

7th Grade World History

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Objectives	Snow Day	TSWBAT copy the vocabulary for Unit 2, Lesson 1 by putting it verbatim in their Vocabulary Journals (School Improvement Goal). TSW use written language to write in their Vocabulary Journals.	TSWBAT explain the difficulty of studying prehistoric archeology by exploring the “Motel of Mysteries” in MC3 Unit 2, Lesson 2. TSW use reading skills to hypothesize.	TSWBAT examine pictures of artifacts and hypothesize their use. TSW use oral language skills to explain their hypothesis using sentence stems. 1. I think the chopper is use for . . . 2. Other items found with the copper include . . .	TSWBAT write a Type 3 using the vocabulary from Unit 2 Lesson 2. TSW use writing skills to use academic vocabulary in a Type 3.
Vocabulary	Snow Day	evidence, world history, archeology, artifact	evidence, world history, archeology, artifact, sarcophagus, translucent, posture, ceremonial, deceased, parchment, urn, sacred.	evidence, world history, archeology, artifact	evidence, world history, archeology, artifact
Standards	Snow Day	<small>Content Expectations: 7-HI.2.4: Compare and evaluate competing historical perspectives about the past based on proof. Common Core State Standards: WHST.6-8.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. WHST.6-8.8: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation. WHST.6-8.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</small>	G2.2.3: Analyze how culture and experience influence people’s perception of places and regions.)	H.1.2.1: Explain how historians use a variety of sources to explore the past.	RH.6-8.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies

Big Ideas of the Lesson

All plans subject to change without notice and at the discretion of the teacher.

- The universe is 13 billion years old and the earth is probably between 4 and 5 billion years old. However, modern humans are relatively new to the planet.
- World history is a field of study concerned with global processes and patterns of humanity over time. World history both integrates the experiences of people all over the world and highlights differences among them.
- Archaeologists construct accounts of the past from artifacts left behind by early humans.
- The story of pre-history can be found in clues from a wide range of sources from traces of DNA to murals in Ice Age caves.
- The questions archaeologists and historians ask of these artifacts shapes our understanding of the past.
- Collaboration between archaeologists and historians allows us to study a past with no textual artifacts.

8th Grade U.S. History

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Objectives	<p>TSWBAT read Chapter 7, Section 2 and derive information from the text.</p> <p>Students will use reading skills to decode an informational text's questions.</p>	<p>TSWBAT read Chapter 7, Section 3 and derive information from the text.</p> <p>TSW use reading skills to decode an informational text.</p>	<p>TSWBAT read Chapter 7, Section 4 and derive information from the text.</p> <p>Students will use reading skills to decode an informational text's questions.</p>	<p>TSWBAT review Chapter 7 for a test.</p> <p>Students will use reading skills to decode an informational text's questions.</p>	<p>TSWBAT take a test on Chapter 7.</p> <p>TSW use written language to take a test.</p>
Vocabulary	James Madison, judicial branch, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, compromise, Gouverneur Morris.	James Madison, judicial branch, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, compromise, Gouverneur Morris.	James Madison, judicial branch, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, compromise, Gouverneur Morris.	James Madison, judicial branch, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, compromise, Gouverneur Morris.	James Madison, judicial branch, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, compromise, Gouverneur Morris.

8th Grade U.S. History

Standards

Standards	Content Expectations				
	<p>Content Expectations 8 – U3.3.7: Using important documents (e.g., Mayflower Compact, Common Sense, Declaration of Independence, Northwest Ordinance, Federalists Papers), describe the historical and philosophical origins of constitutional government in the United States using the ideas of social compact¹, limited government, natural rights, right of revolution, separation of powers, bicameralism, republicanism, and popular participation in government.</p> <p>8 - Ft. 1: Describe the ideas, experiences, and interactions that influenced the colonists' decisions to declare independence by analyzing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> colonial ideas about government (e.g., limited government, republicanism, protecting individual rights and promoting the common good, representative government, natural rights) experiences with self-government (e.g., House of Burgesses and town meetings) changing interactions with the royal government of Great Britain after the French and Indian War. <p>8 - Ft. 2: Using the Declaration of Independence, including the grievances at the end of the document, describe the role this document played in expressing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> colonists' views of government their reasons for separating from Great Britain. <p>8 - Ft. 3: Describe the consequences of the American Revolution by analyzing the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> birth of an independent republican government creation of Articles of Confederation changing views on freedom and equality and concerns over distribution of power within [and between] governments, between government and the governed, and among people.² <p>8 – U3.3.1: Explain the reasons for the adoption and subsequent failure of the Articles of Confederation (e.g., why its drafters created a weak central government, challenges the nation faced under the Articles, Shays' Rebellion, disputes over western land).</p> <p>8 – U3.3.2: Identify [the major] economic and political questions facing the nation during the period of the Articles of Confederation and the opening of the Constitutional Convention.</p>	<p>Content Expectations 8 – U3.3.7: Using important documents (e.g., Mayflower Compact, Common Sense, Declaration of Independence, Northwest Ordinance, Federalists Papers), describe the historical and philosophical origins of constitutional government in the United States using the ideas of social compact¹, limited government, natural rights, right of revolution, separation of powers, bicameralism, republicanism, and popular participation in government.</p> <p>8 - 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	<p>¹ This expectation uses the phrase "social compact." This unit uses the term "social contract" as interchangeable with "social compact" since many sources refer to it as a "contract" rather than "compact." ² Since much of the early history of the republic centers around the distribution of power between central and state governments, this document includes that idea in the expectation.</p>	<p>¹ This expectation uses the phrase "social compact." This unit uses the term "social contract" as interchangeable with "social compact" since many sources refer to it as a "contract" rather than "compact." ² Since much of the early history of the republic centers around the distribution of power between central and state governments, this document includes that idea in the expectation.</p>	<p>¹ This expectation uses the phrase "social compact." This unit uses the term "social contract" as interchangeable with "social compact" since many sources refer to it as a "contract" rather than "compact." ² Since much of the early history of the republic centers around the distribution of power between central and state governments, this document includes that idea in the expectation.</p>	<p>¹ This expectation uses the phrase "social compact." This unit uses the term "social contract" as interchangeable with "social compact" since many sources refer to it as a "contract" rather than "compact." ² Since much of the early history of the republic centers around the distribution of power between central and state governments, this document includes that idea in the expectation.</p>	<p>¹ This expectation uses the phrase "social compact." This unit uses the term "social contract" as interchangeable with "social compact" since many sources refer to it as a "contract" rather than "compact." ² Since much of the early history of the republic centers around the distribution of power between central and state governments, this document includes that idea in the expectation.</p>
					<p>Standard 1: Scarcity</p> <p>Productive resources are limited. Therefore people cannot have all the goods and services they want; as a result, they must choose some things and give up others.</p> <p>Like individuals, governments and societies experience scarcity because human wants exceed what can be made from all available resources.</p> <p>Choices involve trading off the expected value of one opportunity against the expected value of its best alternative.</p> <p>The choices people make have both present and future consequences.</p> <p>The evaluation of choices and opportunity costs is subjective; such evaluations differ across individuals and societies.</p> <p>Standard 4: Incentives</p> <p>People respond predictably to positive and negative incentives.</p> <p>Rewards are positive incentives that make people better off. Penalties are negative incentives that make people worse off.</p> <p>Standard 15: Growth</p> <p>Investment in factories, machinery, new technology, and in the health, education, and training of people can raise future standards of living.</p> <p>Economic growth is a sustained rise in a nation's production of goods and services. It results from investments in human and physical capital, research and development, technological change, and improved institutional arrangements and incentives.</p> <p>Historically, economic growth has been the primary vehicle for alleviating poverty and raising standards of living around the world.</p> <p>Differences in economic growth are explained by differences in institutional arrangements, incentives to invest and the openness of markets to trade.</p>

I'll be showing parts of videos throughout the week on the French & Indian War as a prelude to the American Revolution to establish prior knowledge.

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