

Beyond the Bubble and Primary Source Sets– Grades K-12

Note: The Beyond the Bubble (BB) Assessments are not appropriate for use until older grade levels. However, it is useful and instructive for teachers of younger students to see what types of activities older students could be doing with their knowledge of historical thinking.

Kindergarten	
<p>H.K.2 Describe the impact of significant historical figures and events.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify historical figures that are used as symbols of American culture (currency, monuments, and place names, etc.). 2. Examine historical events that are significant to American culture (4th of July, Thanksgiving, Presidents Day, etc.). 	<p>The First Thanksgiving (BB) Symbols of the United States Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln: Three Great Presidents</p>
Third Grade	
<p>H.3.3 Trace the history of voting rights in America</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define voting, suffrage and franchise. 2. Illustrate the expansion of voting rights in America. 	<p>Women’s Suffrage The Role of Women (BB) Found Poetry (Specifically, “Alice Paul Talks” and “Alice Paul”) Jim Crow and Segregation (Specifically, “What a Colored Man Should Do to Vote”)</p>
Fourth Grade	
<p>H.4.3 Describe Mississippi Antebellum Society</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the rise of Mississippi cotton culture. 2. Link cotton culture to the rise of slavery. 	<p>Slave Quarters (BB) Antebellum South (BB) A Perspective on Slavery (BB)</p>
<p>H.4.6 Compare and contrast between the different Mississippi Native American cultures: Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Describe the reason for Native American removal in Mississippi and the impact of the removal of Native Americans. 	<p>The Chase of the Clock (BB) Mississippi: Selected Library of Congress Primary Sources (More specifically, map entitled “Mississippi”)</p>
<p>CR.4.1 Analyze the Civil Rights Movement to determine the social, political, and economic impact on Mississippi.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name important people of the modern Civil Rights Movement, including Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, Medgar Evers, James Meredith, Fannie Lou Hamer, Charles Evers, etc. 2. Identify and explain events of the modern Civil Rights Movement, including the Brown decision of 1954, Jim Crow laws, the Freedom Riders (Goodman, Chaney, Schwerner), the Ole Miss Riots (James Meredith). 3. Describe the benefits of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court case of 1954. 4. Define vocabulary associated with the modern Civil Rights Movement including discrimination, prejudice, segregation, integration, suffrage, and rights. 	<p>Civil Rights Movement in Context (BB) Jim Crow and Segregation “Gwendolyn M. Patton oral history Interview” Jim Crow and Segregation “Demonstrators marching in the street holding signs” Rosa Parks The NAACP: A Century in the Fight for Freedom</p>

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<p>E.4.3 Identify economic conditions as a result of the Civil War, including the collapse of the economic structure, destruction of the transportation infrastructure, and high casualty rates.</p> <p>2. Explain the use of sharecroppers as a response to the end of slavery.</p>	<p>A Perspective on Slavery (BB) Jim Crow and Segregation</p>
Fifth Grade	
<p>H.5.1 Recognize symbols, customs, and celebrations representative of the United States.</p> <p>1. Define symbols and customs.</p> <p>2. Identify school, community, state and national symbols (e.g., United States flag, American eagle, etc.).</p> <p>3. Compare and contrast the Pledge of Allegiance and other patriotic songs as expressions of patriotism.</p>	<p>Symbols of the United States Thanksgiving</p>
<p>H.5.2 Examine the reasons and impact for exploration of the New World.</p> <p>1. Locate and label on a world map the “Old World” and the “New World” along with European countries of Spain, Great Britain or England, France, etc.</p> <p>2. Identify significant European explorers.</p> <p>3. Determine economic motivations for European exploration and settlement in the Americas.</p> <p>4. Locate and label on maps of North and South America land claimed by Spain, France, England, and Portugal.</p> <p>6. Analyze the relationship between early European settlers in America and the Native Americans they encountered.</p>	<p>Hispanic Exploration in America</p>
<p>H.5.3 Describe reasons for colonization of North America.</p> <p>1. Identify influential leaders and groups responsible for founding colonial settlements (e.g., John Smith, Virginia; Roger Williams, Rhode Island; William Penn, Pennsylvania; Lord Baltimore, Maryland; William Bradford, Plymouth; John Winthrop, Massachusetts).</p> <p>2. Trace the development of democratic ideas and discuss the structure of colonial governments that influenced the early colonies (e.g., Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, representative government, town meetings, rule of law, legislative bodies).</p> <p>3. Demonstrate an understanding of colonial economic life and labor systems in the Americas (Triangular Trade, indentured servitude, enslaved and free Africans).</p>	<p>The Virginia Company (BB) Signing of the Mayflower Compact (BB) Slave Quarters (BB) Jamestown</p>
<p>H.5.4 Explain major events of the American Revolution and their outcomes.</p> <p>1. Outline the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>2. Identify key battles of the American Revolution (e.g., Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Cowpens, and Yorktown).</p> <p>3. Describe the roles and contributions of Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, George Washington, Haym Solomon, and supporters from other countries to the American cause.</p>	<p>Declaration of Independence (BB) Washington Crosses the Delaware (BB) Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln: Three Great Presidents “Washington at Valley Forge” Alexander Hamilton</p>
<p>H.5.5 Chart the causes and events leading to the American Revolution. Cite the reasons for the establishment of early colonies in North America.</p>	<p>Portrait of an Iroquois Leader (BB) Seven Years War (BB)</p>

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<p>1. Explain the impact of the French and Indian War on the American Revolution.</p>	<p>Political Cartoons and Public Debates (Specifically, “Franklin, Benjamin. ‘Join or Die.’”)</p>
<p>H.5.7 Describe the impact of significant historical figures and events.</p> <p>1. Identify historical figures that are used as symbols of American culture (currency, monuments, and place names, etc.).</p> <p>2. Examine historical events that are significant to American culture (July 4th, Thanksgiving, Presidents Day, etc.).</p>	<p>The First Thanksgiving (BB)</p> <p>Thanksgiving Symbols of the United States</p>
<p>CR.5.1 Identify ways that people in roles of power can influence people’s rights and freedom.</p> <p>1. Examine at least one group of people, such as Native Americans, African Americans, women, or another cultural, ethnic, or racial minority in the Western Hemisphere, who have struggled for equality and civil rights.</p>	<p>The Chase of the Clock (BB)</p> <p>African American Workers (BB)</p> <p>The Role of Women (BB)</p> <p>Mexican American Rights (BB)</p> <p>Assimilation through Education</p> <p>Japanese American Internment</p>
<p>CI.5.1 Explain how weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the Constitution.</p> <p>1. List the problems of the Articles of Confederation such as lack of executive branch, no taxation power, and weak central government.</p> <p>3. Identify the ideology of Federalists and Anti-Federalists facts.</p> <p>4. Describe the plans and compromises that contributed to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p>5. Explain the features of the Bill of Rights.</p>	<p>The Constitution</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton—Federalist Papers</p>
<p>G.5.1 Locate on a map the physical features of America prior to Exploration.</p> <p>1. Identify major landforms and bodies of water.</p> <p>2. Locate on a map of North and South America pre-Columbian civilizations according to geography.</p>	<p>Hispanic Exploration in America (Specifically World Map, 1507)</p>
<p>G.5.3 Recognize maps, graphs, and other representations of the earth.</p> <p>Create representations of the earth using technology, maps, and globes.</p>	<p>Hispanic Exploration in America (Specifically World Map, 1507)</p> <p>Maps from the World Digital Library</p>
Sixth Grade – Civics and the World	
<p>G.6.1 Describe the world using the tools of geography including maps, globes, and technological representations.</p> <p>3. Discuss how experiences and cultures influence perceptions and help people create mental maps.</p>	<p>Maps from the World Digital Library</p>
<p>CR.6.2 Formulate an understanding of citizenship roles in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America, South Asia, East Asia, Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa and how they are influenced by a variety of factors.</p> <p>3. Select three Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America, South Asia, East Asia, Middle East, North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa countries and identify the cultural and historical factors (ex. First Nations, colonization, war and conquest, and religion) that have shaped the civic identity of</p>	<p>Inca Fortification (BB)</p>

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those cultures and the expectations they have for civic participation.	
Seventh Grade – World History	
<p>7.2 Examine an understanding of the development of civilization in the river valleys of China. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>3. Describe various aspects of culture, including language, art, architecture, and social class.</p> <p>4. Explain the evolution of imperial government of China.</p>	<p>Qing Engraving (BB)</p>
<p>7.3 Demonstrate an understanding of the development of civilization in Indus Valley. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Explain the influence of geographical features on the development of Ancient Indus River Valley.</p> <p>2. Analyze the influence of Hinduism on the Indian culture and social practices.</p> <p>3. Describe various aspects of culture, including language, art, architecture.</p> <p>4. Analyze the power held by each class of the Indian caste system.</p> <p>5. Trace the influence of trade on the development of Indus River Valley</p>	<p>Siege of Golconda (BB)</p>
<p>7.6 Explore and evaluate the development of sub-Saharan civilizations in East, South and West Africa. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>2. Inspect the origins and foundational beliefs of traditional African religions as well as the influence of Islam on the civilizations of sub-Saharan Africa.</p>	<p>Seville Quran (BB)</p> <p>Arabian Peninsula (BB)</p>
<p>7.7 Compare and contrast the developments of early world religions and philosophies. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, History)</p> <p>2. Explain the origins and foundational beliefs of the spread of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.</p>	<p>Seville Quran (BB)</p> <p>Arabian Peninsula (BB)</p>
<p>7.8 Assess the Middle Ages and the emergence of nation-states in Europe. (Strands: Civics, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>5. Analyze the economic, political and social effects of the plague on Europe.</p>	<p>Plague Doctor (BB)</p>
Seventh Grade Compacted	
<p>7C.6 Differentiate major aspects of the development of the United States from Exploration to 1754. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>5. Contrast how the English Bill of Rights, The Mayflower Compact, and The Virginia House of Burgesses led to the English Colonial idea of self-government. Describe the social structures that formed in the various colonies.</p>	<p>The Virginia Company (BB)</p> <p>Signing of the Mayflower Compact (BB)</p> <p>Hispanic Exploration in America</p>
<p>7C.7 Evaluate the key people, factors and events which led to the American Revolution and establishment of United States government. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Explain colonists’ roles in the French and Indian War.</p> <p>2. Recognize and trace the major reasons for English taxes after the French and Indian War and colonial responses from 1763-1774 (Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Boston Massacre, Tea Act, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, etc.)</p>	<p>Seven Years War (BB)</p> <p>Washington Crosses the Delaware (BB)</p>

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<p>3. Identify key figures in the early Revolutionary Era and their contributions (George Washington, Samuel Adams, Crispus Attucks, John Adams, John Hancock, Mercy Otis Warren, etc.)</p>	
<p>7C.8 Identify and evaluate the people, places, and documents that caused the founding of the nation and relate their significance to the development of the American constitutional republic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the powers given to the Continental Congress by the Articles of Confederation. 2. Analyze the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation that led to a call for a new constitution. 3. Identify the major compromises at the Constitutional Convention. 4. Describe the framework of the United States Constitution, including powers of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches. 6. Debate the compromises between Federalists and Anti-Federalists that lead to the Bill of Rights. 	<p>The Constitution Abraham Lincoln- Rise to National Prominence Alexander Hamilton—Federalist Papers</p>
<p>7C.11 Interpret the causes, challenges, and effects of the Industrial Revolution. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarize how the Industrial Revolution began in the United States. 2. Identify key people and their contributions in the Industrial Revolution. 3. Trace the development of transportation and communication systems during the Industrial Revolution. 	<p>Children Working in Mines (BB) Lewis Hine (BB) Photographs of Working Children (BB) The Industrial Revolution in the United States</p>
<p>7C.12 Evaluate the impact of the American social and political reforms on developing American society during the first half of the nineteenth century. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Evaluate abolitionists’ roles in bringing the reality of slavery to the nation (e.g., Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, etc.). 3. Compare and contrast the philosophies of natural rights expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Sentiments (e.g., phrases such as “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights”) 	<p>John Brown’s Legacy (BB) John Brown (BB) Declaration of Independence (BB)</p>
<p>7C.13 Examine the social and economic conflicts between the North and South that would eventually led to the American Civil War. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Synthesize prior knowledge of the geography of the Northern states and the Industrial Revolution to explain why slavery did not grow in the North. 3. Analyze the impact of the cotton gin on all social classes and the importance of agriculture in antebellum Mississippi. 4. Identify major legislation and Supreme Court decisions that strived to both overturn and preserve slavery resulting in sectional strife, including: Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Acts, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott Decision, Underground Railroad, Quakers’ influence, etc. 	<p>African American Workers (BB) Defender of Slavery (BB) Antebellum South (BB) The Civil War: The national Moves Toward War, 1850-61</p>

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<p>7C.14 Identify and evaluate the key events and people involved in the American Civil War. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the reasons that the North and the South waged war against one another, including: slavery, states’ rights. 2. Examine key early battles and plans which shaped decisions in the North and South, including: First Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Sherman March, Anaconda Plan, etc. 3. Identify key Northern and Southern political and military leaders. 4. Evaluate the contributions of women, African Americans and other minority groups to the war effort (Clara Barton, 54th Massachusetts Regiment, Native Americans). 	<p>Slave Quarters (BB) Gander’s Civil War Photography (BB) Morale after Fredericksburg (BB) Pickett’s Charge (BB) Attack on Fort Sumter (BB) Civil War Soldiers’ Portraits: The Liljenquist Family Collection Civil War Images: Depictions of African Americans in the War Effort Civil War Music</p>
<p>7C.15 Analyze the Reconstruction efforts in post-Civil War America. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Trace the economic changes in the post-Civil War South, including: Lincoln’s Plan, Wade-Davis Bill, Johnson’s Plan, Radical Reconstruction. 3. Distinguish the roles of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments in expanding liberty. 4. Examine the Southern resistance to Reconstruction reforms, including: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws, Ku Klux Klan, etc. 	<p>A Perspective on Slavery (BB) Post-Civil War South (BB) Reconstruction Riots (BB) The KKK in the 1870s (BB) Jim Crow and Segregation</p>
Eighth Grade – U.S. History	
<p>8.1 Examine major aspects of the development of the United States from Exploration to 1754. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Describe how the English Bill of Rights, The Mayflower Compact, and The Virginia House of Burgesses led to the English Colonial idea of self-government. Describe the social structures that formed in the various colonies. 	<p>The Virginia Company (BB) Signing of the Mayflower Compact (BB)</p>
<p>8.2 Evaluate the key people, factors and events which led to the American Revolution and establishment of United States government. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain colonists’ roles in the French and Indian War. 2. Recognize and trace the major reasons for English taxes after the French and Indian War and colonial responses from 1763-1774 (Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Sta 3. Identify key figures in the early Revolutionary Era (George Washington, Samuel Adams, Crispus Attucks, John Adams, John Hancock, Mercy Otis Warren, etc.). Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Boston Massacre, Tea Act, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, etc.). 5. Examine the immediate events that led to the first shot of the Revolutionary War and the significance of major battles and places (Bunker Hill/Breeds Hill, Long Island, Trenton/Princeton, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Cowpens, Yorktown, Morristown, etc.). 6. Recognize key people’s roles during the Revolutionary War (George Washington, Benedict 	<p>Seven Years War (BB) Washington Crosses the Delaware (BB) Alexander Hamilton</p>

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<p>Arnold, Horatio Gates, Nathanael Greene, Henry Knox, Charles Cornwallis, Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, Deborah Sampson, Loyalists, Patriots, etc.).</p>	
<p>8.3 Identify and evaluate the people, places, and documents that caused the founding of the nation and relate their significance to the development of the American constitutional republic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the powers given to the Continental Congress by the Articles of Confederation. 2. Analyze the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation that led to a call for a new constitution. 3. Identify the major compromises at the Constitutional Convention. 4. Describe the framework of the United States Constitution, including powers of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches. 5. Describe the process of a bill becoming a law. 6. Describe the compromises between Federalists and Anti-Federalists that lead to the Bill of Rights. 	<p>The Constitution Alexander Hamilton Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln: Three Great presidents (Specifically, Washington and Jefferson)</p>
<p>8.4 Analyze the challenges and central ideas involved in creating the new nation. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Assess the United States’ development and impact of foreign policy, including: response to the French Revolution, Neutrality Proclamation, Alien and Sedition Acts, XYZ Affair, Embargo Act, impressment, War of 1812, Era of Good Feelings, etc. 	<p>The War of 1812 (BB)</p>
<p>8.5 Interpret the geographical, social, and political causes, challenges, and effects of westward expansion. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Summarize Andrew Jackson’s roles in the growing United States, including: Jacksonian Era, “Corrupt Bargain,” Democratic Party, Bank War, Nullification Crisis, Indian Removal, etc. 5. Trace Indian Removal including the Cherokees’ “Trail of Tears.” 	<p>The Chase of the Clock (BB) Westward Expansion: Encounters at a Cultural Crossroads</p>
<p>8.6 Interpret the causes, challenges, and effects of the Industrial Revolution. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarize how the Industrial Revolution began in the United States. 2. Identify key people and their contributions in the Industrial Revolution. 3. Trace the development of transportation and communication systems during the Industrial Revolution. 4. Compare and contrast the cultural, religious and social impact in American life that resulted from the Industrial Revolution. 5. Assess how geography led to the location of factories, including: rivers, urban areas, etc. 	<p>Photographs of Children Working (BB) Children Working in Mines (BB) Lewis Hine (BB) The Industrial Revolution in the United States</p>
<p>8.7 Evaluate the impact of the American social and political reforms on developing American society during the first half of the nineteenth century. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, History)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Evaluate abolitionists’ roles in bringing the reality of slavery to the nation, including, Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, etc. 3. Compare and contrast the philosophies of natural rights expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Sentiments, including: phrases such as “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights.” 	<p>John Brown’s Legacy (BB) Declaration of Independence (BB) Women’s Rights (BB) The Role of Women (BB) Women’s Suffrage</p>

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<p>4. Examine leaders in the women suffrage movement, including: biographies, writings, and speeches of Dorothea Dix, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and their influence on women’s rights.</p>	
<p>8.8 Interpret the social and economic conflicts between the North and South that would eventually led to the American Civil War. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Synthesize prior knowledge of the geography of the Northern states and the Industrial Revolution to explain why slavery did not grow in the North. 2. Trace the origins and development of slavery and its impact on the nation’s political, social, religious, economic, and cultural development. 3. Analyze the impact of the cotton gin on all social classes and the importance of agriculture in antebellum Mississippi. 4. Identify major legislation and Supreme Court decisions that strived to both overturn and preserve slavery resulting in sectional strife, including: Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Acts, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott Decision, Underground Railroad, Quakers’ influence, etc. 	<p>African American Workers (BB) Slave Quarters (BB) John Brown (BB) Defender of Slavery (BB) Antebellum South (BB) The Civil War: The Nation Moves Towards War, 1850-61 Abraham Lincoln: Rise to National Prominence</p>
<p>8.9 Identify and evaluate the key events and people involved in the American Civil War. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the reasons that the North and the South waged war against one another, including: slavery, states’ rights. 2. Examine key early battles and plans which shaped decisions in the North and South, including: First Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Sherman March, Anaconda Plan, etc. 	<p>Attack on Fort Sumter (BB) Morale after Fredericksburg (BB) Gander’s Civil War Photography (BB) Pickett’s Charge (BB) Civil War Soldiers’ Portraits: The Liljenquist Family Collection Civil War Images: Depictions of African Americans in the War Effort</p>
<p>8.10 Analyze the Reconstruction efforts in post Civil War America. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Trace the economic changes in the post-Civil War South, including: Lincoln’s Plan, Wade-Davis Bill, Johnson’s Plan, Radical Reconstruction. 4. Examine the Southern resistance to Reconstruction reforms, including: Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws, Ku Klux Klan, etc. 	<p>Post-Civil War South (BB) Reconstruction Riots (BB) The KKK in the 1870s (BB) Jim Crow and Segregation</p>
Mississippi Studies	
<p>MS.1 Examine the geographic features of Mississippi. (Strands: Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>Geography of Mississippi Inventory of Historic Maps of Mississippi- MDAH</p>
<p>MS.5 Analyze the characteristics of antebellum Mississippi, with an emphasis on the plantation system and the evolution of slavery. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trace the evolution of slavery in Mississippi. 2. Discuss the conditions that drove the plantation economy in antebellum Mississippi. 3. Contrast the culture and social structure that developed in Mississippi during the antebellum period. 	<p>Slave Quarters (BB) Antebellum South (BB)</p>

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<p>MS.6 Recognize the role of Mississippi during the Civil War and evaluate the effects of Reconstruction within the state. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>4. Trace the various attempts at reconstruction in Mississippi and the responses to them.</p> <p>5. Examine the lasting cultural effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Mississippi.</p>	<p>Post-Civil War South (BB)</p> <p>Reconstruction Riots (BB)</p>
<p>MS.7 Examine the economic, political and social changes in post Reconstruction Mississippi.</p> <p>3. Analyze Reconstruction reforms that contributed to the social and economic realities for African Americans during the Jim Crow Era in Mississippi.</p>	<p>Jim Crow and Segregation</p> <p>Primary Sources by Sate—Mississippi</p>
<p>MS.8 Evaluate the role of Mississippi in the Civil Rights Movement. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Analyze the significant figures, groups, events, and strategies of the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi.</p> <p>2. Examine the conflict between the Federal and State governments during the Civil Rights Era.</p> <p>3. Evaluate the lasting impact of the Civil Rights movement on Mississippi.</p>	<p>Civil Rights Movement in Context (BB)</p>
Introduction to Geography	
<p>ITG.1 Investigate the world using spatial terms, concepts, and thinking and employing maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technologies.</p> <p>1. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different maps and geospatial technologies for analyzing spatial distributions and patterns on Earth.</p> <p>2. Utilize maps and geospatial technologies to explain relationships among peoples, places, and environments.</p>	<p>Maps from the World Digital Library</p>
World History	
<p>WH.3 Examine the origins, impact, and spread of the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions.</p> <p>1. Contrast the important factors that contributed to the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in England, including a supportive government, inventive people, access to raw materials, and investment wealth.</p> <p>2. Examine important concepts and inventors during the Agricultural Revolution including Charles Townshend (crop rotation), John Deere (steel plow), Cyrus McCormick (mechanical reaper), and the Enclosure Movement.</p> <p>3. Evaluate important concepts and inventors during the Industrial Revolution including James Hargreaves (spinning jenny), Eli Whitney (cotton gin), and James Watt (steam engine), Thomas Edison (electrical innovations), and the Bessemer Process.</p> <p>4. Contrast factors that enhanced or impeded the spread of Industrial Revolution into Eastern Europe and the Far East.</p>	<p>Edison and the Kansas Housewife (BB)</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution in the United States</p>
<p>WH.4 Analyze capitalism as the economic philosophy that developed as a result of the Industrial Revolution, and compare economic reactions to capitalism including socialism and Marxism.</p> <p>1. Compare and contrast the principles of capitalism as developed by economists Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo.</p>	<p>The Industrial Revolution in the United States</p>

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<p>2. Examine socialist responses to the Industrial Revolution and the dominance of capitalism including the ideas of Henri Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, and the influence of unionism.</p> <p>3. Compare the development of “scientific socialism” by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels to utopian socialism and capitalism.</p>	
<p>WH.5 Analyze the emergence of nationalism and its role in the nineteenth century revolutions, unification movements, and the emergence of multinational empires. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>2. Examine the shift in the European balance of power that emerged due to Italy’s unification, led by Count Camillo Cavour, and Germany’s unification, led by Otto von Bismarck.</p> <p>3. Analyze the characteristics that defined Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire as multinational empires.</p>	<p>Italian Atrocities (BB)</p>
<p>WH.7 Evaluate western imperialism as a force of global change, emphasizing its positive and negative impact on colonized peoples and lands. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>4. Compare important events in the partition of Africa by European powers such as the French occupation of Algeria, Belgium’s claim to the Congo, construction of the Suez Canal, defeat of Italy by Ethiopia, Anglo-Boer Wars, and development of “apartheid” in South Africa.</p>	<p>Soweto Uprising (BB)</p> <p>Apartheid in South Africa (BB)</p>
<p>WH.8 Examine the causes, effects, and significant events of World War I. (Strands: Civics, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Contrast the primary causes of World War I, including the rise of militarism, alliance systems, nationalism, imperialism, and assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.</p> <p>2. Examine the role of propaganda as a means to mobilize civilian populations during World War I, particularly evaluating the effect of prolonged trench-warfare (of attrition).</p> <p>4. Investigate the issues created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), including its punitive stance toward Germany, the creation of the League of Nations, the mandate system, and the geopolitical changes that occurred following World War I.</p>	<p>American Imperialism (BB)</p> <p>World War I Advertising (BB)</p> <p>Debate Over the League of Nations (BB)</p> <p>Russia and Austria in World War I (BB)</p> <p>Dome Hospital (BB)</p> <p>League of Nations (BB)</p> <p>Appeasement at Munich (BB)</p>
<p>WH.9 Contrast the challenges of the interwar period, emphasizing the rise of totalitarian states. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Analyze the Treaty of Versailles as an agent for unrest.</p>	<p>Appeasement at Munich (BB)</p>
<p>WH.10 Compare and contrast the causes, effects, and significant events of World War II. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Analyze totalitarian aggression by Germany, Italy, Japan, and the Soviet Union, and examine how the administrations of Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito, and Stalin prompted the outbreak of war.</p>	<p>Soviets in Berlin (BB)</p>
<p>WH.11 Analyze the period of post-World War II recovery and realignment, emphasizing the social, economic, and political effects of the Cold War. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>Napalm in Vietnam (BB)</p> <p>Buddhist Monk Protest (BB)</p>

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<p>1. Investigate the international development of the post-World War II world by analyzing various economic, political, and military shifts of the Cold War era, including: effects of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan in Europe and Southeast Asia, nationalism in Africa and the Middle East, détente in China, and the fall of Communism in the Soviet Union.</p> <p>4. Trace the political movements of various nationalist groups and their leaders in Latin America, the Middle East, French-Indochina, and Africa, including: Fidel Castro in Cuba, Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt, etc.</p>	
US History	
<p>US.1 Westward Expansion: Trace how economic developments and the westward movement impacted regional differences and democracy in the post Reconstruction era. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Illustrate the impact of Manifest Destiny on the economic and technological development of the post-Civil War West, including: mining, the cattle industry, and the transcontinental railroad.</p> <p>2. Compare the changing role of the American farmer, including: establishment of the Granger movement and the Populist Party and agrarian rebellion over currency issues.</p> <p>3. Evaluate the Dawes Act for its effect on tribal identity, land ownership, and assimilation of American Indians.</p> <p>4. Explain the impact of the Populist movement on the role of the federal government in American society.</p>	<p>Clay’s American System (BB)</p> <p>Transcontinental Railroad (BB)</p> <p>Assimilation through Education</p>
<p>US.2 Industrialization: Analyze industrialization and its impact on the United States in the late 19th and early 20th century. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Interpret the impact of change from workshop to factory on workers’ lives, including: The New Industrial Age from 1870 to 1900, the American Federation of Labor of Labor Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), the Pullman Strike, the Haymarket Square Riot, and impact of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, A. Philip Randolph, and Thomas Alva Edison.</p> <p>2. Compare population percentages, motives, and settlement patterns of immigrants from Asia, Europe, and including: Chinese Exclusion Act regarding immigration quotas.</p> <p>3. Interpret the impact of the New Industrial Age on life in urban areas, including: working and living conditions, the Labor Union movement, “New Immigrants,” Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World, the Pullman Strike and the Haymarket Square Riot, Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, Jane Addams and the Social Gospel.</p> <p>4. Analyze the effects of laissez-faire economics on business practices in the United States and their effects, including: John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, JP Morgan, and Bessemer Process, horizontal and vertical integration, Sherman Anti-trust Act.</p>	<p>Unions in Paterson, New Jersey (BB)</p> <p>Immigration (BB)</p> <p>1877 Railroad Strike (BB)</p> <p>Anarchism and the Haymarket Affair (BB)</p> <p>Haymarket Aftermath (BB)</p> <p>The Rockefeller Foundation (BB)</p> <p>Jacob Riis (BB)</p> <p>Riis’s Urban Photography (BB)</p> <p>Labor History (BB)</p> <p>Immigration: Challenges for New Americans</p>
<p>US.3 Progressive Movement: Evaluate causes, goals and outcomes of the Progressive Movement. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p>	<p>Riis’s Urban Photography (BB)</p> <p>The Conservation Movement (BB)</p>

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<p>1. Assess the impact of media on public opinion during the Progressive Movement, including: Upton Sinclair, Jacob A. Riis, and Ida M. Tarbell, women’s suffrage and Temperance Movement.</p> <p>2. Trace the development of political, social, and cultural movements and subsequent reforms, including: Jim Crow laws, Plessy vs. Ferguson, women’s suffrage, temperance movement, Niagara movement, public education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Marcus Garvey.</p> <p>3. Compare and contrast presidential domestic policies, including: Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson; Trustbusting, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, Federal Reserve, Conservation, the Hepburn Act, and the Federal Trade Commission.</p>	<p>The Role of Women (BB)</p> <p>Standard Oil Company (BB)</p> <p>Women’s Suffrage</p>
<p>US.4 Imperialism/WWI: Assess the domestic and foreign developments that contributed to the emergence of the United States as a world power in the twentieth century. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Investigate causes of the Spanish-American War, including: yellow journalism, the sinking of the Battleship USS Maine, and economic interest in Cuba.</p> <p>2. Evaluate the role of the Rough Riders on the iconic status of President Theodore Roosevelt.</p> <p>3. Analyze consequences of the Spanish-American War, including: The Treaty of Paris of 1898, insurgency in the Philippines, and territorial expansion in the Pacific and the Caribbean.</p> <p>4. Trace the involvement of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands for economic and imperialistic interests.</p> <p>5. Evaluate the role of the Open-Door policy and the Roosevelt Corollary on America’s expanded economic and geographic interests.</p> <p>6. Compare the executive leadership represented by William Howard Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy, Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson’s Moral Diplomacy.</p> <p>7. Evaluate the factors that led to US involvement in World War I. 8. Investigate controversies over the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen points, and the League of Nations</p> <p>8. Investigate controversies over the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen points, and the League of Nations.</p>	<p>American Imperialism (BB)</p> <p>Explosion of the USS Maine (BB)</p> <p>Standard Oil Company (BB)</p> <p>Debate Over the League of Nations (BB)</p> <p>League of Nations (BB)</p> <p>Appeasement at Munich (BB)</p> <p>The Spanish-American War: The United States Becomes a World Power</p>
<p>US.5 1920s: Debate the impact of social changes and the conflict between traditionalism and modernism in the 1920s. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>7. Debate the causes and effects of the social change and conflict between traditional and modern culture that took place during the 1920s, including: the role of women, the Red Scare, immigration quotas, Prohibition, and the Scopes trial.</p> <p>9. Analyze the Great Depression for its impact on the American family, including: Bonus Army, Hoovervilles, Dust Bowl, Dorothea Lange.</p> <p>10. Investigate conditions created by the Dust Bowl for their impact on migration patterns during the Great Depression.</p>	<p>Lange’s Iconic Photograph (BB)</p> <p>Immigration (BB)</p> <p>The Role of Women (BB)</p> <p>Breadlines in the 1930s (BB)</p> <p>Migrant Mother (BB)</p> <p>Migrant Mother Sacrifice (BB)</p> <p>The Dust Bowl</p> <p>Found Poetry</p> <p>The Harlem Renaissance</p>

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<p>US.6 Great Depression/New Deal: Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression and New Deal. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>3. Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, including: the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering, achieving economic recovery, and promoting organized labor.</p>	<p>Labor Movement in the 1930s (BB)</p> <p>Mexican Americans in the 1930s (BB)</p> <p>The New Deal</p>
<p>US.7 WWII at home: Examine the nation’s role in World War II and the impacts on domestic affairs. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Explain the isolationist debate as it evolved from the 1920s to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent change in United States’ foreign policy.</p> <p>2. Examine roles of significant World War II leaders, including: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and George S Patton.</p> <p>3. Describe military strategies of World War II, including: blitzkrieg, island-hopping, and amphibious landings.</p> <p>4. Analyze war crimes committed during World War II, including: The Holocaust, the Bataan Death March, the Nuremberg Trials, including: the post-war Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Genocide Convention.</p> <p>5. Analyze the reasons for and results of dropping atomic bombs on Japan.</p> <p>6. Describe the mobilization of various industries to meet war needs.</p> <p>7. Explain how the US expanded the US military through the use of selective service.</p> <p>8. Trace the way in which the US government took control of the economy through rationing, price controls, limitations on labor unions, the sale of bonds and wage controls.</p> <p>9. Identify ways in which the roles of women and minorities changed during the war.</p> <p>10. Summarize the discrimination the Japanese Americans faced during WWII. Include the Korematsu v. US supreme court case</p>	<p>The Role of Women (BB)</p> <p>Forced Removal of Japanese Americans (BB)</p> <p>Japanese Internment (BB)</p> <p>Iwo Jima (BB)</p> <p>Nagasaki (BB)</p> <p>Labor History (BB)</p> <p>Japanese American Internment</p> <p>Presidential Speeches (Specifically, “Franklin D. Roosevelt’s ‘Infamy’ address requesting a declaration of war against Japan, December 8, 194”)</p>
<p>US.8 Post WWII to 1960s: Assess changes in the United States including the domestic impact on national security, individual freedoms, and changing culture. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Distinguish between cold war and a conventional war.</p> <p>2. Locate areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960, including East and West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, and China.</p> <p>3. Analyze the breakdown of relations between the US and USSR after WWII.</p> <p>4. Identify and explain the steps the US took to contain communism during the Truman and Eisenhower administration. 5. Describe how the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan deepened the tensions between the US and USSR.</p> <p>6. Identify the importance of the following on cold war tensions, including: Berlin Blockade, Berlin Airlift, NATO, Warsaw Pact, and Iron Curtain.</p> <p>7. Evaluate the role, function, and purpose of the United Nations (UN).</p>	<p>Cold War Foreign Policy (BB)</p> <p>Soviets in Berlin (BB)</p>

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<p>8. Examine United States reaction to Communist takeover in China.</p> <p>9. Summarize the Korean War and its impact on the Cold War.</p> <p>10. Describe US government efforts to control the spread of communism within the United States and its impact on individual freedoms.</p> <p>11. Discuss the role of the space race in the cold war taking into account Sputnik, the U-2 incident, and NASA.</p>	
<p>US.9 Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon: Demonstrate an understanding of domestic and international issues each administration. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Analyze the domestic policies and events during the presidencies of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, including: The New Frontier, Great Society, “the silent majority,” the anti-war and counter-cultural movements, the Watergate scandal, including the Supreme Court case, U.S. v. Nixon.</p> <p>2. Debate the reasons for the nation’s changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.</p> <p>3. Cite and analyze the impact of other minority groups to those of the Civil Rights Movement led predominantly by African Americans, including: AIM, UFW, American Disabilities Act.</p> <p>4. Describe the changing roles of women in society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure, including Equal Pay Act.</p> <p>5. Analyze the impact of the environmental movement and the development of environmental protection laws.</p> <p>6. Explain how the federal, state, and local governments have responded to demographic and social changes, including: population shifts to the suburbs, racial concentrations in the cities, Rustbelt-to-Sunbelt migration, international migration, decline of family farms, increases in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.</p>	<p>Civil Rights Movement in Context (BB)</p> <p>Mexican American Rights (BB)</p> <p>The Role of Women (BB)</p> <p>Greensboro Sit-Ins (BB)</p> <p>United Farm Workers (UFW) (BB)</p>
<p>US.11 Civil Rights Movement: Evaluate the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on social and political change in the United States. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>1. Explain the importance of President Truman’s order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government.</p> <p>2. Trace the federal government’s involvement in the modern Civil Rights Movement, including: the abolition of the poll tax, the nationalization of state militias, Brown versus Board of Education in 1954, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p> <p>3. Explain contributions of individuals and groups to the modern Civil Rights Movement, including: Martin Luther King, Jr., James Meredith, Medgar Evers, Thurgood Marshall, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the civil rights foot soldiers.</p>	<p>Civil Rights Movement in Context (BB)</p> <p>Olympics Protest (BB)</p> <p>Little Rock (BB)</p> <p>Greensboro Sit-Ins (BB)</p> <p>Kathleen Cleaver Interview (BB)</p> <p>Nashville Riot (BB)</p> <p>The NAACP: A Century in the Fight for Freedom</p> <p>Rosa Parks</p>

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<p>4. Describe the development of a Black Power movement, including: the change in focus of the SNCC, the rise of Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael and the Black Panther movement.</p> <p>5. Describe the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Letter from a Birmingham Jail and his I Have a Dream speech.</p> <p>6. Describe the accomplishments of the modern civil rights movement, including: the growth of the African American middle class, increased political power, and declining rates of African American poverty.</p>	
<p>US.12 1992 to Present: Explain key domestic issues as well as America’s role in the changing world from 1992 to present. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, Geography, History, Economics)</p> <p>2. Describe global trade agreements, terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi Freedom and the War in Afghanistan, and the Patriot Act, global terrorism, global climate concerns, immigration, national debt and technological trends.</p> <p>4. Describe global trade agreements, Contract with America, impeachment trial of William “Bill” Clinton, terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi Freedom, war in Afghanistan, Patriot Act, election of the first African-American President Barack Obama, Affordable Care Act of 2010, domestic and global terrorism, global climate concerns, immigration, election of Donald Trump, national debt and technological trends.</p>	
<p>US.18 Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on social and political change in the United States.</p> <p>2. Trace the development of political, social, and cultural movements and subsequent reforms, including: Jim Crow laws, Plessy vs. Ferguson, women’s suffrage, temperance movement, Niagara movement, public education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Marcus Garvey</p>	<p>The Role of Women (BB) Jim Crow and Segregation Women’s Suffrage The NAACP: A Century in the Fight for Freedom</p>
US Government	
<p>USG.2 Evaluate the foundational American political principles and the historical events, documents and philosophical ideas that shaped the formation of the United States. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, History, Economics)</p> <p>5. Analyze the natural rights philosophies expressed in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>6. Evaluate the Articles of Confederation as a ruling document.</p> <p>9. Debate how the U.S. Constitution reflects a balance between the classical republican concern with promotion of the public good and the classical liberal concern with protecting individual rights and discuss how the basic premises of liberal constitutionalism and democracy are joined in the Declaration of Independence as “self-evident truths.”</p>	<p>Declaration of Independence (BB) The Constitution</p>
<p>USG.5 Compare and contrast civil rights and civil liberties and explain how each have been interpreted and amended throughout American history. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, History, Economics)</p> <p>9. Investigate the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights,</p>	<p>Civil Rights Movement in Context (BB)</p>

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including: Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Miranda v. Arizona, Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena, and United States v. Virginia (VMI).	
USG.7 Describe and evaluate the role, rights, and responsibility of a citizen in the American democracy. (Strands: Civics, Civil Rights, History, Economics) 7. Debate how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society, including: the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property, the right to choose one’s work, the right to join or not join labor unions, copyright and patent.	Unions in Paterson, New Jersey (BB)

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