

**Trinity Area School District
Template for Curriculum Mapping,**

Course: Grade: Designer(s):	Overview of Course (Briefly describe what students should understand and be able to do as a result of engaging in this course):
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Overarching Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions
(These “spiral” throughout the entire curriculum.)

Big Idea (A Big Idea is typically a noun and always transferable within and among content areas.)	Standard(s) Addressed (What Common Core Standard(s) and/or PA Standard(s) addresses this Big Idea?)	Enduring Understanding(s) (SAS refers to Enduring Understandings as “Big Ideas.” EUs are the understandings we want students to carry with them after they graduate. EUs will link Big Ideas together. Consider having only one or two EUs per Big Idea.)	Essential Question(s) (Essential Questions are broad and open ended. Sometimes, EQs can be debated. A student’s answer to an EQ will help teachers determine if he/she truly understands. Consider having only one or two EQs per Enduring Understanding.)
Historical context is needed to comprehend time and space	8.1.1.12A 8.1.1.12B	Learning about the past and its different contexts shaped by social, cultural, and political influences prepares one for participation as active, critical citizens in a democratic society. Historical literacy requires a focus on time and space, and an understanding of the historical context of events and actions	Why is time and space important to the study of history?
Historical interpretation involves an analysis of cause and result	8.1.1.12A 8.1.1.12B 8.1.1.12C	Historical literacy requires a focus on time and space, and an understanding of the historical context of events and actions. Historical comprehension involves evidence-based discussion and explanation, an analysis of sources including multiple points of view, and an ability to read critically to recognize	What role do multiple causations play in describing a historical event? What role does analysis have in historical construction?

		<p>fact from conjecture and evidence from assertion.</p> <p>Historical causation involves motives, reasons, and consequences that result in events and actions. Some consequences may be impacted by forces of the irrational or the accidental.</p> <p>Historical skills (organizing information chronologically, explaining historical issues, locating sources and investigating materials, synthesizing and evaluating evidence, and developing arguments and interpretations based on evidence) are used by an analytical thinker to create a historical construction.</p>	
<p>Perspective helps to define the attributes of historical comprehension.</p>	<p>8.1.12A 8.2.12B 8.1.12C</p>	<p>Historical literacy requires a focus on time and space, and an understanding of the historical context of events and actions.</p> <p>Historical comprehension involves evidence-based discussion and explanation, an analysis of sources including multiple points of view, and an ability to read critically to recognize fact from conjecture and evidence from assertion.</p> <p>Historical causation involves motives, reasons, and consequences that result in events and actions. Some consequences may be impacted by forces of the irrational or the accidental.</p> <p>Historical skills (organizing information chronologically, explaining historical issues, locating sources and investigating materials, synthesizing and evaluating evidence, and developing arguments and interpretations</p>	

		based on evidence) are used by an analytical thinker to create a historical construction.	
The history of the commonwealth continues to influence Pennsylvanians today, and has impacted the United States and the world	8.2.12A 8.2.12B 8.2.12C 8.2.12D	<p>Biography is a historical construct used to reveal positive and/or negative influences an individual can have on Pennsylvania’s society.</p> <p>Textual evidence, material artifacts, the built environment, and historic sites are central to understanding the history of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Conflict and cooperation among social groups, organizations, and nation-states are critical to comprehending society in Pennsylvania. Domestic instability, ethnic and racial relations, labor relation, immigration, and wars and revolutions are examples of social disagreement and collaboration.</p>	<p>How can the story of another Pennsylvanian, past or present, influence your life?</p> <p>How does continuity and change within Pennsylvania history influence your community today?</p> <p>How has social disagreement and collaboration been beneficial to Pennsylvanian society?</p>
The history of the United States continues to influence its citizens, and has impacted the rest of the world	8.3.12A 8.3.12B 8.3.12C 8.3.12D	<p>Textual evidence, material artifacts, the built environment, and historic sites are central to understanding the history of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Conflict and cooperation among social groups, organizations, and nation-states are critical to comprehending society in Pennsylvania. Domestic instability, ethnic and racial relations, labor relation, immigration, and wars and revolutions are examples of social disagreement and collaboration.</p> <p>Long term continuities and discontinuities in the structures of United States society provide vital contributions to contemporary issues. Belief systems and religion, commerce, and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organizations, transportation and trade,</p>	<p>What document or artifact best summarizes the United States and why?</p> <p>How does continuity and change within the United States history influence your community today?</p> <p>How has social disagreement and collaboration been beneficial to American society?</p>

		and equality are examples of continuity and change.	
World History continues to influence Pennsylvanians, citizens of the United States, and individuals throughout the world today.	8.3.12A 8.3.12B 8.3.12C 8.3.12D	World history looks for common patterns that emerge across all cultures. Long term continuities and discontinuities in the structures of societies provide vital contributions to contemporary issues. Conflict and cooperation among social groups, organizations, and nation-states are critical to comprehending societies throughout Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe.	How does continuity and change throughout world history influence your community today?

Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions Per Unit of Study
(These do NOT “spiral” throughout the entire curriculum, but are specific to each unit.)

Month of Instruction (In what month(s) will you teach this unit?)	Title of Unit	Big Idea(s) (A Big Idea is typically a noun and always transferable within and among content areas.)	Standard(s) Addressed (What Common Core Standard(s) and/or PA Standard(s) addresses this Big Idea?)	Enduring Understanding(s) (SAS refers to Enduring Understandings as “Big Ideas.” EUs are the understandings we want students to carry with them after they graduate. EUs will link Big Ideas together. Consider having only one or two EUs per Big Idea.)	Essential Question(s) (Essential Questions are broad and open ended. Sometimes, EQs can be debated. A student’s answer to an EQ will help teachers determine if he/she truly understands. Consider having only one or two EQs per Enduring Understanding.)	Common Assessment(s)* (What assessments will all teachers of this unit use to determine if students have answered the Essential Questions?)	Common Resource(s)* Used (What resources will all teachers of this unit use to help students understand the Big Ideas?)
5 Days	Early Contacts Among Groups in	People Environment	8.1.12A 8.2.12B 8.1.12C 8.3.12A 8.3.12B	The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th Centuries triggered	How did European overseas expansion result in a series of interactions and adaptations among		

	North America	Americans in the World	8.3.12C 8.3.12D	<p>extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic</p> <p>European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building</p>	<p>societies across the Atlantic?</p> <p>How did European expansion into the Western Hemisphere cause intense social/religious, political, and economic competition?</p>		
5 Days	North American societies in the Context of the Atlantic World	<p>Culture</p> <p>People</p> <p>Environment</p>	<p>8.1.12A</p> <p>8.2.12B</p> <p>8.1.12C</p> <p>8.3.12A</p> <p>8.3.12B</p> <p>8.3.12C</p> <p>8.3.12D</p>	<p>The English sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending large numbers of people to acquire land.</p> <p>The New England colonies developed a close-knit society and a thriving mixed economy</p> <p>The demographically, religiously, and ethnically diverse middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops.</p>	<p>How did differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environment lead Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization?</p> <p>In what ways did environmental and geographical variations contribute to regional differences in what would become the British colonies?</p> <p>How did Britain's desire to maintain a</p>		

				<p>The colonies along the southernmost Atlantic coast took advantage of long growing seasons by using slave labor to develop economies based on staple crops.</p> <p>Late 17th Century efforts to integrate Britain's colonies into a coherent imperial structure and pursue mercantilist economic aims met with scant success due largely to varied forms of colonial resistance and were followed by nearly a half-century of British indifference to colonial governance</p>	<p>viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspire efforts to strengthen its imperial control?</p>		
22 Days	<p>Birth of a New Nation and Struggle for Identity</p>	<p>Politics and Power</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>America and the World</p>	<p>8.1.12A</p> <p>8.2.12B</p> <p>8.1.12C</p> <p>8.2.12A</p> <p>8.2.12B</p> <p>8.2.12C</p> <p>8.2.12D</p> <p>8.3.12A</p> <p>8.3.12B</p> <p>8.3.12C</p> <p>8.3.12D</p>	<p>After the British defeat of the French, white-Indian conflicts continued to erupt as native groups sought both to continue trading with Europeans and to resist the encroachment of British colonists on traditional tribal lands.</p>	<p>How did Britain's victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America lead to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminate in the creation of a new</p>		

			<p>During and after the imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights, sparking a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.</p> <p>New ideas about politics and society led to debates about governance and ultimately inspired experiments with new governmental structures.</p> <p>After experiencing the limitations of the Articles of Confederation, American political leaders wrote a new Constitution based on federalism, and separation of powers, crafted a Bill of Rights, and continued debates about the balance</p>	<p>nation, the United States?</p> <p>How did new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenge traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World?</p>		
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				between liberty and order			
22 Days	Growing Pains and the New Republic	Environment and Geography Politics and Power America and the World People	8.1.12A 8.2.12B 8.1.12C 8.2.12A 8.2.12B 8.2.12C 8.2.12D 8.3.12A 8.3.12B 8.3.12C 8.3.12D	The earliest days of American democracy were marked by debates over federal power, the authority of different branches of the federal government, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. Regional economic specialization, specifically southern cotton production, influenced settlement patterns and the national international economy. Economic changes had significant effects on the distribution of political power U.S. policymakers sought to dominate the North American continent and to promote its foreign trade.	How did the United States develop the world's first modern democracy while at the same time defining its democratic ideals and reforming its institutions to match them? How did developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce bring about changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, and political power? How did U.S. interest in expanding its borders and isolating itself from Europe shape the nation's foreign policy?		
22 Days	Expansion, Regional	Identity	8.1.12A 8.2.12B	Enthusiasm for U.S. territorial expansion	What factors led to the United States		

	<p>Separation , the Civil War and its Aftermath</p>	<p>Environment and Geography</p> <p>American and the World</p>	<p>8.1.12C 8.2.12A 8.2.12B 8.2.12C 8.2.12D 8.3.12A 8.3.12B 8.3.12C 8.3.12D</p>	<p>resulted in war, the opening of new markets, acquisition of new territory, and increased ideological conflicts.</p> <p>Westward expansion, migration to and within the United States, and the end of slavery reshaped North American boundaries and caused conflicts over American cultural identities, citizenship, and the question of extending and protecting rights for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.</p> <p>The institution of slavery along with regional economic and demographic changes, territorial expansion in the 1840s and 1850s and cultural differences between North and South intensified sectionalism</p>	<p>emerging as the destination for many people from other countries</p> <p>How did expansion and regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic cultural and political concerns lead to Civil War?</p> <p>Despite Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South, why were many issues regarding questions about power of of the federal government and citizenship rights left unresolved?</p>		
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				<p>Repeated attempts at political compromise failed to solve the issue of slavery and made sectional tensions worse culminating in the election of 1860 and the secession of southern states.</p> <p>The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, its leadership, and decision for emancipation let to Union victory in the Civil War.</p> <p>The Civil War and Reconstruction altered the relationship between states and the federal government, but left unresolved issues relating to social and economic patterns</p>			
25 Days	Industrialization, Urbanization, and Cultural Transformation	Work, Exchange and Technology Culture People	8.1.12C 8.2.12A 8.2.12B 8.2.12C 8.2.12D 8.3.12A 8.3.12B	Large scale production fueled the development of a "Gilded Age" marked by an emphasis on consumption,	Why did the rise of big business lead to efforts to reshape the U.S. economy, identity and environment?		

		Identity	8.3.12C 8.3.12D	<p>marketing, and business consolidation As leaders of big business and government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation, they were challenged by newly strengthening labor movements.</p> <p>International and internal migrations increased both urban and rural populations, but gender, racial, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic inequalities increased, leading to a demand for reform.</p> <p>The transcontinental railroad led to more settlers out west, military actions, the destruction of the buffalo, the confinement of American Indians to reservations, and assimilationist policies, thus reducing the number of</p>	<p>How did the emergence of an industrial culture in the U.S. lead to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women?</p> <p>Why did Gilded Age policies lead to political debates over economic and social policies?</p>		
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				<p>American Indians and their culture.</p> <p>Gilded Age politics were tied to big business and focused on economic issues that led to calls for reform.</p>			
25 Days	<p>Domestic and Global Challenges and the Creation of Mass Culture</p>	<p>America and the World</p> <p>Identity</p> <p>Work, Exchange, and Technology</p> <p>People</p> <p>Politics and Power</p>	<p>8.1.12C</p> <p>8.2.12A</p> <p>8.2.12B</p> <p>8.2.12C</p> <p>8.2.12D</p> <p>8.3.12A</p> <p>8.3.12B</p> <p>8.3.12C</p> <p>8.3.12D</p>	<p>The growth of corporations transformed American society and economy, promoting urbanization and economic growth, even as business cycle fluctuations became severe.</p> <p>Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation.</p> <p>National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals,</p>	<p>How did governmental, political, and social organizations struggle to address the effects of industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes?</p> <p>Despite the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress, what were the factors that led to the creation of a new mass culture and “modern” society?</p> <p>What role did global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renew</p>		

				<p>laissez-faire capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state</p> <p>New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many, while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts.</p> <p>Wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by international migration, resulted in legislation restricting immigration from Asia and southern and eastern Europe.</p> <p>Economic dislocations, social pressures, and the economic growth spurred by WWI and II led to a greater degree of migration within the United States, as well as migration to the</p>	<p>debates over the nation's values and its role in the world as a dominant international, political, cultural, and economic position?</p>		
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				<p>United States from elsewhere.</p> <p>Overseas expansion in the late 19th Century led to new territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific.</p> <p>WWI and its aftermath led to debates about the nation's role in the world.</p> <p>The involvement of the United States in WWII vaulted America into global political and military prominence.</p>			
25 Days	Increasing Prosperity and Global Responsibility After World War II	<p>America and the World</p> <p>Politics</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Identity</p>	<p>8.1.12C</p> <p>8.2.12A</p> <p>8.2.12B</p> <p>8.2.12C</p> <p>8.2.12D</p> <p>8.3.12A</p> <p>8.3.12B</p> <p>8.3.12C</p> <p>8.3.12D</p>	<p>After WWII the U.S. sought to stem the growth of Communist military power ideological influence and build an international security system by dealing with decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts.</p> <p>Cold War policies led to continued public</p>	<p>What were the consequences of the U.S. attempt to defend a position of global leadership after WWII?</p> <p>How successful was Liberalism, which reached its apex in the 1960s, in achieving its goals of social justice through</p>		

				<p>debates over the power of the federal government, the pursuit of international and domestic goals and the proper balance between liberty and order.</p> <p>Civil rights activists achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation thus fulfilling Reconstruction era promises.</p> <p>Stirred by growing awareness of inequalities in American society activists also addressed issues of identity and social justice, specifically in gender/sexuality and ethnicity.</p> <p>Upon dominating postwar politics and court decisions, liberalism came under attack from the left and conservatives.</p>	<p>governmental and federal power?</p> <p>What impact did postwar economic, demographic, and technological changes have on American society, politics, and the environment?</p>		
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				<p>Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years as well as underlying concerns about how these changes were affecting American values.</p> <p>With the expansion of Federal programs and economic growth, many sought greater access to prosperity even as critics began to question the use of natural resources</p> <p>New demographic and social issues led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation</p>			
30 Days	Globalization and Redefining National Identity	Politics Identity	8.1.12C 8.2.12A 8.2.12B 8.2.12C 8.2.12D 8.3.12A 8.3.12B 8.3.12C 8.3.12D	<p>Reduced public faith in government's ability to solve social and economic problems led to a reinvigorated conservatism.</p> <p>Conservative success was limited by the</p>	<p>What issues led to the growth of a new conservatism in the 1980s?</p> <p>What new challenges forced the U.S. to redefine its foreign</p>		

				<p>popularity of some government programs and public support for cultural trends.</p> <p>The Reagan administration pursued a reinvigorated anti-Communist and interventionist foreign policy that set the tone for later administrations.</p> <p>Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, U.S. foreign policy and military involvement focused on a war on terrorism, which also generated debates about domestic security and civil rights.</p> <p>U.S. integration into the world economy was accompanied by instability and major policy, social, and environmental challenges.</p> <p>Significant demographic shifts has led to profound</p>	<p>policy and global role?</p> <p>What policy, social, and environmental challenges will the U.S face as it moves into the 21st Century?</p>		
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