|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Week of  | Monday2/25Wida 1-2 | Tuesday2/26Wida 2-3 | Wednesday2/27 | Thursday2/28Wida 1-2 | Friday3/1 |
|  Lesson | WIDA 1st – 2nd3rd -6th Complete Chapter 10 study guide | WIDA 2nd – 3rd 1st – Complete chapter 10 study guide3rd – 6th chapter 10 review game | 1st – 6th Chapter 10 test1st – Unit 3 Study guide with answers | WIDA 1st- 2nd 3rd – 6th Unit 3 Study guide | Unit 3 test |
| Content Objective | Students will be able to demonstrate comprehension of how the nation changed after the War of 1812 leading up to the election of 1840 in terms of political, economic, and relations with other nations by Completing a study guide. | Students will be able to demonstrate comprehension of how the nation changed after the War of 1812 leading up to the election of 1840 in terms of political, economic, and relations with other nations by Completing a review game. | Students will be able to demonstrate comprehension of how the nation changed after the War of 1812 leading up to the election of 1840 in terms of political, economic, and relations with other nations by Completing a test. | Students will be able to demonstrate comprehension of how the new republic began, from the election of Washington to the election of 1840 by Completing a study guide. | Students will be able to demonstrate comprehension of how the new republic began, from the election of Washington to the election of 1840 by Completing a test. |
| Language Objective | Students will be able to write to describe how the nation changed after the War of 1812 leading up to the election of 1840 in terms of political, economic, and relations with other nations using complete sentences. | Students will be able to orally describe how the nation changed after the War of 1812 leading up to the election of 1840 in terms of political, economic, and relations with other nations using complete sentences. | Students will be able to write to describe how the nation changed after the War of 1812 leading up to the election of 1840 in terms of political, economic, and relations with other nations using complete sentences. | Students will be able to write to describe how the new republic began, from the election of Washington to the election of 1840 using complete sentences. | Students will be able to write to describe how the new republic began, from the election of Washington to the election of 1840 using complete sentences. |
| Vocabulary |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assessment  | Study Guide | Review Game | Test | Study Guide | Test |
| GLCE | 8 – U4.1.2 Establishing America’s Place in the World – Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing treaties with American Indian nations, Jay’s Treaty (1795), French Revolution, Pinckney’s Treaty (1795), Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Transcontinental Treaty (1819), and the Monroe Doctrine. 8 – U4.1.3 Challenge of Political Conflict – Explain how political parties emerged out of the competing ideas, experiences, and fears of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton (and their followers), despite the worries the Founders had concerning the dangers of political division, by analyzing disagreements over• relative power of the national government (e.g., Whiskey Rebellion, Alien and Sedition Acts) and of the executive branch (e.g., during the Jacksonian era) • foreign relations (e.g., French Revolution, relations with Great Britain)• economic policy (e.g., the creation of a national bank, assumption of revolutionary debt) 8 – U4.1.4 Establishing a National Judiciary and Its Power – Explain the development of the power of the Supreme Court through the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in Marbury v. Madison (1803) and the role of Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court in interpreting the power of the national government (e.g., McCullouch v. Maryland, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, Gibbons v. Ogden). 8 – U5.1.6 Describe how major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention such as disagreements over the distribution of political power, rights of individuals (liberty and property), rights of states, election of the executive, and slavery help explain the Civil War. | 8 – U4.1.2 Establishing America’s Place in the World – Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing treaties with American Indian nations, Jay’s Treaty (1795), French Revolution, Pinckney’s Treaty (1795), Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Transcontinental Treaty (1819), and the Monroe Doctrine. 8 – U4.1.3 Challenge of Political Conflict – Explain how political parties emerged out of the competing ideas, experiences, and fears of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton (and their followers), despite the worries the Founders had concerning the dangers of political division, by analyzing disagreements over• relative power of the national government (e.g., Whiskey Rebellion, Alien and Sedition Acts) and of the executive branch (e.g., during the Jacksonian era) • foreign relations (e.g., French Revolution, relations with Great Britain)• economic policy (e.g., the creation of a national bank, assumption of revolutionary debt) 8 – U4.1.4 Establishing a National Judiciary and Its Power – Explain the development of the power of the Supreme Court through the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in Marbury v. Madison (1803) and the role of Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court in interpreting the power of the national government (e.g., McCullouch v. Maryland, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, Gibbons v. Ogden). 8 – U5.1.6 Describe how major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention such as disagreements over the distribution of political power, rights of individuals (liberty and property), rights of states, election of the executive, and slavery help explain the Civil War. | 8 – U4.1.2 Establishing America’s Place in the World – Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing treaties with American Indian nations, Jay’s Treaty (1795), French Revolution, Pinckney’s Treaty (1795), Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Transcontinental Treaty (1819), and the Monroe Doctrine. 8 – U4.1.3 Challenge of Political Conflict – Explain how political parties emerged out of the competing ideas, experiences, and fears of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton (and their followers), despite the worries the Founders had concerning the dangers of political division, by analyzing disagreements over• relative power of the national government (e.g., Whiskey Rebellion, Alien and Sedition Acts) and of the executive branch (e.g., during the Jacksonian era) • foreign relations (e.g., French Revolution, relations with Great Britain)• economic policy (e.g., the creation of a national bank, assumption of revolutionary debt) 8 – U4.1.4 Establishing a National Judiciary and Its Power – Explain the development of the power of the Supreme Court through the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in Marbury v. Madison (1803) and the role of Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court in interpreting the power of the national government (e.g., McCullouch v. Maryland, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, Gibbons v. Ogden). 8 – U5.1.6 Describe how major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention such as disagreements over the distribution of political power, rights of individuals (liberty and property), rights of states, election of the executive, and slavery help explain the Civil War. | 8 – U4.1.1 Washington’s Farewell – Use Washington’s Farewell Address to analyze the most significant challenges the new nation faced and the extent to which subsequent Presidents heeded Washington’s advice. 8 – U4.1.2 Establishing America’s Place in the World – Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing treaties with American Indian nations, Jay’s Treaty (1795), French Revolution, Pinckney’s Treaty (1795), Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Transcontinental Treaty (1819), and the Monroe Doctrine. 8 – U4.1.3 Challenge of Political Conflict – Explain how political parties emerged out of the competing ideas, experiences, and fears of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton (and their followers), despite the worries the Founders had concerning the dangers of political division, by analyzing disagreements over• relative power of the national government (e.g., Whiskey Rebellion, Alien and Sedition Acts) and of the executive branch (e.g., during the Jacksonian era) • foreign relations (e.g., French Revolution, relations with Great Britain)• economic policy (e.g., the creation of a national bank, assumption of revolutionary debt) 8 – U4.1.4 Establishing a National Judiciary and Its Power – Explain the development of the power of the Supreme Court through the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in Marbury v. Madison (1803) and the role of Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court in interpreting the power of the national government (e.g., McCullouch v. Maryland, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, Gibbons v. Ogden). 8 – U5.1.6 Describe how major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention such as disagreements over the distribution of political power, rights of individuals (liberty and property), rights of states, election of the executive, and slavery help explain the Civil War. | 8 – U4.1.1 Washington’s Farewell – Use Washington’s Farewell Address to analyze the most significant challenges the new nation faced and the extent to which subsequent Presidents heeded Washington’s advice. 8 – U4.1.2 Establishing America’s Place in the World – Explain the changes in America’s relationships with other nations by analyzing treaties with American Indian nations, Jay’s Treaty (1795), French Revolution, Pinckney’s Treaty (1795), Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Transcontinental Treaty (1819), and the Monroe Doctrine. 8 – U4.1.3 Challenge of Political Conflict – Explain how political parties emerged out of the competing ideas, experiences, and fears of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton (and their followers), despite the worries the Founders had concerning the dangers of political division, by analyzing disagreements over• relative power of the national government (e.g., Whiskey Rebellion, Alien and Sedition Acts) and of the executive branch (e.g., during the Jacksonian era) • foreign relations (e.g., French Revolution, relations with Great Britain)• economic policy (e.g., the creation of a national bank, assumption of revolutionary debt) 8 – U4.1.4 Establishing a National Judiciary and Its Power – Explain the development of the power of the Supreme Court through the doctrine of judicial review as manifested in Marbury v. Madison (1803) and the role of Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court in interpreting the power of the national government (e.g., McCullouch v. Maryland, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, Gibbons v. Ogden). 8 – U5.1.6 Describe how major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention such as disagreements over the distribution of political power, rights of individuals (liberty and property), rights of states, election of the executive, and slavery help explain the Civil War. |