

# **Holocaust: Jan. Ch. 21&22 : A dividing nation and the Civil War**

Content Area: **Social Studies**

Course(s):

Time Period: **January**

Length: **1 Week**

Status: **Published**

## **Unit Overview**

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The Civil war was the culmination of an increasingly divided nation.

## **Enduring Understandings**

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The division of the nation created the impetus for the Civil War.

## **Essential Questions**

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How did the division of the nation lead up to the Civil War?

## **Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities**

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### ***Day 1***

#### **Procedure:**

1. Review C19 Spoke Diagram WS about Life in the North and South using the C19 Presentation as a key in TCI online.
2. Students independently read C21 in their online textbooks.
3. Complete the C21 Reading Challenge.

**Homework:** finish C21 Reading Challenge

### ***Day 2 & 3***

#### **Procedure:**

1. Review C21 Reading Challenge (graded as a quiz).
2. View Leaders of the Civil War WS and discuss. (optional)
3. View *Images of the Civil War* DVD by the History Channel. Students take notes on the video of new information not learned previously.
4. Revise answers into sentences. Pair/share responses. Submit via Google Classroom.
5. View Civil War 150 on History.com and discuss.

**Homework:** none

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

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WRK.9.2.8.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.1	Identify offerings such as high school and county career and technical school courses, apprenticeships, military programs, and dual enrollment courses that support career or occupational areas of interest.
TECH.9.4.8.CI	Creativity and Innovation
TECH.9.4.8.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
TECH.9.4.8.DC	Digital Citizenship
TECH.9.4.8.DC.1	Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use.
TECH.9.4.8.DC.2	Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8).
TECH.9.4.8.TL	Technology Literacy
TECH.9.4.8.TL.1	Construct a spreadsheet in order to analyze multiple data sets, identify relationships, and facilitate data-based decision-making.
TECH.9.4.8.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
TECH.9.4.8.GCA.1	Model how to navigate cultural differences with sensitivity and respect (e.g., 1.5.8.C1a).
TECH.9.4.8.GCA.2	Demonstrate openness to diverse ideas and perspectives through active discussions to achieve a group goal.
TECH.9.4.8.ILM	Information and Media Literacy
TECH.9.4.8.ILM.1	Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information.
TECH.9.4.8.ILM.7	Use information from a variety of sources, contexts, disciplines, and cultures for a specific purpose (e.g., 1.2.8.C2a, 1.4.8.CR2a, 2.1.8.CHSS/IV.8.AI.1, W.5.8, 6.1.8.GeoSV.3.a, 6.1.8.CivicsDP.4.b, 7.1.NH. IPRET.8).
TECH.9.4.8.ILM.8	Apply deliberate and thoughtful search strategies to access high-quality information on climate change (e.g., 1.1.8.C1b).

Detailed examples exist to illustrate crediting others when incorporating their digital artifacts in one's own work.

Awareness of and appreciation for cultural differences is critical to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction.

Sources of information are evaluated for accuracy and relevance when considering the use of information.

An individual's strengths, lifestyle goals, choices, and interests affect employment and income.

Some digital tools are appropriate for gathering, organizing, analyzing, and presenting information, while other types of digital tools are appropriate for creating text, visualizations, models, and communicating with others.

## **Technology and Design Integration**

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TCI.com

images of the Civil War/History.com

Civil War 150/History.com

Google classroom

## **Interdisciplinary Connections**

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LA.RH.6-8.1

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.

LA.RH.6-8.2

Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

LA.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.

LA.RH.6-8.10

By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

LA.WHST.6-8.1

Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.

LA.WHST.6-8.2

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.

LA.WHST.6-8.4

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

LA.WHST.6-8.5

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

## **Differentiation**

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- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.
- Pre-assess your students. Find out their areas of strength as well as those areas you may need to address before students move on.

- Consider grouping gifted students together for at least part of the school day.
- Plan for differentiation. Consider pre-assessments, extension activities, and compacting the curriculum.
- Use phrases like "You've shown you don't need more practice" or "You need more practice" instead of words like "qualify" or "eligible" when referring to extension work.
- Encourage high-ability students to take on challenges. Because they're often used to getting good grades, gifted students may be risk averse.
- **Definitions of Differentiation Components:**
  - Content – the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.
  - Process – how the student will acquire the content information.
  - Product – how the student will demonstrate understanding of the content.
  - Learning Environment – the environment where learning is taking place including physical location and/or student grouping

**Differentiation occurring in this unit:**

This is a short unit, differentiated as needed.

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## **Modifications & Accommodations**

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMODATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.

**Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:**

Individual IEP's and 504's will be utilized.

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## **Benchmark Assessments**

**Benchmark Assessments** are given periodically (e.g., at the end of every quarter or as frequently as once per month) throughout a school year to establish baseline achievement data and measure progress toward a standard or set of academic standards and goals.

**Schoolwide Benchmark assessments:**

Aimsweb benchmarks 3X a year

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

**Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:**

Reading Challenge

notes

## Formative Assessments

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Assessment allows both instructor and student to monitor progress towards achieving learning objectives, and can be approached in a variety of ways. **Formative assessment** refers to tools that identify misconceptions, struggles, and learning gaps along the way and assess how to close those gaps. It includes effective tools for helping to shape learning, and can even bolster students' abilities to take ownership of their learning when they understand that the goal is to improve learning, not apply final marks (Trumbull and Lash, 2013). It can include students assessing themselves, peers, or even the instructor, through writing, quizzes, conversation, and more. In short, formative assessment occurs throughout a class or course, and seeks to improve student achievement of learning objectives through approaches that can support specific student needs (Theal and Franklin, 2010, p. 151).

### **Formative Assessments used in this unit:**

See lesson plans above.

## Summative Assessments

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**Summative assessments** evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or success at the conclusion of an instructional period, like a unit, course, or program. Summative assessments are almost always formally graded and often heavily weighted (though they do not need to be). Summative assessment can be used to great effect in conjunction and alignment with formative assessment, and instructors can consider a variety of ways to combine these approaches.

### **Summative assessments for this unit:**

See lesson plans above

## Instructional Materials

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- **Materials:** *History Alive* Text, C15 Reading Notes on TCI, Google Classroom, Surface Pro 2