***America’s Founding Principles***

**U.S. History Unit 1**

Chapters 1 and 2

State Content Standard & Common core listed on the back

**Overview:** 1600s - 1887 – This introductory unit covers the rise of democratic ideas, the ideological origin of the American Revolution, the Constitution and Bill of Rights, to the Civil War and Reconstruction.

**Essential Question(s)**: By the end of the unit, students should be able to expertly answer the following question(s):

* 1. How did the events and people of the late eighteenth to early mid-nineteenth century help more and more Americans realize the Declaration’s call for “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?”
	2. What moral, social, and political impact did religion have on the founding of our country?

**1. Key Terms:** In order to fully understand and connect the current topic of inquiry with previous and future topics in history and the

 social sciences, it is necessary to have a working knowledge of the following key terms:

1. First Great Awakening
2. Natural (Unalienable) Rights
3. Republic
4. Articles of Confederation
5. Federalism
6. Constitutional Convention
7. U.S. Constitution
8. U.S. Bill of Rights
9. Secession
10. Civil War

11. Reconstruction

12. Second Great Awakening

**2. Historical People:** These people shaped the history of this time period. The knowledge and understanding of the following people

 and groups’ contribution to this unit of inquiry is essential.

1. John Locke

2. Thomas Jefferson

 3. Baron Montesquieu

4. Jean Jacques Rousseau

5. James Madison

 6. Federalist

7. Antifederalists

8. Founding Fathers

9. George Washington

 10. Dred Scott

 11. Abraham Lincoln

12. Jefferson Davis

13. Andrew Johnson

 14. Ku Klux Klan

**3. Events and Ideas:** A series of events woven together creates the fabric that is our country’s history. Events, however, do not

 occur in isolation. Events are driven by the popular ideas of the time. As such, students must have a clear understanding of not

 only the major events of this unit of inquiry, but also the ideas behind those events.

1. The Enlightenment

2. Ideological Origins of the Revolutionary War

 3. Weak Government Gives Way- Constitution

 4. Ratification of the Constitution

5. Bill of Rights

6. Effects of the Civil War

7. Reconstruction 1864-1868

8. The End of Reconstruction

9. The Role of Religion in America

**4. Graphic Organizers** (maps, timelines, charts, organizers, etc.): Graphic organizers serve as a way to visualize organize historical

 topics of inquiry, creating not only a deeper understanding of the topic of inquiry but also allows for the ability to recognize the

 interconnectedness among historical topics of the time period.

1. 50 States Map
2. Primary Source (Dec. of Ind.)
3. Federalists vs. Antifederalist
4. Bill of Rights Foldable
5. Missouri Compromise

**5. Primary Source Documents:** Primary source are “first-hand” accounts that give us an insight into the dominant thoughts, beliefs,

 and ideas of the time period.

1. Declaration of Independence
2. U.S. Constitution
3. U.S. Bill of Rights
4. Emancipation Proclamation

**6. D.B.Q. “**How Did the Constitution Guard Against Tyranny?”

**7. Class Notes:** Always complete your notes using the Cornell note-taking format (no annotations/summaries = no credit!).

8. **Capstone Activity:** Freedom Road Project

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| **COMMON CORE LITERACY STANDARDS** |

**Reading History:**

**11-12.1 -** Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

**11-12.2 -** Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.

**11-12.9 -** Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

**Writing History:**

**11-12.7 -** 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.

**11-12.8 -** 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 specific 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.

**11-12.9 -** Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

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| **CALIFORNIA STATE CONTENT STANDARDS** |

* 1. **Students analyze the significant events in the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.**
		1. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.
		2. Analyze the ideological origins of the American Revolution, the Founding Fathers’ philosophy of divinely bestowed unalienable natural rights, the debates on the drafting and ratification of the Constitution, and the addition of the Bill of Rights.
		3. Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.
		4. Examine the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction and of the industrial revolution, including demographic shifts and the emergence in the late nineteenth century of the United States as a world power.
	2. **Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty.**
		1. Describe the contributions of various religious groups to American civic principles and social reform movements (e.g., civil and human rights, individual responsibility and the work ethic, antimonarchy and self-rule, worker protection, family-centered communities).
		2. Analyze the great religious revivals and the leaders involved in them, including the First Great Awakening, the Second Great Awakening, the Civil War revivals, the Social Gospel Movement, the rise of Christian liberal theology in the nineteenth century, the impact of the Second Vatican Council, and the rise of Christian fundamentalism in current times.
		3. Describe the principles of religious liberty found in the Establishment and Free Exercise clauses of the First Amendment, including the debate on the issue of separation of church and state.

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