Unit 1 Plan

Tenth Grade U.S. History
2011-2012

Unit/Topic Title: American Ideals
Estimated Time (When): August (5 Days) (Includes time for reteaching and enrichment)

Semester: 1st

Standard(s)
1. History

Prepared Graduates:
- Develop an understanding of how people view, construct, and interpret history.

Grade Level Expectation: High School

Concepts and skills students master:
- Use the historical method of inquiry to ask questions, evaluate primary and secondary sources, critically analyze and interpret data, and develop interpretations defended by evidence. (1.1)
- The significance of ideas as powerful forces throughout history.

Evidence Outcomes

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<tr>
<th>Students can:</th>
<th>21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies</th>
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<td><strong>Mastered:</strong></td>
<td>Inquiry Questions:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Evaluate a historical source for point of view and historical context (1.1.a)</td>
<td>- How does the point of view of the historian impact how history is interpreted?</td>
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<td><strong>Introduced</strong></td>
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<td>- Gather and analyze historical information, including contradictory data, from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including sources located on the Internet, to support or reject hypotheses. (1.1.b)</td>
<td>- What qualifies an event as historically significant rather than simply noteworthy?</td>
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<td>- Construct and defend written historical interpretations, recognizing that a historian’s narrative reflects his or her judgment about the significance of particular facts. (1.1.c)</td>
<td>- Why are historical question important?</td>
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<td>- How do historical thinkers use primary and secondary sources to formulate historical arguments?</td>
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<td>- How does society decide what is important in history?</td>
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<td>- What if the belief “all men are created equal” did not exist?</td>
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<td>- Which ideas provide the greatest insight to understanding a culture or nation’s history?</td>
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<td>- How have philosophical and religious traditions affected the development of political institutions?</td>
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Relevance and Application:
- The historical method of inquiry is used to continue to interpret and refine history. For example, new information and discoveries regarding the origins of the Cold War.
### Nature of History:
- Historical thinkers evaluate historical sources for audience, purpose, point of view, context, and authenticity.
- Historical thinkers use primary and secondary sources to evaluate and develop hypotheses and interpretations of historical events and figures.
- Historical thinkers analyze the significance of interactions among eras, ideas, individuals, and groups.
- Historical thinkers organize events into chronological eras and periods.
- Historical thinkers study cause and effect, patterns, themes, and interdependence of events.

### Essential Vocabulary
- Region, globalization, physical feature, natural resource, evidence, primary source, secondary source, point of view, historical interpretation, historical context, quality, rights, liberty, opportunity, democracy, chronology, and ideals.

### Assessments
- Chapter 1-3, Pursuing Ideals essay (Chapter 3 notebook guide)

### Instructional Resources
- History Alive! Chapter 1-3