

**Social Studies
Curriculum Map**
Volusia County Schools



5th Grade American History

UNDERSTANDING THE CURRICULUM MAPS

If you look at the document entitled, “*Social Studies Curriculum Mapping – Teaching With a Purpose in Mind*,” you will see a chart that shows the basic framework for our curriculum maps. Everything begins with the purpose, the Organizing Principle. The OP is like a thesis statement in an essay. It provides the direction for an essay and lets the reader know what the writer is trying to prove. Similarly, an OP provides direction for a unit of study in a classroom. It lets the student know what you as a teacher are trying to prove. All the concepts, essential questions, skills and vocabulary that you teach should come back to the **Organizing Principle** in some way. By the end of the unit of instruction, a student should be able to look the **Organizing Principle** and prove it to you (although you will have to review the vocabulary with them).

The words Essential Questions are used in the maps because these are items essential to the coverage area, the things students should absolutely know. The same holds true for the concepts and terms. You will also find examples of teaching resources and assessment. These are only examples of some of the items you can use to teach the unit. The activities listed are examples of activities that should go on in classrooms regularly and they correspond to the types of reading, writing, and thinking that will prepare students for FCAT and other assessments.

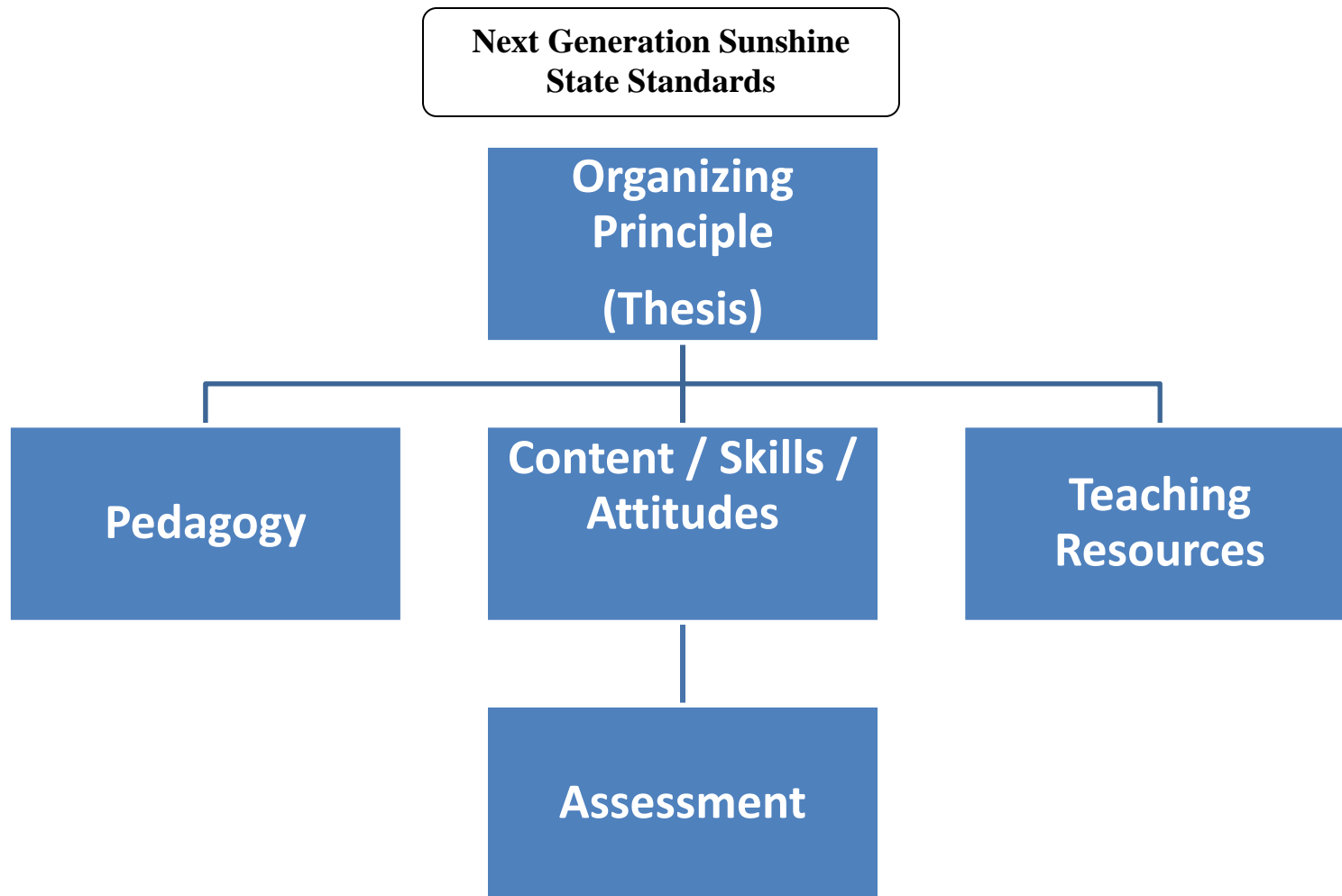
One thing to keep in mind is how important Social Studies knowledge is to overall literacy development. In order for students to become successful in academic courses and in reading comprehension at the secondary level, they need to have knowledge of “words and the world.” Once students learn to decode effectively, the main factor in comprehending text is the ability to tap into broad academic knowledge in subjects such as Social Studies (civics, geography, history, economics) and Science. It is imperative to teach Social Studies daily and in a systematic manner (read the article on the Social Studies web site called The Missing Link in Reading Comprehension).

The maps are designed around the **Organizing Principles** and teachers are encouraged to use a variety of resources to teach the content and skills. The textbook should be merely one of the resources.

The mapping teams have done a great job on the maps but something important to know is the curriculum maps are not static documents, they are dynamic and open to revision. If you have questions or suggestions about specific teaching units please use the reflection pages to note ideas.

Jason Caros
Social Studies Curriculum Specialist

**Social studies curriculum mapping
-TEACHING WITH A PURPOSE IN MIND-**



ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES – 5TH GRADE AMERICAN HISTORY

- 1:** Geographically and culturally diverse native peoples lived in the Americas centuries before European explorers arrived.
- 2:** The desire to find new trade routes, gain new resources, and spread Christianity led to European colonization of the Americas.
- 3:** Between 1607 and 1763, the British North American colonies began to develop practices of self-government, religious freedom, and economic independence from Great Britain.
- 4:** The American Revolution was caused by British restrictions of the rights of the colonists.
- 5:** The American Revolution resulted in independence from Great Britain and the creation of a new nation based on the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
- 6:** The U.S. experimented with a weak form of central government and then later designed a new written constitution that created a federal constitutional republic.
- 7:** During the decades of the early republic our country expanded its borders, precedents were set, and the government had to deal with important domestic and foreign affairs.
- 8:** The debate over the role of the federal government continues with issues related to westward expansion, international conflict, and economic growth.
- 9:** The era known as The Age of Jackson saw changes in the presidency, a rise in popular democracy, conflict related to American Indians, and the growth of social reform movements.
- 10:** The desire to expand throughout continental North America resulted in exploration, conflict, and settlement of western territory.

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Unit 1: Early Americans

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 1: Geographically and culturally diverse native peoples lived in the Americas centuries before European explorers arrived.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 3	PACING: August-September
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
History Historiography Culture Cultural Diffusion Primary Sources Secondary Sources Decade, Century, Era, Period	Why Study History? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do we study history? 2. What process and documents do historians use in developing an accurate story of past events? 	Historian Geographer Cartographer	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.2.1 SS.5.A.2.3 SS.5.A.2.3 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.4
Ice Age Migration Civilization Nomadic Confederation Barter Clan Adaptation Belief System Drought	America Before 1492 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. What are some of the theories historians use to explain how the first people arrived in the Americas? 4. What are the characteristics of a civilization? 5. What role did geography and climate play in the way Pre-Columbian people adapted and lived? 6. Compare and contrast the cultural aspects of Native American tribes from the different geographic regions (<i>shelter, clothing, food, music, art, belief systems, interactions with their environment, etc.</i>) 7. What are some of the great achievements of the Pre-Columbian people in both North and South America? 8. What Pre-Columbian societies existed in Florida and what were some of their main characteristics? 	Glacier Bering Strait Pueblo, Adobe, Cliff Dwellers Nomad Pacific Northwest, Southwest, Southeast, Great Plains Eastern Woodlands Mississippi River Iroquois Confederacy Mayans, Inca, Aztec Hieroglyphics Terraces Anasazi, Mound Builders, Hopi Cherokee, Sioux, Nez Perce Timucua, Apalachee, Ais, Calusa Jeagas, Tequesta	SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.3.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2

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ACTIVITIES (Teaching Resources)	ASSESSMENT
<p><u>Houghton-Mifflin Teaching Resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Passport to FCAT Success Book -2-sided Desk Map -eTeacher’s Guide Online -Social Studies Independent Readers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Tracing the Anasazi</i> -Assessment Options Blackline Masters -Primary Sources Plus Blackline Masters -Bringing Social Studies Alive -Research and Writing Projects -Resources for Reaching All Learners -Unit Resources and Grade Level Resources File and Teacher’s Book -Big Idea and Skill Builder Color Transparencies -Interactive Transparencies -Audio Student Book <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Unit 1: Primary Source: The Great Law of Peace of the Haudenosaunee (track 028 Unit 1 Source)</i> -<i>Unit 1: Song: Shenandoah (Track 029 Unit 1 Source)</i> -Test Generator CD-ROM -Video Library <p>www.eduplace.com/kids/hmss05 Houghton-Mifflin online activities</p> <p>http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/default.htm Exploring Florida CD or website</p> <p>Safari-Montage Videos</p>	<p>Corresponding Assessment Items from Houghton-Mifflin Ancillaries or Test Generator.</p>

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Unit 2: Discovering New Worlds (Beginnings to 1607)

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 2: The desire to find new trade routes, gain new resources, and spread Christianity led to European colonization of the Americas.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 3	PACING: September
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Colony Mission Navigation Exploration Empire Circumnavigate Epidemic Columbian Exchange Mercantilism	Different Worlds Meet <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What new technologies played a role in the advancement of European exploration? 2. Which European country was at the forefront of exploration in the western hemisphere? 3. How did trade increase the connections among Europe, Asia, and Africa? What were some of the positive and negative effects of these trade connections? (<i>Columbian Exchange</i>) 4. What were the main motivations behind European exploration in the 15th century? (<i>God, Glory, & Gold</i>) 5. What were the successes and failures of European explorers in North and South America? 6. Why was Spain successful in conquering the Aztec and Inca empires? 7. Where in North American did the Spanish, Dutch, and French settle? 8. What is the main significance of St. Augustine in history? 9. What were the effects of European contact with the Native Americans? 	Compass, Sextant, Astrolabe Conquistador Marco Polo Silk Road, Renaissance Leif Ericson Prince Henry, Bartholomeu Dias Vasco da Gama, Amerigo Vespucci Vasco Nunez de Balboa Ferdinand Magellan Francisco Pizarro Hernando de Soto Francisco Vazquez de Coronado Christopher Columbus Nina, Pinta, & Santa Maria King Ferdinand, Queen Isabella Hernan Cortes, Aztec Empire Moctezuma, Inca Empire, St. Augustine, Juan Ponce de Leon Northwest Passage, John Cabot Sir Francis Drake, Henry Hudson Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, Robert La Salle Galleon, New Spain New France, Quebec New Netherlands/New Amsterdam Fur Trade	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.3.1 SS.5.A.3.2 SS.5.A.3.3 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.2 SS.5.G.1.4 SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.3.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2 SS.5.E.1.1 SS.5.E.2.1

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<p><u>Houghton-Mifflin Teaching Resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Passport to FCAT Success Book -2-sided Desk Map -eTeacher’s Guide Online -Social Studies Independent Readers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>On Board the Santa Maria</i> -Assessment Options Blackline Masters -Primary Sources Plus Blackline Masters -Bringing Social Studies Alive -Research and Writing Projects -Resources for Reaching All Learners -Unit Resources and Grade Level Resources File and Teacher’s Book -Big Idea and Skill Builder Color Transparencies -Interactive Transparencies -Audio Student Book <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Unit 2: Primary Source: The Log of Columbus</i> (Track 056 Unit2 Source) -<i>Unit 2 Song: America</i> (Track 057 Unit 2 Song) -Test Generator CD-ROM -Video Library <p>www.eduplace.com/kids/hmss05 Houghton-Mifflin online activities</p> <p>http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/default.htm Exploring Florida CD or website</p> <p>Safari-Montage Videos</p>	<p>Corresponding Assessment Items from Houghton-Mifflin Ancillaries or Test Generator.</p>

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Unit 3: British Colonies in North America

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 3: Between 1607 and 1763, the British North American colonies began to develop practices of self-government, religious freedom, and economic independence from Great Britain.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 5	PACING: October-November
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Representative Gov. Charter Joint Stock Company Subsistence Farming	Early British Settlements 1. What were the economic, political, and socio-cultural motivations for colonial settlement? 2. What contributed to the failure of the colony at Roanoke? (“ <i>Lost Colony</i> ”) 3. How did the geography of Jamestown contribute to the struggles the early settlers faced? 4. Who was responsible for the success of the Jamestown colony? 5. What was the first representative government in the colonies called? Where was it located? 6. What role did geography play in the development of the 13 British colonies?	Roanoke, King James I Sir Walter Raleigh Captain John Smith Pocahontas John Rolfe Chief Powhatan Tobacco House of Burgesses Virginia Company Appalachian Mountains Massachusetts & Chesapeake Bay	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.4.1 SS.5.A.4.2 SS.5.A.4.3 SS.5.A.4.4 SS.5.A.4.5 SS.5.A.4.6 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.4
Compact Religious Tolerance Social Contract Self-Government	New England Colonies 7. What was the main reason the pilgrims and the Puritans embarked on a journey to North America? 8. What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact? 9. What is the history behind the Thanksgiving holiday? 10. How did the governments in the New England colonies develop?	Puritan, Pilgrim Church of England Anglican Church Separatists, Mayflower Squanto, Massasoit William Bradford John Winthrop, City on a Hill Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson James, Duke of York Maritime Industries (ship building, fishing, trade, whaling, etc.)	SS.5.G.1.5 SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.3.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2 SS.5.E.1.1 SS.5.E.1.2 SS.5.C.2.2
Proprietary Colony Pacifism	Middle Colonies 11. What is a proprietary colony and how did they develop in the colonies? 12. What role did religion play in the development of the different colonies? Compare and contrast the different regions. 13. Why were the Middle Colonies often referred to as the “Bread Basket”?	William Penn, Quakers Philadelphia, “Holy Experiment” Appalachian Mountains Wheat, Indigo	
Cash Crop Catholicism Penal Colony Debtor	Southern Colonies 14. What was Lord Baltimore’s goal for the colony of Maryland? 15. Why were the Carolina’s and Georgia the last to be settled?	Lord Baltimore James Ogelthorpe	



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<p>Indentured Servant Self-Government Slavery Triangular Trade Religious Revival Representative Government</p>	<p>Life in the Colonies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. How did each colonial region compare when it came to economics, government, religion, and education? 17. What was daily life like in the colonies (i.e. family, technology, transportation, religious life) 18. Why were indentured servants and slaves part of colonial life, what were their roles, and impact in the colonies? 19. Why were indentured servants replaced with African slaves? 20. What was the economic impact of the Triangular Trade on the 13 colonies? (<i>West Indies, Africa, British colonies, & Europe</i>) 21. How did the Great Awakening affect the development of religion, education, and political institutions throughout the colonies? 22. What were some of the key governing elements shared by the 13 colonies? 	<p>Middle Passage Triangular Trade Olaudah Equiano House Slave, Field Slave Royal Governor Jonathan Edwards George Whitefield</p>	
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ACTIVITIES (Teaching Resources)	ASSESSMENT
<p><u>Houghton-Mifflin Teaching Resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Passport to FCAT Success Book -2-sided Desk Map -eTeacher’s Guide Online -Social Studies Independent Readers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Pocahontas</i> -<i>Fur Traders of New France</i> - <i>School Days in 1700</i> -<i>Whale! Nantucket Whaling Days</i> - <i>Who was Poor Richard?</i> -Assessment Options Blackline Masters -Primary Sources Plus Blackline Masters -Bringing Social Studies Alive -Research and Writing Projects -Resources for Reaching All Learners -Unit Resources and Grade Level Resources File and Teacher’s Book -Big Idea and Skill Builder Color Transparencies -Interactive Transparencies -Audio Student Book <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Unit 3: Primary Source: Excerpts from Poor Richard’s Almanack (Track 080 Unit3 Source)</i> -<i>Unit 3: Song: The Riddle (Track 081 Unit3 Song)</i> -Test Generator CD-ROM www.eduplace.com/kids/hmss05 Houghton-Mifflin online activities http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/default.htm - Exploring Florida Web Site Safari-Montage Videos 	<p>Corresponding Assessment Items from Houghton-Mifflin Ancillaries or Test Generator.</p>

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Unit 4: Road to the Revolution (1763-1777)

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 4: The American Revolution was caused by British restrictions of the rights of the colonists.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 4	PACING: November-December
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Militia Alliance Proclamation	French and Indian War 1. What were the main causes and effects of the French and Indian War? 2. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763) between France and Great Britain? 3. How did the French and Indian War lead to the future crisis between the colonies and Great Britain? 4. What was the Proclamation of 1763 and how did the colonists react to it?	Ohio Valley George Washington Benjamin Franklin Albany Plan of Union 1763 Treaty of Paris Proclamation of 1763 Chief Pontiac	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.5.1 SS.5.A.5.2 SS.5.A.5.3 SS.5.A.5.4 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.5 SS.5.G.2.1
Rights of Englishman Taxation “Taxation without Representation” Debt Boycott Protest Liberty Massacre Quartering Propaganda Petition	British Control and Colonial Resistance 5. What were the policies Great Britain put into place after 1763 that were received with resistance by the colonists? 6. In what ways did colonial leaders use the Boston Massacre to their advantage? 7. What were the main issues debated by the First Continental Congress? 8. What influence did Thomas Paine’s <i>Common Sense</i> have during the Revolutionary Period? 9. Why was the skirmish at Lexington & Concord referred to as the “shot heard around the world”? 10. Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill important for the colonists? 11. What was the purpose and impact of the Olive Branch Petition?	King George III, Parliament George Grenville Quartering Act Sugar Act, Stamp Act Patriot, Loyalist, Neutralist Boston Massacre, Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, Crispus Attucks John and Abigail Adams Sons/Daughters of Liberty Tea Act, Boston Tea Party Powder Alarm Lexington & Concord Patrick Henry, Coercive Acts, Olive Branch Petition Thomas Paine, Townshend Acts Charles Townshend, Minutemen Committee of Correspondence, William Dawes, Bunker Hill Breed’s Hill, James Armistead	SS.5.G.3.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2 SS.5.E.1.1 SS.5.C.1.3 SS.5.C.1.4 SS.5.C.2.1 SS.5.C.2.2
Treason Independence Declaration Natural Rights “Life, Liberty, & Pursuit of Happiness” Grievance	Declaring Independence 12. How did the British government respond to colonial grievances? 13. Why did people some consider the Declaration of Independence to be a treasonous document? 14. What are some of the main ideas and philosophies included the Declaration of Independence? 15. According to the Declaration of Independence, why did the colonists have the right to form their own government?	Thomas Jefferson, John Locke John Hancock, Ben Franklin Independence Hall	

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Unit 5: The American Revolution (1766-1783)

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 5: The American Revolution resulted in independence from Great Britain and the creation of a new nation based on the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 4	PACING: January-February
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Neutrality Mercenary Traitor Retreat	<p>Early Years of War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were some of the key advantages and disadvantages of both the Continental Army and the British Army? 2. What reasons did the Loyalists have for not supporting independence? 3. Why were the first couple of years at war so challenging for the Americans? 4. Why is the Battle of Saratoga considered a turning point of the American Revolution? 	Hessians Mercenaries Benedict Arnold, Ethan Allen Nathan Hale, General Howe Horatio Gates General Henry Clayton Battle of Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga Washington’s Crossing (Delaware River)	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.5.4 SS.5.A.5.5 SS.5.A.5.6 SS.5.A.5.7 SS.5.A.5.8 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.4
Alliance Continental Army Deserter Guerilla Warfare Blockade Privateer	<p>The War Continues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What role did women play in the Revolutionary War? 6. Why was the help of foreign allies, such as the French and Spanish, important to the Americans? 7. What challenges did the Continental Army face at Valley Forge and how did they overcome the difficulties? 8. What role did African Americans and American Indians play in the Revolutionary War? 9. How important were the southern battles to the Rev. War? 10. What role did Florida play in the Revolutionary War? 	Betsy Ross, Molly Pitcher Mercy Otis Warren, Phillis Wheatley, Deborah Sampson Marquis de Lafayette Bernardo de Galvez Friedrich von Steuben George Washington Martha Washington Valley Forge <i>The Crisis</i> General Charles Cornwallis Francis Marion, Nathaniel Greene Iroquois Confederacy General John Burgoyne Battles: Savannah, Charleston, King’s Mountain, Cowpens	SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.3.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2 SS.5.E.1.1
Surrender Treaty Ratify Liberty	<p>War is Won/Treaty of Paris</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Why was Yorktown an important victory for the Americans? 12. How did the Americans win the Revolutionary War despite all of their disadvantages? 13. What were terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1783? 14. What challenges & political hardships did the Americans face after the war was over? (<i>Inflation, financing the war, loss of family, etc.</i>) 	Battle of Yorktown General Charles Cornwallis “Yankee Doodle” Ben Franklin, John Jay, John Adams Treaty of Paris of 1783 Inflation	

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Unit 6: The Constitution (1783-1791)

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 6: The U.S. experimented with a weak form of central government and then later designed a new written constitution that created a federal constitutional republic.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 5	PACING: February - March
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Confederation Federalism Unicameral Bicameral Republic National Debt Rebellion	Articles of Confederation 1. How was the power of the central government (Confederation Congress) limited under the Articles of Confederation? 2. What powers were given to the Confederation Congress? 3. What accomplishments were made under the Articles of Confederation? 4. How did the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation lead the United States' inability to fully govern? 5. How did Shay's Rebellion highlight the need for the weak government to be replaced?	Unicameral Legislature Articles of Confederation Confederation Government Ordinance of 1785 Northwest Ordinance of 1787 John Adams John Jay Robert Morris Shay's Rebellion Daniel Shays	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.5.9 SS.5.A.5.10 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2 SS.5.C.1.1 SS.5.C.1.2 SS.5.C.1.3 SS.5.C.1.4 SS.5.C.1.5
Compromise Constitution Proportional Rep. Partisan Electoral College Bill of Rights Delegate Ratify	Constitutional Convention 6. What were the main issues the delegates debated at the Constitutional Convention? 7. What was the Great Compromise? How was this a compromise between the small states and the large states? 8. Why was the Electoral College added to the new Constitution? 9. Compare and contrast the views of a Federalist and an Anti-Federalist. 10. Why was a Bill of Rights finally added to the Constitution?	James Madison, John Adams Alexander Hamilton, John Jay George Washington Independence Hall Virginia Plan/New Jersey Plan Great Compromise 3/5 Compromise, Federalist Anti-Federalist Federalist Papers Ben Franklin	SS.5.C.1.6 SS.5.C.2.2 SS.5.C.2.3 SS.5.C.2.4 SS.5.C.2.5 SS.5.C.3.1 SS.5.C.3.2 SS.5.C.3.3 SS.5.C.3.4 SS.5.C.3.5 SS.5.C.3.6
Republic, Democracy Federalism, Preamble Limited Government Separation of Powers Checks and Balances Natural Rights Popular Sovereignty Veto, Override Amend(ment) Judicial Review Citizenship	The Constitution 11. Using historical roots and ideas, how are the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution linked to each other? 12. What are the 6 main purposes/goals of the new government stated in the Preamble? 13. Why are the principles of federalism, popular sovereignty, limited government, separation of powers, and checks and balances important elements of the Constitution? 14. What are the main roles/jobs for each branch of government? 15. What is the main difference between the rights "guaranteed and protected" by the Bill of Rights and the responsibilities that citizens have to the government? 16. What is the process for an amendment to be added to the Constitution?	Magna Carta English Bill of Rights Declaration of Independence John Locke Baron de Montesquieu Ratify, Amendment Executive Branch/ President & Cabinet Legislative Branch/House/Senate Judicial Branch/Supreme Court	

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Unit 7: Early Republic

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 7: During the decades of the early republic our country expanded its borders, precedents were set, and the government had to deal with important domestic and foreign affairs.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 3	PACING: March-April
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Inauguration Political Party Precedent Unconstitutional Neutral Virtue	<p>The First President</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the precedents set by George Washington’s presidency? 2. What was the significance of the Judiciary Act of 1789? 3. How did Thomas Jefferson’s ideas about government and human nature differ from Alexander Hamilton? (<i>First political parties</i>) 4. What were the causes of the Whiskey Rebellion and what precedents were set as a result of it? 5. Why did George Washington choose to remain neutral in foreign affairs? 6. What advice did George Washington give to the nation in his farewell address (about political parties, neutrality, education, and virtue)? 	<p>V. President (J. Adams) Cabinet Secretary of State (Jefferson) Secretary of Treasury (Hamilton) Secretary of War (Knox) Judiciary Act of 1789 John Jay Washington D.C. Benjamin Banneker Whiskey Rebellion Proclamation of Neutrality Washington’s Farewell Address</p>	<p>SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.6.1 SS.5.A.6.2 SS.5.A.6.4 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.6 SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2 SS.5.C.3.6</p>
Partisanship Political Party Faction Presidential Terms Ideology	<p>First Political Parties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. What were the main ideologies of the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists (political, economic, foreign policy, human virtue/nature, etc.)? 8. How did John Adams’ foreign policy with France affect national politics? 9. Why were the Alien & Sedition Acts so controversial? 	<p>Federalist Democratic-Republican John Adams Alexander Hamilton Thomas Jefferson French Revolution XYZ Affair Alien & Sedition Acts</p>	
Deadlock Western Expansion Expedition	<p>Jeffersonian Era</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Why do historians often refer to the Election of 1800 as “Another Revolution”? 11. In what ways did Thomas Jefferson’s ideas differ from the first two presidents? 12. How did the U.S. make The Louisiana Purchase and how important was this purchase to the future of the U.S.? 13. In what ways was the Lewis and Clark expedition successful? 14. Why were explorations west of the Mississippi River important to the United States? 	<p>“Another Revolution” (Election 1800) Thomas Jefferson Western Territory Napoleon Bonaparte Louisiana Purchase, Zebulon Pike Meriwether Lewis & William Clark Sacagawea, York</p>	

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Unit 8: International Conflict, Expansion, and Political Turmoil

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 8: The debate over the role of the federal government continued with issues related to westward expansion, international conflict, and economic growth.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 3	PACING: April
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Impressment War Hawk National Anthem Nationalism	War of 1812 1. What were the events that led the United States to go to war with Great Britain in 1812? 2. What roles did the American Indian tribes play during the War of 1812? 3. Analyze the lyrics of the “Star Spangled Banner”, why did this poem become our national anthem? 4. What were the main outcomes of the War of 1812? (<i>Treaty of Ghent and foreign policy</i>)	Embargo Act James Madison Attack on Washington D.C. Fort McHenry Francis Scott Key “Star Spangled Banner” Andrew Jackson Battle of New Orleans Treaty of Ghent, Uncle Sam Republicans, Federalists Tecumseh	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.6.3 SS.5.A.6.5 SS.5.A.6.8 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.4 SS.5.G.1.6 SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.G.4.2
Industrial Revolution Capitalism Mass Production Productivity	Rise of Industry 5. How did the Industrial Revolution begin in the United States? 6. How did the introduction of steam power and the cotton gin affect the economies of the north and the south? 7. How did the invention of interchangeable parts and mass production improve manufacturing and industry? 8. How did the introduction of railroads help American business?	Cotton Gin, Textiles Samuel Slater, Lowell Girls Eli Whitney Interchangeable Parts Turnpikes, National Road James Watt Canals, Robert Fulton, Steamship Railroad, Erie Canal Pony Express, Morse Code, Telegraph	SS.5.E.1.1 SS.5.E.1.2 SS.5.E.1.3
Era Doctrine Western Hemisphere Domestic Tranquility Sectionalism Unity State Sovereignty	Unity and Sectionalism 9. Why was the time period after the War of 1812 referred to as the “Era of Good Feelings”? 10. What is the Monroe Doctrine and how does it illustrate the U.S. gaining pride as a world power? 11. What apparent sectional differences were there in the 1820s? 12. What was the Missouri Compromise and what was its main goal? (<i>Analyze the effectiveness of this compromise in keeping domestic tranquility</i>)	Era of Good Feelings James Monroe Monroe Doctrine Missouri Compromise Daniel Webster Henry Clay	

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Unit 9: The Age of Jackson

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 9: The era known as The Age of Jackson saw changes in the presidency, a rise in popular democracy, conflict related to American Indians, and the growth of social reform movements.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 3	PACING: April-May
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Majority Plurality State's Rights Mudslinging Suffrage, Caucus Nominating Convention Bureaucracy Spoils System	Democracy in the Jackson Era 1. How were the 1824 presidential candidates, Jackson and Adams, similar and different in both their political views and their supporters? 2. What role did the 12 th Amendment play in the presidential election of 1824? 3. Why did democratic participation increase during the Election of 1828? (<i>What group was not allowed to vote until 1828?</i>) 4. In what ways did Andrew Jackson set new precedents for the executive branch during his presidency?	Andrew Jackson, Old Hickory John Quincy Adams Henry Clay 12 th Amendment "Corrupt Bargain" Democratic-Republicans National Republicans	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.6.6 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.6 SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.3.1 SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.E.1.1 SS.5.C.2.3
Tariff Nullify Secede Reservation Charter	Conflicts in the Jacksonian Era 5. How did the Tariff of 1828 divide the nation? 6. Why was President Jackson against the National Bank and the Maysville Road Bill? 7. What was the Indian Removal Act and what effect did it have on the Indian nations in the southeast? 8. In what ways did westward expansion affect American Indians?	John C. Calhoun Nullification Crisis Force Bill Five Civilized Tribes Indian Removal Act Cherokee Nation, Trail of Tears <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> Seminole Indians John Marshall, Chief Osceola	
Immigration Famine Reform Temperance Injustice Abolition Suffrage	Immigration 9. Why did millions of Irish and German immigrants come to the U.S. in the mid-1800s? 10. How did Americans feel about the influx of immigrants from Europe? 11. What were some of the reforms that were sparked by the Second Great Awakening? 12. What injustices were women reformers fighting against during the 19 th century?	Immigrant Irish Potato Famine Second Great Awakening Lyman Beecher Elizabeth Cady Stanton Seneca Falls Convention Susan B. Anthony Horace Mann Dorothea Dix Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Harriet Beecher	

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Unit 10: Manifest Destiny

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE 10: The desire to expand throughout continental North America resulted in exploration, conflict, and settlement of western territory.		ESTIMATED # OF WEEKS: 3	PACING: May-June
Concepts	Essential Questions	Terms and People	Benchmark(s)
Manifest Destiny Migration Joint Occupation	Introduction/Oregon Country 1. What are the origins and meaning of the words “Manifest Destiny”? 2. How did Manifest Destiny help Americans justify their desire to expand their nation to the Pacific Ocean? 3. What were the reasons that many Americans first migrated to the Oregon territory? 4. What were some of the challenges & difficulties pioneers faced during their trips out west? 5. How did James K. Polk’s “Fifty-Four Forty or Fight” phrase impact the development of the Oregon Country?	John O’Sullivan Oregon Country Mountain Men, Pioneer South Pass, Donner Party Whitman Mission Emigrant, Oregon Trail Prairie Schooner Conestoga Wagon “Fifty-Four Forty or Fight” Independence, MO	SS.5.A.1.1 SS.5.A.1.2 SS.5.A.6.7 SS.5.A.6.9 SS.5.G.1.1 SS.5.G.1.2 SS.5.G.1.3 SS.5.G.1.4 SS.5.G.1.6 SS.5.G.2.1 SS.5.G.3.1
Treaty Annexation	Texas Independence 6. How did the Adams-Onis Treaty impact the region of Texas and Florida? 7. What events led to an armed conflict between the Mexicans and the U.S. settlers in Texas (Tejanos)? 8. How did the Battle of the Alamo help the cause for Texas independence even though the Mexicans defeated the U.S. settlers? 9. Why did it take so long for the United States to annex Texas?	Adams-Onis Treaty Texas Davy Crockett Tejanos, San Antonio Sam Houston, Stephen Austin General Santa Anna The Alamo, Lone Star Republic John Tyler James K. Polk	SS.5.G.4.1 SS.5.E.1.1
Cede/Cession	Mexican-American War 10. What were the causes and effects of the United States war with Mexico over the territories in the southwest? 11. What were the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo? (<i>What territories did the U.S. gain?</i>) 12. Following the Mexican-American War, what territory gains brought the U.S. to its current size?	Santa Fe Trail, John C. Fremont Ranchos/Rancheros General Zachary Taylor Bear Flag Republic Mexican Cession Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo Gadsden Purchase	
Gold Fever Migration	California, Utah, and the West 13. How did the hope of getting rich draw thousands of people to settle in California after the Mexican-American War? 14. What role did “religious freedom” play in the settlement of Utah? 15. How did cattle ranching and railroad construction impact development of the West?	Gold Rush Nat Love, Forty-Niners Boomtown, Ghost Town Sod House, “Soddy” Chisholm Trail, Cowboy President Zachary Taylor Levi Strauss, Mormons Joseph Smith, Brigham Young Oregon Trail, Santa Fe Trail	

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