

6th Grade Social Science Disciplinary Content Sequence				
	Unit 1: Ancient Mesopotamia	Unit 2: Ancient Egypt	Unit 3: Ancient Indian Subcontinent	Unit 4: Ancient China
Essential Question	How can we make our society more humane, ethical, and reasonable?	How can we create a legacy that has a positive impact?	How can we shape the society we want?	How can we preserve what's important while making positive change?
Supporting Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What conditions are necessary for a settled society? • How does innovation drive civilization? • Is social structure necessary? • What is the power of the written word? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are legacies created? • How do our surroundings impact our legacies? • Who is reflected in a legacy? • How do beliefs shape legacies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can ancient civilization teach us about how communities might work together? • How can aspects of culture within a society emerge, evolve, or last? • How can a leader influence society? • How can we help new ideas flourish? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can things change while staying the same? • How does chaos lead to continuity and change? • How do barriers lead to continuity and change? • How do connections lead to continuity and change?
Focus Topics	Mesopotamia, agriculture, hunter-gathers, settlement, agricultural practices, development of civilizations, trade, Sumeria, social hierarchy, types of government, cuneiform, Code of Hammurabi	accomplishments of the Egyptian people, pyramids of ancient Egypt, hieroglyphics, geography of Egypt, the Nile River, agriculture in ancient Egypt, papyrus, social pyramids, social structure, social hierarchy, monuments and legacies, ancient Egyptian beliefs (afterlife, Gods), impact of beliefs, creating a legacy	Indus Valley, civilization, Mohenjo-daro, Vedic Age, subcontinent, Hinduism, Vedas, caste system, belief systems, Mauryan Empire, Jainism, Buddhism, Golden Age, Gupta Period	dynasty, dynastic cycle, geography of China, Shang Dynasty, Zhou Dynasty, Mandate of Heaven, Warring States Period, Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism, Qin Dynasty, Great Wall of China, isolation, barriers, Han Dynasty, Silk Road, global trade, supply and demand, globalization,

7th Grade Social Science Disciplinary Content Sequence

	Unit 1: North American Geography and Settlement	Unit 2: Road to Independence	Unit 3: Establishing a New Nation	Unit 4a: Westward Expansion	Unit 4b: Civil War & Reconstruction
Essential Question	How does geography and culture affect the development of colonial America?	Was the American Revolution inevitable?	What role did compromise play in establishing a new government?	How did the United States grow to span a continent, and what were the consequences?	How did emancipation “work out” for the freed people?
Supporting Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What factors in Europe impacted the exploration and settlement of the Americas? What led to the failure or success of these early settlements? To what extent was colonization positive and/or negative for the European and Indigenous cultures? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are common sources of conflict among people and those who govern? Under what circumstances might people justify disobedience of laws, and how did that apply to colonial America? Is revolution always beneficial? Was independence the best option for the colonies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What forces drove the new nations’ attempt(s) to form a government after the American Revolution? How did competing forces come to agreement at the Second Constitutional Convention? How does the Constitution still work 200+ years later? How am I governed? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What motivated individuals and the nation toward expansion? How was land added? How did it work out? What were the consequences? How are westward expansion and the civil war connected? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the war end and what were the costs? What did the freedpeople do after emancipation? How did the federal government attempt to heal the nation and provide justice to its people during reconstruction? What was the legacy of emancipation and reconstruction?
Focus Topics	motivations for North American settlements, early settlements (Roanoke, Jamestown, Plymouth), fate of early settlements, development of 13 colonies, Native American perspectives during colonial period, transatlantic slave trade	French and Indian War, Proclamation of 1763, loyalists, patriots, Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Tea Act, Quartering Act, Intolerable Acts, boycotts, Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre, Sons of Liberty, Declaration of Independence, Revolutionary War (American Revolution)	Articles of Confederation, powers and duties of government, Constitutional Convention The Great Compromise, federalism, Bill of Rights, US Constitution, branches of government, checks/balances, 1st Amendment, voting rights, Supreme Court decisions State & Federal powers, U.S. & IL Constitutions, bills and laws, freedom of speech	Manifest Destiny, gold rush, treaties/wars/purchases, new states, Lewis & Clark, Western Trails, railroads, canals, Native American removal, entrenchment of slavery, Second Middle passage, Abolitionist Movement, Free Soil Movement , Underground Railroad, sectionalism, Fugitive Slave Act, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott V. Sanford, Election of 1860, Fort Sumter	statistics of war, economics, Lincoln inauguration & assassination, freedpeople, Sherman’s Field Order 15, Black representation in Congress, opposing Reconstruction views, amendments (13, 14, 15), Freedmen’s Bureau, Supreme Court cases, A. Johnson impeachment, KKK, Compromise of 1877, Jim Crow laws Black Code

8th Grade Social Science Disciplinary Content Sequence

	Unit 1: A Changing Society	Unit 2: The U.S. as a Nation	Unit 3: The U.S. Assumes Global Responsibilities	Unit 4: Equality and Change
Essential Question	How did the Industrial Revolution and immigration impact the United States?	Why is WWI considered a “total war”?	Why do countries go to war? Is there ever a good reason?	What do the following words from the Declaration of Independence - “we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal...,” mean to Americans?
Supporting Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What factors influenced U.S. immigration during the 19th and 20th centuries? • How did the U.S. respond to the influx of immigrants during this period? • How did technology and the Industrial Revolution change the way America worked and lived during the late 19th century? • How did the U.S. respond to the effects of industrialization? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What variables lead to an environment of competition or cooperation among nations at the turn of the 20th century? • How did the Great War impact the US and the American people? • How did new technologies and weaponry impact WWI and beyond? • What are the immediate and long term effects of WWI? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did post WWI economic, political, and social conditions lay the groundwork for another world war? • What was the United States’ initial stance on the Second World War and how did it change? • How did inhumane events and atrocities during WWII impact present and future generations? • How did the end of the war affect the principal players’ roles in the world? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did African Americans achieve equal rights after the Civil War and how were those rights eroded? • What was the Civil Rights Movement and what did it achieve? • What other individuals/groups have advocated for equal rights and social justice in the history of the US?
Focus Topics	Push-pull factors of immigration, regional settlement, Ellis/Angel Islands, rise of cities, settlement house, melting pot, assimilation, immigration policy, 19th/20th century innovations, railroads, big business, progressive era, muckrakers, role of labor unions, child labor	Militarism, imperialism, nationalism, alliance system, the US entry into war, war propaganda, US homefront, impact of the war on groups of Americans (Blacks, immigrants, Native Americans, women), warfare, trench warfare, Treaty of Versailles, Wilson’s Fourteen Points, armistice, League of Nations, Armenian genocide	Treaty of Versailles, Great Depressions, rise of totalitarian leaders, Allied and Axis powers, isolationism, Neutrality Acts, Lend-Lease Act, Pearl Harbor, the homefront, Holocaust, Japanese internment, atomic bomb, Allied War Conferences, Cold War, post-war America, Civil Rights issues	Presidential, Radical, Congressional Reconstruction, Reconstruction Amendments, A. Johnson Impeachment, Black Code, Jim Crow, KKK, Civil rights leaders, civil rights timeline - key events, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting rights Act 1965, Women’ Movement, Native American, LGBTQ, Latinx Activists, Americans With Disabilities Act