

# Unit 02: The Emergence of Modern America (Weeks 8-14)

Content Area: **Template**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **Full Year**  
Length: **FY**  
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## Standards Alignment

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### New Jersey Student Learning Standards

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SOC.6.1.12.GeoSV.3.a	Evaluate the impact of Western settlement on the expansion of United States political boundaries.
SOC.6.1.12.EconET.3.a	Relate the wealth of natural resources to the economic development of the United States and to the quality of life of individuals.
SOC.6.1.12.EconGE.3.a	Analyze how technological developments transformed the economy, created international markets, and affected the environment in New Jersey and the nation.
SOC.6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.a	Compare and contrast historians' interpretations of the impact of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments on African American's ability to participate in influencing governmental policies.
SOC.6.1.12.CivicsDP.4.b	Analyze how ideas found in key documents contributed to demanding equality for all (i.e., the Declaration of Independence, the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Gettysburg Address).
SOC.6.1.12.EconEM.5.a	Assess the impact of governmental efforts to regulate industrial and financial systems in order to provide economic stability.
SOC.6.1.12.CivicsDP.6.a	Use a variety of sources from multiple perspectives to document the ways in which women organized to promote government policies designed to address injustice, inequality, and workplace safety (i.e., abolition, women's suffrage, and the temperance movement).
SOC.6.1.12.CivicsPR.6.a	Use a variety of sources from multiple perspectives to evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive reforms in preventing unfair business practices and political corruption and in promoting social justice.
SOC.6.1.12.HistoryCC.6.b	Compare and contrast the foreign policies of American presidents during this time period and analyze how these presidents contributed to the United States becoming a world power.
SOC.6.1.12.HistoryCC.6.c	Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women's rights, including the work of important leaders and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment (i.e., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, and Lucy Stone).
SOC.6.1.12.CivicsHR.8.a	Analyze primary and secondary sources to explain how social intolerance, xenophobia, and fear of anarchism led to restrictive immigration and refugee laws, and the violation of the human rights of individuals and groups.
SOC.6.1.12.GeoHE.8.a	Determine the impact of the expansion of agricultural production into marginal farmlands and other ineffective agricultural practices on people and the environment.

## **Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills**

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CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP3	Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

## **Technology / Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking**

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TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.12.A.2	Produce and edit a multi-page digital document for a commercial or professional audience and present it to peers and/or professionals in that related area for review.
TECH.8.1.12.A.3	Collaborate in online courses, learning communities, social networks or virtual worlds to discuss a resolution to a problem or issue.
TECH.8.1.12.A.5	Create a report from a relational database consisting of at least two tables and describe the process, and explain the report results.
TECH.8.1.12.C	Communication and Collaboration: Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.
TECH.8.1.12.C.1	Develop an innovative solution to a real world problem or issue in collaboration with peers and experts, and present ideas for feedback through social media or in an online community.
TECH.8.1.12.D	Digital Citizenship: Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.
TECH.8.1.12.D.2	Evaluate consequences of unauthorized electronic access (e.g., hacking) and disclosure, and on dissemination of personal information.
TECH.8.1.12.D.3	Compare and contrast policies on filtering and censorship both locally and globally.
TECH.8.1.12.D.4	Research and understand the positive and negative impact of one's digital footprint.
TECH.8.1.12.D.5	Analyze the capabilities and limitations of current and emerging technology resources and assess their potential to address personal, social, lifelong learning, and career needs.
TECH.8.2.12	Technology Education, Engineering, Design, and Computational Thinking - Programming: All students will develop an understanding of the nature and impact of technology, engineering, technological design, computational thinking and the designed world as they

relate to the individual, global society, and the environment.

TECH.8.2.12.B

Technology and Society: Knowledge and understanding of human, cultural and society values are fundamental when designing technology systems and products in the global society.

TECH.8.2.12.B.4

Investigate a technology used in a given period of history, e.g., stone age, industrial revolution or information age, and identify their impact and how they may have changed to meet human needs and wants.

TECH.8.2.12.B.5

Research the historical tensions between environmental and economic considerations as driven by human needs and wants in the development of a technological product, and present the competing viewpoints to peers for review.

TECH.8.2.12.C

Design: The design process is a systematic approach to solving problems.

TECH.8.2.12.C.2

Analyze a product and how it has changed or might change over time to meet human needs and wants.

## **Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSLs for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math Section**

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LA.RL.11-12

Reading Literature

Key Ideas and Details

Key Ideas and Details

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R1

Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

LA.RL.11-12.1

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

LA.RL.11-12.2

Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.

ELA.L.SS.11–12.1.B

Observe hyphenation conventions.

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R2

Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

LA.RL.11-12.3

Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R3

Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

ELA.L.SS.11–12.1.C

Recognize spelling conventions.

Craft and Structure

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R4

Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

LA.RL.11-12.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R6

Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

LA.RL.11-12.6	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).  Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R7	Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.
LA.RL.11-12.8	(Not applicable to literature)
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R8	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LA.RL.11-12.9	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R9	Analyze and reflect on how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.  Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity  Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity
ELA.L.VL.11–12.3.D	Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.
ELA.L.VL.11–12.3.E	Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
LA.RL.11-12.10a	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R10	Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RL.11-12.10b	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at grade level or above.
LA.RI.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LA.RI.11-12.2	Determine two or more central ideas of a text, and analyze their development and how they interact to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.  Text Types and Purposes
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
LA.RI.11-12.3	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
LA.RI.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).  Production and Distribution of Writing
LA.RI.11-12.6	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
LA.RI.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.  Research to Build and Present Knowledge
LA.RI.11-12.8	Describe and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. and global texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LA.RI.11-12.9	Analyze and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W7	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects, utilizing an inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W8	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
LA.RI.11-12.10a	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W9	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.  Range of Writing
ELA.RI.MF.11–12.6	Synthesize complex information across multiple sources and formats to develop ideas, resolve conflicting information, or develop an interpretation that goes beyond explicit text information (e.g., express a personal point of view, new interpretation of the concept).
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W10	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.  Text Types and Purposes
ELA.RI.AA.11–12.7	Describe and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. and global texts, and the premises, purposes, and arguments in these works.
LA.W.11-12.1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
LA.W.11-12.1.A	Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL	Speaking and Listening  Comprehension and Collaboration
LA.W.11-12.1.B	Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

LA.W.11-12.1.C	Use transitions (e.g., words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL1	Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL2	Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LA.W.11-12.1.D	Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL3	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.
LA.W.11-12.1.E	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LA.W.11-12.2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL4	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.W.11-12.2.A	Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
LA.W.11-12.2.B	Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL5	Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.
LA.W.11-12.2.C	Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL6	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LA.W.11-12.2.D	Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
LA.W.11-12.2.E	Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
LA.W.11-12.2.F	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L	Language
	Conventions of Standard English
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
	Knowledge of Language

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L3	<p>Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</p> <p>Production and Distribution of Writing</p> <p>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use</p> <p>Production and Distribution of Writing</p>
LA.W.11-12.4	<p>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p>
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L4	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.</p>
LA.W.11-12.5	<p>Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p>
LA.W.11-12.6	<p>Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.</p>
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L6	<p>Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>Research to Build and Present Knowledge</p>
LA.W.11-12.7	<p>Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p>
LA.W.11-12.8	<p>Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. (MLA or APA Style Manuals).</p>
LA.W.11-12.9	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p>
LA.W.11-12.9.A	<p>Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”).</p>
LA.W.11-12.9.B	<p>Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).</p> <p>Range of Writing</p> <p>Range of Writing</p>
LA.W.11-12.10	<p>Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.</p>
LA.SL.11-12.1	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p>

LA.SL.11-12.1.A	Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well reasoned exchange of ideas.
LA.SL.11-12.1.B	Collaborate with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and assessments (e.g., student developed rubrics), and establish individual roles as needed.
LA.SL.11-12.1.C	Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.
LA.SL.11-12.1.D	Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LA.SL.11-12.2	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LA.SL.11-12.3	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LA.SL.11-12.4	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.SL.11-12.5	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LA.SL.11-12.6	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LA.L.11-12.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LA.L.6.1.C	Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
LA.L.7.1.C	Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
LA.L.8.1.D	Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.
LA.L.11-12.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LA.L.6.1.D	Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
LA.L.6.1.E	Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
LA.L.11-12.2.B	Spell correctly.
LA.L.6.2.A	Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.
LA.L.11-12.3	Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.
LA.L.7.3.A	Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.
	Knowledge of Language
LA.L.11-12.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

LA.L.11-12.4.A	Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
LA.L.5.1.D	Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense. Vocabulary Acquisition and Use
LA.L.6.3.B	Maintain consistency in style and tone.
LA.L.3.1.F	Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.
LA.L.11-12.4.B	Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
LA.L.11-12.4.C	Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.
LA.L.4.1.F	Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.
LA.L.11-12.4.D	Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
LA.L.4.1.G	Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).
LA.L.11-12.6	Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
LA.L.4.3.B	Choose punctuation for effect.
LA.L.3.3.A	Choose words and phrases for effect.
SOC.6.1.12.6	The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)
SOC.6.1.12.A.6	Civics, Government, and Human Rights
SOC.6.1.12.A.6.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive reforms in preventing unfair business practices and political corruption and in promoting social justice.
SOC.6.1.12.A.6.b	Evaluate the ways in which women organized to promote government policies (i.e., abolition, women's suffrage, and the temperance movement) designed to address injustice, inequality, workplace safety, and immorality.
SOC.6.1.12.A.6.c	Relate the creation of African American advocacy organizations (i.e., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) to United States Supreme Court decisions (i.e., Plessy v. Ferguson) and state and local governmental policies.
SOC.6.1.12.A.7.a	Analyze the reasons for the policy of neutrality regarding World War I, and explain why the United States eventually entered the war.
SOC.6.1.12.A.7.b	Evaluate the impact of government policies designed to promote patriotism and to protect national security during times of war on individual rights (i.e., the Espionage Act and the Sedition Amendment).
SOC.6.1.12.A.7.c	Analyze the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different countries.
SOC.6.1.12.A.8.a	Relate government policies to the prosperity of the country during the 1920s, and determine the impact of these policies on business and the consumer.
SOC.6.1.12.A.8.b	Compare and contrast the global marketing practices of United States factories and farms with American public opinion and government policies that favored isolationism.
SOC.6.1.12.A.8.c	Relate social intolerance, xenophobia, and fear of anarchists to government policies restricting immigration, advocacy, and labor organizations.
SOC.6.1.12.B.6	Geography, People, and the Environment

SOC.6.1.12.B.6.a	Determine the role geography played in gaining access to raw materials and finding new global markets to promote trade.
SOC.6.1.12.B.6.b	Compare and contrast issues involved in the struggle between the unregulated development of natural resources and efforts to conserve and protect natural resources during the period of industrial expansion.
SOC.6.1.12.B.7.a	Explain how global competition by nations for land and resources led to increased militarism.
SOC.6.1.12.B.8.a	Determine the impact of the expansion of agricultural production into marginal farmlands and other ineffective agricultural practices on people and the environment.
SOC.6.1.12.C.6	Economics, Innovation, and Technology
SOC.6.1.12.C.6.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of labor and agricultural organizations in improving economic opportunities for various groups.
SOC.6.1.12.C.6.b	Determine how supply and demand influenced price and output during the Industrial Revolution.
SOC.6.1.12.C.6.c	Analyze the impact of money, investment, credit, savings, debt, and financial institutions on the development of the nation and the lives of individuals.
SOC.6.1.12.C.7.a	Determine how technological advancements affected the nature of World War I on land, on water, and in the air.
SOC.6.1.12.C.7.b	Assess the immediate and long-term impact of women and African Americans entering the work force in large numbers during World War I.
SOC.6.1.12.C.8.a	Analyze the push-pull factors that led to the Great Migration.
SOC.6.1.12.C.8.b	Relate social, cultural, and technological changes in the interwar period to the rise of a consumer economy and the changing role and status of women.
SOC.6.1.12.D.6	History, Culture, and Perspectives
SOC.6.1.12.D.6.a	Assess the impact of technological innovation and immigration on the development of agriculture, industry, and urban culture during the late 19th century in New Jersey (i.e., Paterson Silk Strike 1913) and the United States.
SOC.6.1.12.D.6.b	Compare and contrast the foreign policies of American presidents during this time period, and analyze how these presidents contributed to the United States becoming a world power.
SOC.6.1.12.D.6.c	Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women’s rights, including the work of important leaders (i.e., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, and Lucy Stone) and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment.
SOC.6.1.12.D.7.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of Woodrow Wilson’s leadership during and immediately after World War I.
SOC.6.1.12.D.7.b	Determine the extent to which propaganda, the media, and special interest groups shaped American public opinion and American foreign policy during World War I.
SOC.6.1.12.D.7.c	Analyze the factors contributing to a rise in authoritarian forms of government and ideologies (i.e., fascism, communism, and socialism) after World War I.
SOC.6.1.12.D.8.a	Explain why the Great Migration led to heightened racial tensions, restrictive laws, a rise in repressive organizations, and an increase in violence.
SOC.6.1.12.D.8.b	Assess the impact of artists, writers, and musicians of the 1920s, including the Harlem Renaissance, on American culture and values.
SOC.6.2.12.3	Age of Revolutions (1750-1914)
SOC.6.2.12.4	A Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement (1900-1945)
SOC.6.2.12.C.3.a	Analyze interrelationships among the “agricultural revolution,” population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of land-holding.

SOC.6.2.12.C.3.b	Analyze interrelationships among the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources.
SOC.6.2.12.C.3.d	Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural changes.
SOC.6.2.12.C.3.e	Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence.
SOC.6.2.12.D.3.a	Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period.
SOC.6.2.12.D.3.b	Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment.
SOC.6.2.12.D.3.d	Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism, and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives.
SOC.6.2.12.D.3.e	Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies, and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.a	Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialization, territory disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.b	Analyze the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.c	Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.f	Explain the role of colonial peoples in the war efforts of the Allies and the Central/Axis Powers in both World Wars.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.g	Analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism, and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of “total war”.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.h	Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.i	Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.j	Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women were transformed during this time period.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.k	Assess the cultural impact of World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II by analyzing the values and social ideas in the arts.
SOC.6.3.12	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
SOC.6.3.12.A.2	Compare current case studies involving slavery, child labor, or other unfair labor practices in the United States with those of other nations, and evaluate the extent to which such problems are universal.
SOC.6.3.12.D.1	Analyze the impact of current governmental practices and laws affecting national security and/or individual civil rights/privacy.
SOC.6.3.12.D.2	Analyze a current foreign policy issue by considering current and historical perspectives, examining strategies, and presenting possible actions.

## Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Climate Change; Informational and Media Literacy New Section

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see Crosswalks

### 21st Century Life and Careers

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CAEP.9.2.12.C.1	Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.3	Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.4	Analyze how economic conditions and societal changes influence employment trends and future education.

### Stage I: Desired Results

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### Transfer/Overview/Rationale

#### Transfer / Overview / Rationale

##### Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

It is important to note how immigration, industrialization, and urbanization ushered in changes which led to a modern America, but students need to recognize how these movements created many social problems and the need for reform. Students will examine America's rise to a burgeoning world power, identify reasons for the United States entry into WWI, and our effect on the outcome of the war, and the subsequent peace process. Lastly, during the 1920's America experienced prodigious economic growth; this financial boom fundamentally changed the lives of millions of Americans and created a consumer revolution.

### Meaning

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### Essential Questions

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Essential Questions

- What areas did Progressives think were in need of the greatest reform?
- What steps did women and minorities take to fight social injustice?

- What is government's role in the economy?
- How and why did America take a more active role in world affairs?
- Is neutrality during a time of war truly possible?
- Was the 1920's a decade of discrimination and intolerance or a decade of incredible cultural advancement and freedom?

## **Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding**

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Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

- Individuals and groups, like the media can impart positive social change
- America's standing in the world order at the beginning of the 20th century was changing from a developing nation to one of an emerging world power.
- The growth of American industry directly led to our emergence as a world power, and our entry into WWI.
- The failure of the Treaty of Versailles would lead directly to the outbreak of WWII
- The 1920's was a decade characterized by remarkable economic, cultural and social change.

## **Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)**

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### **Knowledge**

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Knowledge

Students will know...

- Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment
- The goal of Americanization
- Effect of the Niagara Movement
- The contrasting views of Booker T Washington & W.E.B. Dubois
- The establishment of the NAACP
- The importance of Roosevelt's Square Deal
- Establishment of Antitrust Regulations
- The rise of the Progressive Party
- Important aspects of Wilson's New Freedom
- The role of Imperialism and Social Darwinism
- The importance of the Panama Canal

- America's role in the Spanish American War
- The effects of the Roosevelt Corollary
- The rise of Nationalism & Militarism as leading causes of WWI
- The brutal nature of Trench Warfare
- America's policy of Neutrality
- Submarine Warfare and its role in America's entry into WWI
- The importance of the Zimmerman Note
- The role of America's 'Dougboys'
- The failure of the Treaty of Versailles & the League of Nations
- The effect of Mass production (Assembly line)
- Henry Ford's role in the Consumer Revolution
- Growth of Cities and Suburbs
- The contrasting ideals of Traditionalism & Modernism
- The importance of the Scopes Monkey Trial
- The evolution of Prohibition and Crime
- The role of Flappers
- What started the Great Migration
- The effects of the Harlem Renaissance

## Skills

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### Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

- Identify the major social issues which were a by-product of the Industrial Revolution.
- Explain the role of the muckrakers and the need for social reform.
- Analyze the positive and negative effects of immigration.
- Explain how women during the Progressive Era made progress and eventually earned the right to vote.
- Organize Federal powers during the era, and the creation of the Federal Reserve system.
- Explain 'Americanization' and examine the different viewpoints as to how minorities should fight discrimination.
- Analyze the varying reform approaches of Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.
- Examine the role of racism and Social Darwinism as they relate to the rise of Imperialism and Nationalism.
- Explain the primary causes for the Spanish American War and analyze its aftermath upon America.
- Define Roosevelt's 'Big Stick' policy, and provide examples where its deployment increased America's sphere of influence in the Western Hemisphere.
- List the major causes of World War I and analyze the reasons why American involvement guaranteed victory for the Allies.
- Describe trench warfare, and explain the effectiveness of American 'doughboys in the war effort.
- Analyze the war's effect on the homefront; compare how women and minorities were affected.
- Compare and contrast the use of propaganda before and during WWI.
- Dissect the Treaty of Versailles, and explain how its failures directly led to World War II.
- Examine the major political, economic and social reforms (Temperance Movement, Suffrage Movement, Civil Rights, Child Labor, Organized Labor) of the era.

- Evaluate the accomplishments and cultural significance of the Harlem Renaissance.
- Discuss the different types of discrimination that immigrants from Europe and Asia faced in post-WWI America.

## **Stage 3: Learning Plan**

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### **Resource and Mentor Texts**

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Resources and Mentor Texts

<http://theweek.com/teachers>

<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/>

<https://sheg.stanford.edu/rh>

<https://www.loc.gov/>

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/>

<http://edtechteacher.org/>

<http://hiphugheshistory.weebly.com/>

<http://theweek.com/articles/667867/are-google-facebook-new-monopolies>

<https://www.biography.com/news/web-dubois-vs-booker-t-washington>

[http://sheg.stanford.edu/upload/Lessons/Unit%208\\_Progressivism/Booker%20T%20and%20Dubois%20Lesson](http://sheg.stanford.edu/upload/Lessons/Unit%208_Progressivism/Booker%20T%20and%20Dubois%20Lesson)

[%20plan.pdf](#)

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1VuYJWdilkb6VMdZi6IHSpjENTs97vqfN9BzN4zEgwmE/edit#heading=h.2z1vstdivhyy>

<https://sheg.stanford.edu/maine-explosion>

[http://sheg.stanford.edu/upload/V3LessonPlans/U.S.%20Entry%20into%20WWI%20Lesson%20Plan\\_0.pdf](http://sheg.stanford.edu/upload/V3LessonPlans/U.S.%20Entry%20into%20WWI%20Lesson%20Plan_0.pdf)

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ib0TzeM9u1emUVoIQZVvCQ341ah7twYYbtFksRMzA58/edit>

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bPUQEpWiYlwx9CzA0ALJy4YSqU5as5b6vuClprUHXDQ/edit>

## **Formative Assessment Strategies**

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Formative Assessment Strategies

- Do Nows
- Exit Tickets
- Discussion Boards
- Effective Questioning
- Roosevelt/Wilson Quiz

## **Learning Activities/Unit of Study**

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Learning Activities/Unit of Study

- Do Now (Remember the Maine)
- Do Now (Women in America - Comparing Eras)
- Exit Ticket (Suicide in the Trenches)
- Exit Ticket (Xenophobia)
- Political Cartoon Analysis (Taft)
- Political Cartoon Analysis (Imperialism)
- Political Cartoon Analysis ("A Bitter Pill to Swallow")
- Think Pair Share

- Gallery Walks
- Powerpoint Notes
- Primary Source Analysis
- Map activities
- Fishbowl debates
- Google Discussion Board (Progressive or graduated income tax?)
- Creative writing
- Online Games
- Google Graffiti Board
- Current Events
- Movie analysis ("The Lost Battalion")
- Class lectures
- Webquests
- Cooperative activities (Jigsaw - Roosevelt's Foreign Policy)
- Close reading ("Good Morning" by Langston Hughes)
- Peer review

## **Modifications and/or Accommodations**

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### **Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)**

#### **English Language Learners**

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

#### **Special Education Students**

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

## **Students with 504 Plans**

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

## **Gifted & Talented Strategies**

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

## **Students at Risk of School Failure**

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many

teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

**Alternate or Modified Assignments:** Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

**Increase One to One Time:** When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

**Contracts:** It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

**Hands On:** As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

**Tests/Assessments:** Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

**Seating:** Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.