Social Studies Scope & Sequence: Grade 8

History Anchor Standard One: Students will employ chronological concepts in analyzing historical phenomena [Chronology].

Historical inquiry is not limited to the study of specific events, but may also focus on ideas or trends which extend across space and time. The continuing migrations of a population, the development of a religion or a philosophy, or the gradual change in the social status of a particular group all represent possible subjects for investigation. Such investigations depend heavily on the ability to construct accurate chronologies and draw logical conclusions regarding cause and effect.

1a: Students will examine historical materials relating to a particular region, society, or theme; analyze change over time, and make logical inferences concerning cause and effect.

History Anchor Standard Two: Students will gather, examine, and analyze historical data [Analysis].

The basic sources of history are the documents and artifacts created in the past, which provide direct evidence of historical phenomena. Systematic collection of such materials as are available is a prerequisite for historical research. Critical examination of historical materials requires logical analysis, an appreciation of context, and an understanding of the principles of evidence.

2a: Students will master the basic research skills necessary to conduct an independent investigation of historical phenomena.
 2b: Students will examine historical documents, artifacts, and other materials, and analyze them in terms of credibility, as well as the purpose, perspective, or point of view for which they were constructed.

History Anchor Standard Three: Students will interpret historical data [Interpretation].

Historians collect and analyze both primary and secondary sources in order to describe, compare, and interpret historical phenomena. The same phenomenon or event may be presented from a variety of perspectives by different historians because they choose different questions to guide their inquiries, may have varied access to historical materials, analyze those sources differently, and are led by their own beliefs and points of view to weigh causes in distinct manners. Any comparison or evaluation of competing historical interpretations has to take these factors into account.

3a: Students will compare different historians' descriptions of the same societies in order to examine how the choice of questions and use of sources may affect their conclusions.

US History 1783- 1877

All of the standards above will be addressed in each of the units below.

New Nation	Expansion & Reform	Native American Genocide	Civil War	Reconstruction
September- December TCI United States Through Modern Times 1. Key themes of history (1a) 2. The Constitution (1a, 2a) 3. The Bill of Rights (1a, 2a) 4. DRC Unit American Principles 5. Political developments in the new republic (1a, 2a)	 December- February TCI United States Through Modern Times Foreign Affairs in the Young Nation (1a, 2b, 3a) A Growing Sense of Nationhood (1a, 2b, 3a) Andrew Jackson and the growth of American democracy (1a, 2b, 3a) Manifest Destiny (1a) Life in the West (2b, 3a) Mexicano Contributions 	 February - DRC Unit Defining genocide. (1a) Identifying how discrimination can escalate to genocidal action (particularly with Native Americans) (1a) Examples of genocide (1a) Evaluating how the past impacts the present. (1a) 	March- April TCI United States Through Modern Times & DRC 1. An Era of Reform (1a) 2. The Worlds of North and South (1a, 2a) 3. African Americans in the South (2b, 3a) 4. A Dividing Nation (1a, 2a) 5. The Civil War (1a) 6. DRC 1864: Disinformation and the Reelection of Abraham Lincoln (2b)	May TCI United States Through Modern Times 1. Reconstruction Era (1a)