



Kindergarten – Fourth Grade

KINDERGARTEN

I. World History and Geography

- a. Maps and globes: what they represent, how we use them
- b. Rivers, lakes, and mountains: what they are and how they are represented on maps and globes
- c. Locate the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- d. Locate the North and South Poles.

II. An Overview of the Seven Continents

- a. Identify and locate the seven continents on a map and globe:
 - i. Asia
 - ii. Europe
 - iii. Africa
 - iv. North America
 - v. South America
 - vi. Antarctica
 - vii. Australia

III. American History and Geography

- a. Name and locate the town, city, or community, as well as the state where you live.
- b. Locate North America, the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

IV. Native American Peoples, Past and Present

- a. Become familiar with the people and ways of life of at least one Native American tribe or nation, including:
 - i. how they lived
 - ii. what they wore and ate
 - iii. the homes they lived in
 - iv. their beliefs and stories

V. Early Exploration and Settlement

- a. The Voyage of Columbus in 1492
 - i. Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain
 - ii. The Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria
 - iii. Columbus's mistaken identification of "Indies" and "Indians"
 - iv. The idea of what was, for Europeans, a "New World"
- b. The Pilgrims
 - i. The Mayflower
 - ii. Plymouth Rock
 - iii. Thanksgiving Day celebration
- c. July 4, "Independence Day"
 - i. The "birthday" of our nation
 - ii. Democracy (rule of the people): Americans wanted to rule themselves instead of being ruled by a faraway king.
 - iii. Some people were not free: slavery in early America

VI. Presidents, Past and Present

- a. George Washington: "Father of Our Country" Legend of George Washington and the cherry tree
- b. Thomas Jefferson: author of Declaration of Independence
- c. Abraham Lincoln: Humble origins; "Honest Abe"
- d. Theodore Roosevelt
- e. Current United States president

VII. Symbols and Figures

- a. Recognize and become familiar with the significance of

- i. American flag
- ii. Statue of Liberty
- iii. Mount Rushmore
- iv. The White House

VIII. Social Studies and Civic:

a. Citizenship

- i. Rules
- ii. Laws
- iii. Good and Bad Choices
- iv. Being a Good Friend
- v. Sharing and Taking Turns
- vi. Working Hard
- vii. Cooperation
- viii. Being a Good Citizen

b. Then and Now

- i. Past, Present, and Future
- ii. People Long Ago
- iii. Homes Long Ago
- iv. Transportation Long Ago
- v. Cooking and Chores Long Ago
- vi. Jobs Long Ago
- vii. School Long Ago
- viii. Then and Now

c. Holidays Around the World

- i. Customs and Traditions
- ii. Mexico: Los Posadas
- iii. Germany: Christmas
- iv. Italy: Christmas
- v. Sweden: St. Lucia Day
- vi. India: Diwali
- vii. Israel: Hanukkah
- viii. Australia: Christmas
- ix. United States: Kwanzaa
- x. United States: Christmas

d. My Community

- i. My Neighborhood: Places and Homes
- ii. My Neighborhood: My Neighborhood: People and Families
- iii. Places in a Community
- iv. Community Helpers
- v. Why People Work
- vi. Wants and Needs
- vii. How We Help Our Community

e. Our World

- i. Positional Words
- ii. What is a Map?
- iii. Mapping Our Classroom
- iv. Map Symbols
- v. My City on the Map
- vi. Globes and Maps
- vii. Our Continents
- viii. Our Oceans
- ix. My Country
- x. My Place in the World

FIRST GRADE

I. Word History and Geography

- a. Name your continent, country, state, and community
- b. Understand that maps have keys or legends with symbols and their uses.
- c. Find directions on a map: east, west, north, south.
- d. Identify the major oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern.
- e. Review the seven continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia.
- f. Locate: Canada, United States, Mexico, Central America, South America
- g. Locate: the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, North and South Poles
- h. Geographical terms and features:
 - i. peninsula
 - ii. harbor
 - iii. bay
 - iv. island
 - v. ocean
 - vi. sea

II. Early World Civilizations

- a. Mesopotamia: the "cradle of civilization"
 - i. Importance of Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
 - ii. Farming methods, organized settlements
 - iii. Development of writing, why writing is important to the development of civilization
 - iv. Code of Hammurabi (early code of laws), why rules and laws are important to the development of civilization
- b. Ancient Egypt
 - i. Geography
 1. Transcontinental country (Africa and Asia)
 2. Sahara Desert
 - ii. Importance of Nile River, floods and farming
 - iii. Pharaohs
 1. Tutankhamen
 2. Hatshepsut, woman pharaoh
 - iv. Pyramids and mummies, animal gods and goddesses, Sphinx
 - v. Writing: hieroglyphics

III. History of World Religions

- a. Judaism
 - i. Belief in one God
 - ii. Story of the Exodus: Moses leads the Hebrews out of Egypt
 - iii. Israel, Chanukah, Star of David, Torah, synagogue
- b. Christianity
 - i. Christianity grew out of Judaism
 - ii. Jesus, meaning of "messiah"
 - iii. Christmas and Easter, symbol of the cross
- c. Islam
 - i. Originated in Arabia, since spread worldwide
 - ii. Followers are called Muslims
 - iii. Allah, Muhammad, Makkah, Qur'an, mosque
 - iv. Symbol of crescent and star (found on the flags of many mainly Islamic nations)

IV. Modern Civilization and Culture: Mexico

- a. Geography
 - i. North American continent, locate Mexico relative to Canada and the United States
 - ii. Central America, Yucatan Peninsula
 - iii. Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Rio Grande
 - iv. Mexico City
- b. Culture
 - i. Indian and Spanish heritage
 - ii. Traditions: fiesta, piñata
 - iii. National holiday: September 16, Independence Day

V. Early People and Civilizations

- a. The earliest people: hunters and nomads
 - i. Crossing from Asia to North America (the land bridge as one possibility)
 - ii. From hunting to farming
 - iii. Gradual development of early towns and cities
- b. Early American civilizations
 - i. Maya in Mexico and Central America
 - ii. Aztecs in Mexico
 - 1. Moctezuma (also called Montezuma)
 - 2. Tenochtitlan (Mexico City)
 - iii. Inca in South America (Peru, Chile)
 - 1. Cities in the Andes, Machu Picchu

VI. Early Exploration and Settlement

- a. Columbus
- b. The Conquistadors
 - i. The search for gold and silver
 - ii. Hernán Cortés and the Aztecs
 - iii. Francisco Pizarro and the Inca
 - iv. Diseases devastate Native American population
- c. English Settlers
 - i. The story of the Lost Colony
 - 1. Sir Walter Raleigh
 - 2. Virginia Dare
 - ii. Virginia
 - 1. Jamestown
 - 2. Captain John Smith
 - 3. Pocahontas and Powhatan
 - iii. Slavery, plantations in Southern colonies
 - iv. Massachusetts
 - 1. Pilgrims
 - a. Mayflower
 - b. Thanksgiving Day
 - 2. Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Puritans

VII. From Colonies to Independence: The American Revolution

- a. Locate the original thirteen colonies.
- b. The Boston Tea Party
- c. Paul Revere's ride, "One if by land, two if by sea"
- d. Minutemen and Redcoats, the "shot heard round the world"
- e. Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be
- f. self-evident, that all men are created equal. . . ."
- g. Fourth of July
- h. Benjamin Franklin: patriot, inventor, writer
- i. George Washington: from military commander to our first president

- i. Martha Washington
- ii. Our national capital city named Washington
- j. Legend of Betsy Ross and the flag

VIII. Early Exploration of the American West

- a. Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road
- b. The Louisiana Purchase
 - i. Explorations of Lewis and Clark
 - ii. Sacagawea
- c. Geography: Locate the Appalachian Mountains, the Rocky Mountains, and the Mississippi River.

IX. Symbols and Figures

- a. Liberty Bell
- b. Current United States president
- c. American flag
- d. Bald eagle

SECOND GRADE

I. World History and Geography

- a. Spatial Sense (Working with Maps, Globes, and Other Geographic Tools)
 - i. Name your continent, country, state, and community.
 - ii. Understand that maps have keys or legends with symbols and their uses.
 - iii. Find directions on a map: east, west, north, south.
 - iv. Identify major oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic.
 - v. The seven continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia.
 - vi. Locate: Canada, United States, Mexico, Central America.
 - vii. Locate: the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere, North and South Poles.
- b. Geographical Terms and Features
 - i. coast
 - ii. valley
 - iii. prairie
 - iv. desert
 - v. oasis

II. Early Asian Civilizations

- a. Geography of Asia
 - i. The largest continent, with the most populous countries in the world
 - ii. Locate: China, India, Japan
- b. India
 - i. Indus River and Ganges River
 - ii. Hinduism
 1. Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
 2. Many holy books, including the Rig Veda
 - iii. Buddhism
 1. Prince Siddhartha becomes Buddha, "the Enlightened One"
 2. Buddhism begins as an outgrowth of Hinduism in India, and then spreads through many countries in Asia.
 3. King Asoka (also spelled Ashoka)
- c. China
 - i. Yellow (Huang He) and Yangtze (Chang Jiang) Rivers
 - ii. Teachings of Confucius (for example, honor your ancestors)
 - iii. Great Wall of China
 - iv. Invention of paper
 - v. Importance of silk
 - vi. Chinese New Year

III. Modern Japanese Civilization

- a. Geography
 - i. Locate relative to continental Asia: "land of the rising sun."
 - ii. A country made up of islands; four major islands
 - iii. Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan (East Sea)
 - iv. Mt. Fuji
 - v. Tokyo
- b. Culture
 - i. Japanese flag
 - ii. Big modern cities, centers of industry and business
 - iii. Traditional craft: origami
 - iv. Traditional costume: kimono

IV. The Ancient Greek Civilization

- a. Geography: Mediterranean Sea and Aegean Sea, Crete
- b. Sparta
- c. Athens as a city-state: the beginnings of democracy
- d. Persian Wars: Marathon and Thermopylae
- e. Olympic games
- f. Worship of gods and goddesses
- g. Great thinkers: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
- h. Alexander the Great

V. American Government: The Constitution

- a. American government is based on the Constitution, the highest law of our land.
- b. James Madison, the "Father of the Constitution"
- c. Government by the consent of the governed: "We the people"

VI. The War of 1812

- a. President James Madison and Dolly Madison
- b. British impressment of American sailors
- c. Old Ironsides
- d. British burn the White House
- e. Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key, and "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- f. Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson

VII. Westward Expansion

- a. Pioneers Head West
 - i. New Means of Travel
 - 1. Robert Fulton, Invention of The Steamboat
 - 2. Erie Canal
 - 3. Railroads: The Transcontinental Railroad
 - ii. Routes West: Wagon Trains on The Oregon Trail
 - iii. California Gold Rush
 - iv. The Pony Express
- b. Native Americans
 - i. Sequoyah and the Cherokee Alphabet
 - ii. Forced Removal to Reservations: The "Trail of Tears"
 - iii. Some Native Americans Displaced from Their Homes and Ways of Life By Railroads (The "Iron Horse")
 - iv. Effect of Near Extermination of Buffalo on Plains Indians

VIII. The Civil War

- a. Controversy over slavery
- b. Harriet Tubman, the "underground railroad"
- c. Fort Sumter
- d. Northern v. Southern states: Yankees and Rebels
- e. Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee
- f. Clara Barton, "Angel of the Battlefield," founder of American Red Cross
- g. President Abraham Lincoln: keeping the Union together
- h. Appomattox Court House
- i. Emancipation Proclamation and the end of slavery

IX. Immigration and Citizenship

- a. America perceived as a "land of opportunity"
- b. The meaning of "e pluribus unum" (a national motto you can see on the back of coins)
- c. Ellis Island and the significance of the Statue of Liberty
- d. Millions of newcomers to America
 - i. Large populations of immigrants settle in major cities (such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco)
- e. The idea of citizenship What it means to be a citizen of a nation

- i. American citizens have certain rights and responsibilities (for example, voting, eligible to hold public office, paying taxes)
- ii. Becoming an American citizen (by birth, naturalization)

X. Civil Rights Leaders

- a. Susan B. Anthony and the right to vote
- b. Eleanor Roosevelt and civil rights and human rights
- c. Mary McLeod Bethune and educational opportunity
- d. Jackie Robinson and the integration of major league baseball
- e. Rosa Parks and the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama
- f. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the dream of equal rights for all
- g. Cesar Chavez and the rights of migrant workers

XI. Geography of the Americas

- a. North America
 - i. North America: Canada, United States, Mexico
 - ii. The United States
 - 1. Fifty states: 48 contiguous states, plus Alaska and Hawaii
 - 2. Current territories (Puerto Rico)
 - 3. Mississippi River
 - 4. Appalachian and Rocky Mountains
 - 5. Great Lakes
 - iii. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, West Indies
 - iv. Central America
- b. South America
 - i. Brazil: largest country in South America, Amazon River, rain forests
 - ii. Peru and Chile: Andes Mountains
 - iii. Locate: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador
 - iv. Bolivia: named after Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator"
 - v. Argentina: the Pampas
 - vi. Main languages: Spanish and (in Brazil) Portuguese

THIRD GRADE

I. Geography and Social Studies

- a. Spatial Sense (Working with Maps, Globes, And Other Geographic Tools)
- b. Name your continent, country, state, and community.
- c. Understand that maps have keys or legends with symbols and their uses.
- d. Find directions on a map: east, west, north, south.
- e. Identify major oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic.
- f. The seven continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia
- g. Locate: Canada, United States
- h. Locate: the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere, North and South Poles.
- i. Measure straight-line distances using a bar scale.

II. Geographical Terms and Features

- a. boundary, channel, delta, isthmus, plateau, reservoir, strait

III. Canada

- a. Locate in relation to United States
- b. French and British heritage, French-speaking Quebec
- c. Hudson Bay, St. Lawrence River, Yukon River
- d. Divided into provinces.
- e. Major cities, including Montreal, Quebec, Toronto

IV. Important rivers of the world

- a. Terms: source, mouth, tributary, drainage basin
- b. Asia: Ob, Yellow (Huang He), Yangtze (Chang Jiang), Ganges, Indus
- c. Africa: Nile, Niger, Congo
- d. South America: Amazon, Parana, Orinoco
- e. North America: Mississippi and major tributaries, Mackenzie, Yukon
- f. Australia: Murray-Darling
- g. Europe: Volga, Danube, Rhine

V. The Ancient Roman Civilization

- a. Geography of the Mediterranean Region
- b. Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, Adriatic Sea
- c. Greece, Italy (peninsula), France, Spain
- d. Strait of Gibraltar, Atlantic Ocean
- e. North Africa, Asia Minor (peninsula), Turkey
- f. Bosphorus (strait), Black Sea, Istanbul (Constantinople)

VI. Background

- a. Define
- b. The legend of Romulus and Remus
- c. Latin as the language of Rome
- d. Worship of gods and goddesses, largely based on Greek religion
- e. The Republic: Senate, Patricians, Plebeians
- f. Punic Wars: Carthage, Hannibal

VII. The Empire

- a. Julius Caesar Defeats Pompey in civil war, becomes dictator "Veni, vidi, vici" ("I came, I saw, I conquered"), Cleopatra of Egypt, Caesar Assassinated in The Senate, Brutus
- b. Augustus Caesar
- c. Life in the Roman Empire, The Forum: temples, marketplaces, etc. The Colosseum: circuses, gladiator combat, chariot races Roads, bridges, and aqueducts
- d. Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, destruction of Pompeii
- e. Persecution of Christians

- f. The "Decline and Fall" Of Rome
- g. Weak and corrupt emperors, legend of Nero fiddling as Rome burns.
- h. Civil wars
- i. City of Rome sacked.
- j. Social and moral decay
- k. The Eastern Roman Empire: Byzantine Civilization
- l. The rise of the Eastern Roman Empire, known as the Byzantine Empire
- m. Constantine, emperor who made Christianity the official religion of Rome.
- n. Constantinople (now called Istanbul) merges diverse influences and cultures.
- o. Justinian, Justinian's Code

VIII. The Vikings

- a. From area now called Scandinavia (Sweden, Denmark, Norway)
- b. Also called Norsemen, they were skilled sailors and shipbuilders.
- c. Traders, and sometimes raiders of the European coast
- d. Eric the Red and Leif Ericson (Leif "the Lucky")
- e. Earliest Europeans (long before Columbus) we know of to come to North America
Locate: Greenland, Canada, Newfoundland

IX. History

- a. The Earliest Americans
- b. Crossing from Asia to North America
- c. During the Ice Age, nomadic hunters cross from Asia to North America (now the Bering Strait). (Crossing a land bridge is just one of many theories.) Different peoples, with different languages and ways of life, eventually spread out over the North and South American continents. These early peoples include: Inuits (Eskimos) Ancestral Pueblo, pueblo builders and cliff dwellers Mound builders

X. Native Americans

- a. In the Southwest Pueblos (Hopi, Zuni), Dine (Navajo), Apaches
- b. Eastern "Woodland" Indians, Woodland culture: wigwams, longhouses, farming, peace pipe, Shaman and Sachem, Major tribes and nations (such as Mohican, Iroquois Confederacy)
- c. In the Southeast Cherokee, Seminole

XI. Early Exploration of North America

- a. Early Spanish Exploration and Settlement
- b. Settlement of Florida
- c. Ponce De Leon, Legend of The Fountain of Youth
- d. Hernando De Soto
- e. Founding of St. Augustine (Oldest Continuous European Settlement In What Is Now The U.S.)

Fourth Grade

I. Spatial Sense

- a. Measure distance using map scales.
- b. Read maps and globes using longitude and latitude, coordinates, degrees.
- c. Prime Meridian (0 degrees); Greenwich, England; 180° Line (International Date Line)
- d. Relief maps: elevations and depressions

II. Mountains and Mountain Ranges

- a. Major Mountain Ranges
 - i. South America: Andes
 - ii. North America: Rockies and Appalachians
 - iii. Asia: Himalayas and Urals
 - iv. Africa: Atlas Mountains
 - v. Europe: Alps
- b. High Mountains of The World
 - i. Asia: Everest
 - ii. North America: McKinley
 - iii. South America: Aconcagua
 - iv. Europe: Mont Blanc
 - v. Africa: Kilimanjaro

III. Europe in the Middle Ages

- a. Geography Related to The Development of Western Europe
 - i. Rivers: Danube, Rhine, Rhone, And Oder
 - ii. Mountains: Alps, Pyrenees
 - iii. Iberian Peninsula: Spain and Portugal, Proximity to North Africa
 - iv. France: The Region Known as Normandy
 - v. Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Baltic Sea
 - vi. British Isles: England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales; The English Channel
- b. Background
 - i. Beginning about a.d.200, nomadic, warlike tribes began moving into western Europe, Attacking the western roman empire; city of Rome sacked by visigoths in a.d.410 the huns: Attila the hun
 - ii. Peoples settling in old Roman Empire included Vandals (cf. English word "vandalism"), Franks in Gaul (now France), Angles (in England: cf. "Angle-land") and Saxons.
 - iii. The "Middle Ages" are generally dated from about a. d.450 to 1400. Approximately the first three centuries after the fall of Rome (a.d. 476) are sometimes called the "Dark Ages."
- c. Developments in History of the Christian Church
 - i. Growing power of the pope (Bishop of Rome)
 - ii. Arguments among Christians: split into Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Church
 - iii. Conversion of many Germanic peoples to Christianity
 - iv. Rise of monasteries, preservation of classical learning
 - v. Charlemagne Temporarily unites the western Roman Empire Crowned Emperor by the pope in a.d. 800, the idea of a united "Holy Roman Empire" Charlemagne's love and encouragement of learning.
- d. Feudalism
 - i. Life on A Manor, Castles
 - ii. Lords, Vassals, Knights, Freedmen, Serfs
 - iii. Code of Chivalry
 - iv. Knight, Squire, Page

- e. The Norman Conquest
 - i. Locate the Region Called Normandy.
 - ii. William The Conqueror: Battle of Hastings, 1066
- f. Growth of Towns
 - i. Towns as Centers of Commerce, Guilds And Apprentices
 - ii. Weakening of Feudal Ties
- g. England In the Middle Ages
 - i. Henry II Beginnings of Trial by Jury, Murder of Thomas Becket In Canterbury Cathedral, Eleanor Of Aquitaine
 - ii. Significance of The Magna Carta, King John, 1215
 - iii. Parliament: Beginnings of Representative Government
 - iv. The Hundred Years' War Joan of Arc
 - v. The Black Death sweeps across Europe

IV. The Spread of Islam and the "Holy Wars"

- a. Islam
 - i. Muhammad: the last prophet
 - ii. Allah, Qur'an, jihad
 - iii. Sacred city of Makkah, mosques
 - iv. "Five pillars" of Islam: Declaration of faith Prayer (five times daily), facing toward Makkah, fasting during Ramadan, help the needy, pilgrimage to Makkah
 - v. Arab peoples unite to spread Islam in northern Africa, through the eastern Roman empire, and as far west as Spain.
 - vi. Islamic Turks conquer region around the Mediterranean; in 1453, Constantinople becomes Istanbul.
 - vii. The first Muslims were Arabs, but today diverse people around the world are Muslims.
- b. Development of Islamic Civilization
 - i. Contributions to Science and Mathematics: Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Arabic Numerals
 - ii. Muslim Scholars Translate and Preserve Writings of Greeks And Romans
 - iii. Thriving Cities as Centers of Islamic Art And Learning, Such As Cordoba (Spain)
- c. Wars Between Muslims and Christians
 - i. The Holy Land, Jerusalem
 - ii. The Crusades
 - iii. Saladin and Richard the Lion-Hearted
 - iv. Growing trade and cultural exchange between east and west

V. Early and Medieval African Kingdoms

- a. Geography of Africa
 - i. Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea, Atlantic and Indian Oceans
 - ii. Cape of Good Hope
 - iii. Madagascar
 - iv. Major rivers: Nile, Niger, Congo
 - v. Atlas Mountains, Mt. Kilimanjaro
 - vi. Contrasting climate in different regions: Deserts: Sahara, Kalahari Tropical rain forests (along lower West African coast and Congo River), Savanna (grasslands), The Sahel (the fertile region below the Sahara)
- b. Early African Kingdoms
- c. Kush (in a region also called Nubia): once ruled by Egypt, then became rulers of Egypt
- d. Aksum (also spelled Axum): a trading kingdom in what is now Ethiopia

VI. Medieval Kingdoms of The Sudan

- a. Trans-Sahara trade led to a succession of flourishing kingdoms: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai Camel caravans, Trade in gold, iron, salt, ivory, and slaves, The city of Timbuktu:

center of trade and learning Spread of Islam into West Africa through merchants and travelers, Ibn Batuta (also spelled Battutah, Batuta), world traveler and geographer

- b. Mali: Sundiata Keita, Mansa Musa
- c. Songhai: Askia Muhammad

VII. China: Dynasties and Conquerors

- a. Qin Shihuangdi, first emperor, begins construction of Great Wall
- b. Han dynasty: trade in silk and spices, the Silk Road, invention of paper
- c. Tang and Song dynasties: highly developed civilization, extensive trade, important inventions (including compass, gunpowder, paper money)
- d. Mongol invasions and rule Chinggis Khan and the "Golden Horde" Khubilai Khan: establishes capital at what is now Beijing Marco Polo
- e. Ming dynasty The "Forbidden City" Explorations of Zheng He

VIII. The American Revolution

- a. Background: The French And Indian War
 - i. Also Known as The Seven Years' War, Part of An Ongoing Struggle Between Britain and France For Control of Colonies In Various Regions Around The World (In This Case, In North America)
 - ii. Alliances with Native Americans
 - iii. The Battle of Quebec
 - iv. British Victory Gains Territory but Leaves Britain Financially Weakened.
- b. Causes and Provocations
 - i. British Taxes, "No Taxation Without Representation"
 - ii. Boston Massacre, Crispus Attucks
 - iii. Boston Tea Party
 - iv. The Intolerable Acts Close the Port of Boston And Require Americans To Provide Quarters for British Troops
 - v. First Continental Congress Protests to King George III
 - vi. Thomas Paine's Common Sense
- c. The Revolution
 - i. Paul Revere's ride, "One if by land, two if by sea"
 - ii. Lexington and Concord The "shot heard 'round the world" Redcoats and Minute Men
 - iii. Bunker Hill
 - iv. Second Continental Congress: George Washington appointed commander in chief of Continental Army
 - v. Declaration of Independence Primarily written by Thomas Jefferson Adopted July 4, 1776 "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."
 - vi. Women in the Revolution: Elizabeth Freeman, Deborah Sampson, Phillis Wheatley,
- d. Molly Pitcher
 - i. Loyalists (Tories)
 - ii. Victory at Saratoga, alliance with France
 - iii. European helpers (Lafayette, the French fleet, Bernardo de Galvez, Kosciusko, von Steuben)
 - iv. Valley Forge
 - v. Benedict Arnold

IX. American History and Geography

- a. John Paul Jones: "I have not yet begun to fight."
- b. Nathan Hale: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
- c. Cornwallis: surrender at Yorktown

X. Making A Constitutional Government

- a. Main Ideas Behind the Declaration of Independence
 - i. the proposition that "all men are created equal"
 - ii. the responsibility of government to protect the "unalienable rights" of the people
 - iii. natural rights: "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"
 - iv. the "right of the people ... To institute new government"
- b. Making A New Government: From the Declaration to The Constitution
 - i. Definition Of "Republican" Government: Republican = Government by Elected Representatives of The People
 - ii. Articles of Confederation: Weak Central Government
 - iii. "Founding Fathers": James Madison as "Father of The Constitution"
 - iv. Constitutional Convention Arguments between small and large states the divisive issue of slavery, "three-fifths" compromise
- c. The Constitution of The United States
 - i. Preamble to the Constitution: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."
 - ii. The separation and sharing of powers in American government: three branches of government
 - Legislative branch: Congress = House of Representatives and Senate, makes laws
 - Executive branch: headed by the president, carries out laws
 - Judicial branch: a court system headed by the Supreme Court (itself headed by the Chief Justice), deals with those who break laws and with disagreements about laws
 - iii. Checks and balances, limits on government power, veto
 - iv. The Bill of Rights: first ten amendments to the Constitution, including: Freedom of religion, speech, and the press (First Amendment) Protection against "unreasonable searches and seizures" The right to "due process of law", The right to trial by jury Protection against "cruel and unusual punishments"
- d. Levels and functions of government (national, state, local)
 - i. Identify current government officials, including President and vice-president of the U.S., State governor
 - ii. State governments: established by state constitutions (which are subordinate to the U.S. Constitution, the highest law in the land), like the national government, each state government has its legislative, executive, and judicial branches
 - iii. Local governments: purposes, functions, and officials
 - iv. How government services are paid for (taxes on individuals and businesses, fees, tolls, etc.)
 - v. How people can participate in government
- e. Early Presidents and Politics
 - i. Define: cabinet and administration
 - ii. George Washington as first President, Vice-President John Adams
 - iii. John Adams, second president, Abigail Adams
 - iv. National capitol established at Washington, D.C.
 - v. Growth of political parties Arguments between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton: two opposed visions of America, as an agricultural or industrial society Present-day system: two main parties (Democrats and Republicans), and independents
 - vi. Thomas Jefferson, third president Correspondence between Jefferson and Benjamin Banneker
 - vii. Jefferson as multifaceted leader (architect, inventor, musician, etc.) The Louisiana Purchase (review from grade 1) doubles the nation's size and gains control of Mississippi River.

- viii. James Madison, fourth president War of 1812 (briefly review from grade 2)
- ix. James Monroe, fifth president, the Monroe Doctrine
- x. John Quincy Adams, sixth president
- xi. Andrew Jackson, seventh president Popular military hero, Battle of New Orleans in War of 1812
- f. Presidency of "the common man" Indian removal policies
- g. Reformers
 - i. Abolitionists
 - ii. Dorothea Dix and the treatment of the insane
 - iii. Horace Mann and public schools
 - iv. Women's rights
- h. Seneca Falls convention
- i. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- j. Lucretia Mott
- k. Amelia Bloomer
- l. Sojourner Truth
- m. Symbols and Figures
 - i. Recognize and become familiar with the significance of Spirit of '76 (painting) White House and Capitol Building, Great Seal of the United States