

8th Grade United States History
March 17th-20th, March 30th-April 3

On this date in history...

On a notebook piece of paper or in your history notebook, please write 4-5 sentences about that day's subject matter and how it has an influence on you today. If it does not, write about how your "at home learning" situation has impacted your life.

March 17th: *1762: The first parade honoring St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, is held by Irish soldiers in New York.*

March 18th: *1850: American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo.*

March 19th: *2003: Guided by the idea that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, the United States and coalition forces initiate the war on Iraq.*

March 20th: *1916: Albert Einstein publishes his famous theory of relativity.*

March 30th: *1971: The first Starbucks opens in Seattle.*

March 31st: *1889: The Eiffel Tower is dedicated in Paris in a ceremony presided over by Gustave Eiffel, the tower's designer.*

April 1st: *1700: English pranksters popularized the annual tradition of April Fools' Day by playing jokes on each other.*

April 2nd: *2005: John Paul II, the first non-Italian Pope since the 16th Century, dies in the Vatican. Six days later, 2 million people packed Vatican City for his funeral, said to be the biggest funeral in history.*

April 3rd: *1973: Motorola employee, Martin Cooper, made the first mobile phone call from Manhattan to the headquarters of Bell Labs in New Jersey.*

Dear Eight Grade,

*As you have been used to note taking from PowerPoint presentations, you now get to implement this skill while reading your history book! The workbook pages are **the best** at supporting the reading and as a study guide. Please take the time to write responses, highlight information when requested, and define subjects that the workbooks asks of you. I will be collecting the books upon our return! Stay strong and read!*

Sincerely, Mrs. Sprigler

I can describe and use a map to show how the United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases and continued its expansion. I will be able to explain how Westward expansion contributed to economic, agricultural, and industrial development in the United States. I can analyze debates over sectional issues in the country, such as war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians in relationship to Westward expansion.

March 17th: *Book: Chapter 11, pages 293-301 **A Growing Economy**
Workbook pages 141-144, 1-6 and Check for Understanding.
Book: Chapter 11, pages 302-307 **Moving West**
Workbook pages 145-148, 1,2,4-6 and Check for Understanding.*

March 18th: *Book: Chapter 11, pages 308- Top of 315 **Unity and Sectionalism**
Workbook pages 149-152, 1-6 and Check for Understanding.*

March 19th: *Book: Chapter 12, pages 324-329 **Jacksonian Democracy**
Workbook pages 153-156, 1-6 and Check for Understanding.*

March 20th: *Book: Chapter 12, pages 330-335 **Conflicts Over Land**
Workbook pages 157-160, 1-7 and Check for Understanding.
Book: Chapter 13, pages 346-352 **Manifest Destiny/Oregon Country**
Workbook pages 165-168, 1-6 and Check for Understanding.*

I can compare the positions of the sections of the United States on issues of the 1820s through the 1850s. This includes summarizing how disputes over the nature of feudalism into into issues that led to the Civil War. This includes Northern and Southern issues, including slavery and their stance.

March 30th: *Book: Chapter 14, pages 373-381 **The Industrial North**
Workbook pages 181-184, 1-6 and Check for Understanding.
Book: Chapter 14, pages 382-386 **People of the North**
Workbook pages 185-188, 1-8 and Check for Understanding.*

- March 31st:** *Book: Chapter 14, pages 387-390 **Southern Cotton Kingdom***
Workbook pages 189-192, 1-7 and Check for Understanding.
*Book: Chapter 14, pages 391-397 **People of the South***
Workbook pages 193-196, 1-7 and Check for Understanding.
- April 1st:** *Book: Chapter 15, pages 408-414 **The Abolitionists***
Workbook pages 201-204, 1-8 and Check for Understanding.
*Book: Chapter 15, pages 415-419 **The Women's Movement***
Workbook pages 205-208, 1-6 and Check for Understanding.
- April 2nd:** *Book: Chapter 16, pages 425-432 **Toward Civil War/Compromise***
Workbook pages 209-212, 1-6 and Check for Understanding.
*Book: Chapter 16, pages 433-438 **Challenges to Slavery***
Workbook pages 213-216, 1-7 and Check for Understanding.
- April 3rd:** *Book: Chapter 16, pages 439-443 **Secession and War***
Workbook pages 217-220, 1-7 and Check for Understanding.
*Book: Chapter 17, pages 449, 452-457 **Civil War/The Two Sides***
Workbook pages 221-224, 1-8 and Check for Understanding.

Essential Standards and COS Alignment: Social Studies Grades K-8
Grade Eight:
U.S. Studies from 1492 to 1877: Exploration through Reconstruction

Historical Thinking and Skills

Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.

Colonization to Independence

North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.

Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers

The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies. Their knowledge and traditions contributed to the development of those colonies and the United States.

The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution

A New Nation

The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people

Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.

Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.

Expansion

The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.

Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.

Civil War and Reconstruction

Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.

The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences.

Geography

Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.

The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.

The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.

Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.

Americans began to develop a common national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.

Government

Participation in religious, social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.

Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.

The U.S. Constitution established a federal system of government, a representative democracy and a framework with separation of powers and checks and balances.

The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.

Economics

Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.

The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work.

Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers.

The effective management of one's personal finances includes using basic banking services (e.g., savings accounts and checking accounts) and credit.