears Osceola

	[1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.			
	Identify key ideas and influences of Jacksonian democracy,	SS.8.A.4.16		

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Reforming Society			Pacing: Third Nine Weeks Week 6 and 7	
Essential Question(s): How did Transcendentalists views affect American Society? How did reformers improve prisons in the early to mid-1800's? How did Americans educational opportunities change during the early to mid - 1800's? What were the goals of the Women's Rights movement? Why did reformers start the Temperance movement?			Big Idea : Temperance Movement, Education Reform, Women's Rights and Prison Reform and Transcendentalism	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Temperance Movement Education Reform Women's Rights Prison Reform Transcendentalism	Examine this time period (1763-1815) from the perspective of historically under-represented groups (children, indentured servants, Native Americans, slaves, women, working class). Examine the experiences and perspectives of significant individuals and groups during this era of American history. Describe the influence of individuals on social and political developments of this era in American history. Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.	SS.8.A.3.15 SS.8.A.4.3 SS.8.A.4.8 SS.8.A.4.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the transcendentalist's views of American society. Analyze how reformers improved prisons in the early to mid – 1800's. Examine why reformers started the temperance movement. Determine how Americans educational opportunities change during the early to mid – 1800's. Identify the goals of the Women's Rights movement. 	Temperance Movement Common-School Movement Dorothea Dix Horace Mann Catherine Beecher Emma Willard Mary Lyon Elizabeth Cady Stanton Lucretia Mott Seneca Falls Convention Declaration of Sentiments Lucy Stone Susan B. Anthony Transcendentalism

	<p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the women's suffrage movement (1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments).</p> <p>Examine the causes, course, and consequences of literature movements (Transcendentalism) significant to this era of American history.</p>	<p>SS.8.A.4.14</p> <p>SS.8.A.4.15</p>		
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UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The Industrial and Transportation Revolutions			Pacing: Third Nine Weeks Week 7 and 8	
Essential Question(s): How did the Industrial Revolution change how people worked? How did workers react to changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution? How did the Transportation Revolution change life in the United States? What was the state of manufacturing in the South?			Big Idea : The impact of the Industrial and Transportation Revolutions on America	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Worker's Rights Industry Transportation Communication Manufacturing and agriculture	<p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the 19th century transportation revolution on the growth of the nation's economy.</p> <p>Identify technological improvements (inventions/inventors) that contributed to industrial growth.</p> <p>Explain the causes, course, and consequences of (industrial growth, subsequent effect on children and women) of New England's textile industry.</p> <p>Analyze the impact of technological advancements on the agricultural economy and slave labor.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of landmark Supreme Court decisions (McCulloch</p>	<p>SS.8.A.4.5</p> <p>SS.8.A.4.6</p> <p>SS.8.A.4.7</p> <p>SS.8.A.4.10</p> <p>SS.8.A.4.13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the Industrial Revolution changed how people worked. • Evaluate how workers reacted to changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution. • Examine how the Transportation Revolution changed life in the United States. • Describe the state of manufacturing in the South. 	<p>Textiles</p> <p>Technology</p> <p>Mass Production</p> <p>Interchangeable Parts</p> <p>Trade Unions</p> <p>Strike</p> <p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Samuel Slater</p> <p>Eli Whitney</p> <p>Rhode Island System</p> <p>Francis Cabot Lowell</p> <p>Lowell System</p> <p>Telegraph</p> <p>Transportation Revolution</p> <p>Robert Fulton</p> <p>Gibbons v. Ogden</p> <p>Samuel Morse</p> <p>Morse Code</p> <p>John Deere</p> <p>Cyrus McCormick</p> <p>Isaac Singer</p> <p>Cotton Gin</p> <p>Cotton Belt</p> <p>Scientific Agriculture</p>

	v. Maryland [1819], Gibbons v. Ogden [1824], Cherokee Nation v. Georgia [1831], and Worcester v. Georgia [1832]) significant to this era of American history.			Planters Yeomen
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UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Westward Expansion			Pacing: Third Nine Weeks Week 8 and 9	
Essential Question(s): What issues caused tension between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government? Why did Americans live and settle in Oregon Country? In what ways did a belief in Manifest Destiny lead Americans to expand the U.S. borders? How did the Mexican war progress and what were the terms of the treaty that ended it? Why did people head west to California in 1849? What was life like in Gold Rush mining camps and towns?			Big Idea : The goals and outcome of Westward Expansion	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Annexation of Texas Manifest Destiny The Oregon Trail War with Mexico The California Gold Rush	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase). Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history. Examine the experiences and perspectives of different ethnic,	SS.8.A.4.1 SS.8.A.4.17 SS.8.A.4.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the issues that caused tension between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government. Analyze why Americans lived and settled in Oregon Country. Describe the ways a belief in Manifest Destiny lead Americans to expand the U.S. borders? Determine how the Mexican war progressed. Examine the terms of the treaty that ended the war with Mexico. Explain why people headed west to California in 1849. Describe what life was like in Gold Rush mining camps and towns. 	Annex Republic of Texas Manifest Destiny Mountain Men Rendezvous Oregon Trail California Trail Donner Party Sutter’s Fort Santa Fe Trail Mexican Cession Gadsden Purchase Forty-Niners Prospect California Gold Rush Joseph Smith Mormons Brigham Young Mormon Trail

	national, and religious groups in Florida explaining their contributions to Florida's and America's society and culture during the Territorial period.			
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UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Slavery and the events leading to the Civil War			Pacing: Fourth Nine Weeks Week 1 , 2 and 3	
Essential Question(s): What were the main conditions of the Compromise of 1850? Why was the Fugitive Slave Act controversial in the North? How did different regions of the country react to the Kansas-Nebraska Act? In what ways did people try to settle the conflict over slavery in Kansas? What violent events showed a growing division over slavery in the United States? What affect did the Kansas-Nebraska act have on political parties? Why did Dred Scott sue for his freedom and how did the Supreme Court rule on his case? How did the views of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas differ on slavery? How did Americans react to John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry? What factors lead to Lincoln’s victory in the Presidential election of 1860? Why did some Southern states decide to leave the Union?			Big Idea : Exploring the events that shaped the division of Americans over the issue of slavery	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Slavery Government Law Sectionalism Secession	Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the United States westward expansion and its growing diplomatic assertiveness (War of 1812, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis Treaty, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Trail of Tears, Texas annexation, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, Mexican American	SS.8.A.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the main conditions of the Compromise of 1850. Identify the reasons why the Fugitive Slave Act controversial in the North. Explain how did different regions of the country reacted to the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Describe the ways people tried to 	Missouri Compromise Sectionalism Popular Sovereignty Wilmot Proviso Henry Clay Compromise of 1850 Fugitive Slave Act Uncle Tom’s Cabin Stephen Douglas Kansas-Nebraska Act

	<p>War/Mexican Cession, California Gold Rush, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, Gadsden Purchase).</p> <p>Describe the debate surrounding the spread of slavery into western territories and Florida.</p> <p>Examine the aspects of the slave culture including plantation life, resistance efforts, and the role of the slaves' spiritual system.</p> <p>Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.</p>	<p>SS.8.A.4.2</p> <p>SS.8.A.4.11</p> <p>SS.8.A.5.2</p>	<p>settle the conflict over slavery in Kansas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict the series of violent events that showed a growing division over slavery in the United States. • Analyze the affect that the Kansas-Nebraska act had on political parties. • Explain why Dred Scott sued for his freedom and how the Supreme Court ruled on his case. • Examine how the views of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas differed on slavery. • Describe Americans reactions to John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. • Analyze the factors that lead to Lincoln's victory in the Presidential election of 1860. • Examine the reasons why some Southern states decided to leave the Union. 	<p>Dred Scott Dred Scott Decision Abraham Lincoln Lincoln Douglas Debates Secession John Brown's Raid Confederate States of America Jefferson Davis</p>
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UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The Civil War			Pacing: Fourth Nine Weeks Week 4, 5, 6, and 7	
Essential Question(s): What led to the bombardment of Fort Sumter and what was the outcome? Why did both the North and South want to claim border states? What strategies did each side use at the beginning of the war? What battles did the Confederates win in Virginia and why were they important? What stopped the northward advance of the Confederate Army? Why was the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi important? What was General Grant’s strategy for the Union Army in the west? How did different groups in the North react to Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation? In what ways did African Americans and women contribute to the war effort? Why was the Battle of Gettysburg important? What campaigns were launched in Virginia and the lower South? How and when did the Civil War finally end?			Big Idea : Impact and outcome of the Civil War	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Battles and bloodshed	Explain the causes course and consequences of the Civil War.	SS.8.A.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what led to the bombardment of Fort Sumter and explain the outcome. Explain why both the North and South wanted to claim border states. Analyze the strategies each side 	Border States Fort Sumter Abraham Lincoln Winfield Scott Stonewall Jackson First Battle of Bull Run George McClellan Robert E. Lee
Famous Speeches	Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.	SS.8.A.5.2		
American Reaction	Explain major domestic and	SS.8.A.5.3		

<p>Important Figures</p>	<p>international economic, military, political. and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln’s presidency.</p>		<p>used at the beginning of the war.</p>	<p>Seven Days Battle Second Battle of Bull Run Battle of Antietam Ulysses S. Grant Battle of Shiloh Battle of Vicksburg Habeas Corpus Emancipation Proclamation 54th Massachusetts Infantry Clara Barton Battle of Gettysburg George Pickett Pickett’s Charge Gettysburg Address Wilderness Campaign William Tecumseh Sherman Appomattox Courthouse</p>
<p>Future Impact</p>	<p>Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.</p>	<p>SS.8.A.5.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the battles the Confederates won in Virginia and analyze why they were important. 	
	<p>Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.</p>	<p>SS.8.A.5.5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what stopped the northward advance of the Confederate Army? 	
	<p>Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.</p>	<p>SS.8.A.5.6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi was important. • Examine General Grant’s strategy for the Union Army in the west. 	
	<p>Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impact this era of American history.</p>	<p>SS.8.A.5.7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine how did different groups in the North reacted to Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. • Identify the ways African Americans and women contributed to the war effort? • Examine why the Battle of Gettysburg was important. • Identify the campaigns that were launched in Virginia and the lower South. • Explain how and when the Civil War finally ended. 	

UNIT/ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Reconstruction			Pacing: Fourth Nine Weeks Week 8 and 9	
Essential Question(s): What affect did the end of the Civil war have on African Americans in the South? How did the views of Abraham Lincoln, Congress, and Andrew Johnson differ on Reconstruction? How did black codes restrict African Americans freedoms? What efforts were made to protect the civil rights of African Americans? What reforms did Reconstruction governments carry out? What factors lead to the end of Reconstruction? How did Southern laws and governments change after Reconstruction ended? How did Southern agriculture change after the end of the Civil War?			Big Idea : Reconstructing the United States after the Civil War	
Concepts/ Content	Learning Targets	Benchmarks	Essential Content & Understanding	Key Terminology (bold print priority items)
Reconstruction Assassination Civil Rights Changing government Southern Agriculture	Explain and evaluate the policies, practices, and consequences of Reconstruction (presidential and congressional reconstruction, Johnson’s impeachment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, the 13 th , 14 th , and 15 th Amendments, opposition of southern whites to Reconstruction, accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction, presidential election of 1876, end of Reconstruction, rise of the Jim Crow laws, rise of Ku Klux Klan).	SS.8.A.5.8	Analyze the effect the end of the Civil war had on African Americans in the South. Compare and contrast the views of Abraham Lincoln, Congress, and Andrew Johnson as they related to Reconstruction. Explain how black codes restricted African Americans freedoms. Describe the efforts made to protect the civil rights of African Americans. Describe the reforms Reconstruction governments carried out. Analyze the factors that led to the end of Reconstruction. Examine how Southern laws and governments changed after	Amnesty Reconstruction Wade Davis Bill 13 th Amendment Freedmen’s Bureau John Wilkes Booth Andrew Johnson Black Codes Civil Rights Act of 1866 14 th Amendment Reconstruction Acts Carpetbaggers Scalawags Poll Tax Segregation Ku Klux Klan General Amnesty Act of

			Reconstruction ended. Describe how Southern agriculture changed after the end of the Civil War.	1872 Panic of 1873 Compromise of 1877 Jim Crow Laws Plessy v. Ferguson Sharecropping
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