

02 Colonization and Settlement of America

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **5 weeks**
Status: **Published**

General Overview, Course Description or Course Philosophy

United States History I is designed to help students develop an understanding of the political, economic, technological, cultural, and social development of the United States from the end of the 15th century through the Reconstruction period.

OBJECTIVES, ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS, ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Enduring Understanding:

- North American colonial societies adapted European governmental, economic, and cultural institutions and ideologies to meet their needs in the New World.

Social Studies NJSLs 2020 Essential Question(s):

- How do citizens, civic ideals, and government institutions interact to balance the needs of individuals and the common good?
- How have economic, political, and cultural decisions promoted or prevented the growth of personal freedom, individual responsibility, equality, and respect for human dignity?
- How do physical geography, human geography, and the human environment interact to influence or determine the development of cultures, societies, and nations?

CONTENT AREA STANDARDS

SOC.6.1.12.CivicsPI.1.a	Explain how British North American colonies adapted the British governance structure to fit their ideas of individual rights, economic growth, and participatory government.
SOC.6.1.12.EconGE.1.a	Explain how economic ideas and the practices of mercantilism and capitalism conflicted during this time period.
SOC.6.1.12.HistoryCC.1.a	Assess the impact of the interactions and conflicts between native groups and North American settlers.

RELATED STANDARDS (Technology, 21st Century Life & Careers, ELA Companion Standards are Required)

9.4.2.CT.1: Gather information about an issue, such as climate change, and collaboratively brainstorm ways to

solve the problem (e.g., K-2-ETS1-1, 6.3.2.GeoGI.2). •

9.4.2.CT.3: Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).

9.2.12.CAP.13: Analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period can affect the labor market.

9.4.2.GCA.1: Articulate the role of culture in everyday life by describing one's own culture and comparing it to the cultures of other individuals (e.g., 1.5.2.C2a, 7.1.NL.IPERS.5, 7.1.NL.IPERS.6).

9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource.

9.4.2.IML.2: Represent data in a visual format to tell a story about the data (e.g., 2.MD.D.10).

9.4.2.TL.7: Describe the benefits of collaborating with others to complete digital tasks or develop digital artifacts (e.g., W.2.6., 8.2.2.ED.2).

9.4.12.CI.1: Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).

9.4.12.IML.2: Evaluate digital sources for timeliness, accuracy, perspective, credibility of the source, and relevance of information, in media, data, or other resources (e.g., NJSLA.W8, Social Studies Practice: Gathering and Evaluating Sources).

9.4.2.IML.3: Use a variety of sources including multimedia sources to find information about topics such as climate change, with guidance and support from adults (e.g., 6.3.2.GeoGI.2, 6.1.2.HistorySE.3, W.2.6, 1-LSI-2).

9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).

9.4.12.IML.2: Evaluate digital sources for timeliness, accuracy, perspective, credibility of the source, and relevance of information, in media, data, or other resources (e.g., NJSLA.W8, Social Studies Practice: Gathering and Evaluating Sources).

9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRES.6).

9.4.12.TL.3: Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of collaborative environments.

9.4.12.TL.4: Collaborate in online learning communities or social networks or virtual worlds to analyze and propose a resolution to a real-world problem (e.g., 7.1.AL.IPERS.6)

LA.RH.9-10.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
LA.RH.9-10.2	Determine the theme, central ideas, key information and/or perspective(s) presented in a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LA.RH.9-10.3	Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; draw connections between the events, to determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
LA.RH.9-10.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history and the social sciences; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone.
LA.RH.9-10.5	Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
LA.RH.9-10.6	Compare the point of view of two or more authors in regards to how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
LA.RH.9-10.7	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text, to analyze information presented via different mediums.
LA.RH.9-10.8	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
LA.RH.9-10.9	Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic, or of various perspectives, in several primary and secondary sources; analyze how they relate in terms of themes and significant historical concepts.

LA.RH.9-10.10	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LA.WHST.9-10.1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant sufficient textual and non-textual evidence.
LA.WHST.9-10.1.A	Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
LA.WHST.9-10.1.B	Develop claim(s) and counterclaims using sound reasoning, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
LA.WHST.9-10.1.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.WHST.9-10.1.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.WHST.9-10.1.E	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented.
LA.WHST.9-10.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.WHST.9-10.5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LA.WHST.9-10.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LA.WHST.9-10.7	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.
LA.WHST.9-10.8	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LA.WHST.9-10.9	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LA.WHST.9-10.10	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.

STUDENT LEARNING TARGETS

Declarative Knowledge

Students will understand:

- The reasons for each colony's formation
- The different types of colonies (Royal, Proprietary, Self-Governing)

- The developments and unique characteristics of each of the 13 original colonies
- The factors that led to indentured servitude and slavery in colonial America
- The economic theories of mercantilism and capitalism
- Triangular Trade
- The last major Indian wars in the New England colonies (Pequot War and King Philip's War)

Procedural Knowledge

Students will be able to:

- Explain how the British North American colonies adapted the British governance structure to fit their ideas of individual rights, economic growth, and participatory government
- Explain how the economic ideas and the practices of mercantilism and capitalism conflicted during this time period
- Assess the impact of the interactions and conflicts between native groups and North American settlers.

EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

Alternative:

- Portfolios
- Verbal Assessment (instead of written)
- Multiple choice
- Modified Rubrics
- Performance Based Assessments

Benchmark:

Standards based through Pear Assessment

Benchmark Assessments

- Benchmark Assessments using Pear Assessments three times per year

Formative Assessments

- Help students track their individual progress toward the learning target
- Students will be asked to explain their progress toward learning targets
- Students will be asked to provide evidence of their progress toward the learning target

Alternative:

- Formative measures such as small map quizzes and exit slips containing multiple-choice questions or other open-ended responses will be used to determine student progress toward learning targets

Summative Assessments

- Students will complete an end of unit test consisting of multiple-choice questions requiring the examining of maps, text, and graphs about the formation of the 13 colonies. Essay questions will include prompts such as:
 1. Explain how the Middle, New England, and Southern colonies differed in reference to geography, governmental systems, and economics?
 2. How does the policies of mercantilism and capitalism differ? Why did Great Britain use the policy of mercantilism on its colonies?
 3. How were the Native American groups living in North American impacted by colonization by the English?
- To demonstrate mastery of different colonies, students can write and present a brochure that explains why their assigned colony is better to live and travel to. After listening to different presentations, students will be required to address the top three colonies to travel to and the worst one.

RESOURCES (Instructional, Supplemental, Intervention Materials)

Core:

American History. Orlando, Florida: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, 2017. (CP)

Brinkley, Alan. *American History: A Survey*. 12th ed. Boston: McGraw-Hill College, 2006. (Honors)

Danzer, Gerald A. *The Americans*. Orlando, FL: Holt McDougal Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2012. (CP)

Supplemental:

Various primary and secondary sources of the time period (i.e. Mayflower Compact, Trial of Anne Hutchinson, etc.)

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS

English/Language Arts:

- Information Writing
- Implementation of conventions of Standard English
- Language Acquisition

Technology/Multimedia:

- Google
- Media Literacy

Math:

- Statistics

Career Readiness:

- Use technology to enhance productivity
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.

Visual and Performing Arts:

- Debates

ACCOMMODATIONS & MODIFICATIONS FOR SUBGROUPS

Gifted and Talented modifications may include:

- Use of Higher-Level Questioning Techniques
- Provide assessments at a higher level of thinking

For Students with Disabilities, modifications may include:

- Asking students to restate information, directions, and assignments
- Repetition and practice
- Extended time on assessments and classwork
- Providing class notes