

8th Grade
Social
Studies

Fleming/
Hickock

8th grade Social Studies

Schedule for content– Students have Unit 5 note packet already



- **March 16-20th**
 - Finish Unit 5 Note packet – Chapter 16 & 17 notes (textbook pages on Edmodo)
 - Presidential Profiles #12 - Zachary Taylor & #13 – Millard Fillmore (video and PowerPoint on Edmodo)
 - African American Experience Notes – Ch 9 (pg 84-91) (textbook pages on Edmodo)
- **March 23-27th**
 - Unit 5 Review Sheet
 - Exam will be when school resumes

*Possibility of Extended Time – **new note packet will need to be downloaded from Edmodo or picked up**
(please download if possible!!!)*

- **March 30-April 3rd**
 - Unit 6 Note packet – Chapter 18 – Reform movement (textbook pages on Edmodo)
 - Crash Course – Episode #15 – 19th Century Reforms
 - African American Experience – Chapter 13 (pg 134-143) (textbook pages on Edmodo)
 - Possible Extension – Reform Movement Mini-Poster – see direction sheet and rubric and readings on Edmodo

Name _____

Assignment – C/Q N H

Class _____ - Date _____ - GR8 Unit 5 – Westward Expansion

Vocabulary – There will be 10 of these vocabulary words on your unit test.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| ➤ Territory | ➤ Frontier |
| ➤ Annex | ➤ Manifest Destiny – literal meaning |
| ➤ Cession | ➤ Homestead |
| ➤ Rancho | ➤ Pioneer |
| ➤ Expedition | ➤ Diplomacy |

Topics – there will be multiple choice, true/false, & drag and drop matching questions on these topics

Reasons for Expansion – what problems were happening in the East that made people go west?

Technology of the Time – telegraph, train, stagecoach – Which allowed people to communicate? Which allowed goods and people to move west faster & cheaper?

Manifest Destiny – what is this belief? Who came up with the term?

Texas War for Independence – The Alamo; Santa Ana; reasons this led to Mexican American War

Transcontinental Railroad – what is it? How did it help westward expansion?

Problems between Native Americans and U.S. Settlers/Government – how did settlers and the U.S. Government treat Native Americans in the West?

How we acquired territories – how much did we spend total on land? _____

Louisiana Purchase – what countries claimed it before? How much did we buy it for? How did its purchase affect the U.S.?

Florida Purchase- what problems did we have with that territory that made us buy it from Spain? How much did we buy it for?

Oregon Country – How did we acquire it? Was that what Polk wanted?

Texas Territory – Why did the U.S. not want Texas to be a state? What is annexation?

Mexican Cession – What events caused Mexico to cede this land to the U.S.? What is one of the problems that helped start this conflict?

Gadsden Purchase – why did we want to buy this land? How much did we pay for it?

Groups of the West – reasons they went, hardships, legacies/accomplishments

Explorers

Mountain Men

Californios

Missionaries

Pioneer Women

49ers

Mormons

Mexicanos

Homesteaders

Who's who? – Famous people and their impact on the west

- William Lewis & Meriwether Clark
- President James K. Polk
- James Marshall
- Brigham Young
- Jedidiah Smith
- The Whitmans
- President Zachary Taylor
- General Santa Ana

REFORM MOVEMENT MINI-POSTER

In the mid-1800's, many reform movements began in America as people sought to fix the many injustices they saw in society. The changes and reforms made would help improve the lives of countless Americans. Some of the major movements include:

- The Abolition Movement
- Prison & Asylum Reforms
- Women's Rights
- Education Reforms
- Religious Revival/Reforms
- Temperance Reform (not in textbook see outside materials provided)

You will be randomly assigned one of these reform movements. Review the included information, primary sources, and sections in your textbook. Use the included questions to help guide and focus on what your movement was all about.

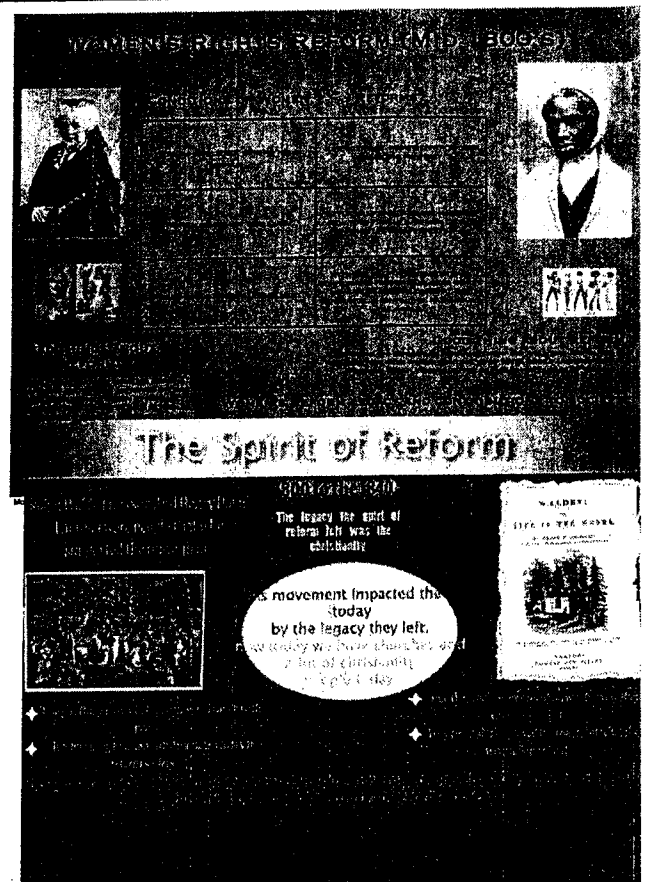
You should then create a mini-poster prepare a presentation advocating for your reform movement. Posters should be no larger than 24" X 36" and no smaller than 11" X 17"

Your Poster MUST INCLUDE:

- What your reform movement is (title)
- When your reform movement took place (dates)
- What your reform movement did, and the impact it had. **
Very important**
- At least 2 people who supported your movement
- At least 3 pictures – drawn or printed - with topics related to your movement (photos, political cartoons, maps, etc.)
- At least 2 things that your reform movement did well
- At least 2 things that your reform movement could have improved upon
- Your reform movement's legacy (what impact did it leave on the U.S.?)

The grades will be based on:

- Factual accuracy
- Persuasiveness of Arguments
- Creativity



Due Date _____

Name _____

REFORM MOVEMENTS OF THE 1800'S RUBRIC

	Excellent	Average	Needs Improvement
Poster Title & Dates	5	3	1
Visuals	10	5	2
Names and Groups of Reformers	5	3	1
Impact & Accomplishments	15	10	5
Reform Positives and Negatives	10	5	2
Creativity	5	3	1
Total	/50		
Comments			

Name _____ Assignment – Note Packet

Class _____ - Unit 6– Reform Movements, Divisions, & Conflicts in the Mid-1800s

Assigned Date _____ - Unit Test Date _____

A.A. Experience – Chapter 12 (pg 120 -125)

What were some of the differences in how African Americans were treated outside the U.S.?	
	What do you notice about the map titled "Growth of African American Population"?
The Free African American Population	What was the population of free African Americans by 1860? What percentage of the total population was that?
	What was the population of free African American in Maryland?
Routes to Freedom	How were there free African American in the slave owning south? What were their lives like?
Limits on Freedom	Why were there limits placed on free African Americans?
	What were some of those limitations?
	What was freedom like for African Americans in the North?
Earning a Living	What could African Americans do to earn a living? In the North and South?

Sections – A Fragile Freedom	Developing Businesses -Describe some success of African Americans –
Getting an Education	Was it easy to get an education for free African Americans? Explain.
Mutual Aid	What did many successful African Americans do to help their communities?
Threats to Freedom-	What threats did African Americans face?
Migration and Colonization	What were the pros and cons of leaving the United States?

Religious Reform (18.2)

Second Great Awakening <i>Where, who, what??</i>	
<i>Transcendentalism</i>	
Model Communities – Utopias	

Prison & Asylum Reform (18.3)

Who was the major reformer?	
What did he/she do for the movement?	

What were the problems before the reforms?	
What were the effects of the reforms? What changed?	

Education Reform (18.4)

Who was the major reformer?	
What did he/she do for the movement?	
What were the problems before the reforms?	
What were the effects of the reforms? What changed?	

Abolition (18.5)

Who were the major reformers?	
What did he/she do for the movement?	

What were the problems before the reforms?	
What were the effects of the reforms? What changed?	

A.A. Experience – Chapter 13 (pg134 -143)

American Anti-Slavery Society	How, when, and where did it begin?
What did they create? Explain its importance	
Female Anti-Slavery Society What were they doing that enraged some people?	
Reactions to Abolitionism	
Differences Among Abolitionists	
Famous Abolitionists – write down some famous abolitionists and what they were doing to fight against slavery. (ones not in the H.A. Textbook)	

Effects of the movement	

Women's Rights (18.6)

Who were the major reformer?	
What did he/she do for the movement?	
Seneca Falls Convention & Declaration of Sentiments	
What were the problems before the reforms?	
What were the effects of the reforms? What changed?	

The North – (19.2; 19.5; 19.6; 19.9)

Geography	
Economy	

<i>Industrialist</i>	
Transportation	
Society	

The South – (19.3; 19.4; 19.7; 19.8)

Geography	
Economy	
<i>Agrarian</i>	
<i>Plantation</i>	
<i>Cotton gin</i>	
Transportation	

Society	
---------	--

African Americans– Chapter 20

African American in the South (20.2)	Slaves
	Free
African Americans in the North (20.2)	
Discrimination	
Segregation	
Slaves	Economics (20.3)
	Working Conditions (20.4)
	Living Conditions (20.5)
	Control Slaves (20.6)

	Slave Families & Communities (20.8)
	Leisure Time & Activities (20.9)
	Slave Churches (20.10)
Resistance to Slavery (20.7)	
	Nat Turners Rebellion
A.A. Experience – Ch 14 (pg 144-151) How did Slaves escape slavery?	
	Underground Railroad

African American Culture (20.11)	
Oppression	

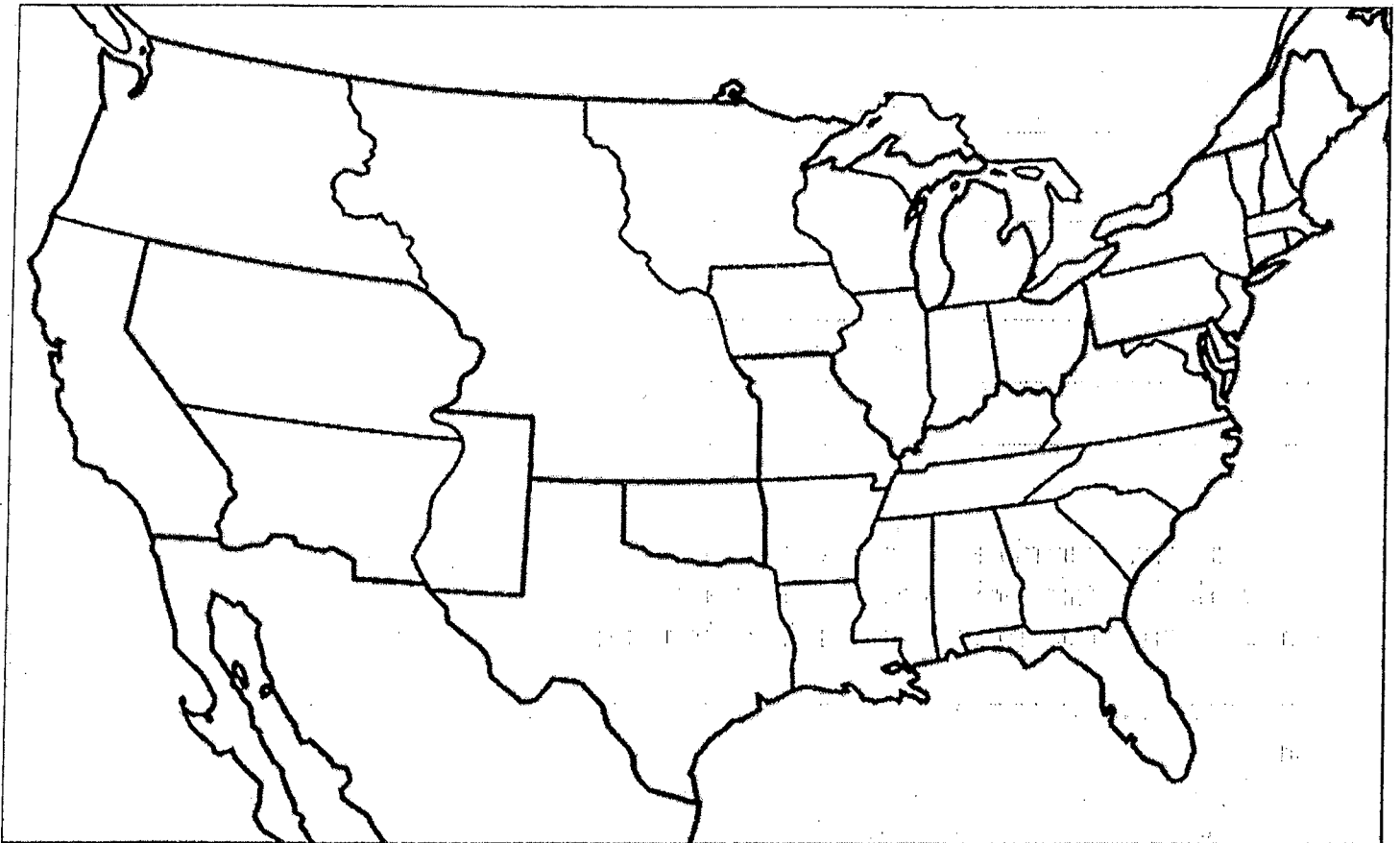
Other Vocabulary –

Suffragist - _____

Reform- _____

Temperance - _____

Map before the Civil War – 1) label the states and territories in the United States in the 1850s. 2) Create a key/legend; 3) Color the slave states; 4) Color Free states; 5) Color Territories open to slavery (popular sovereignty); 6) Draw in Missouri Compromise Line; & 7) Color States closed to slavery



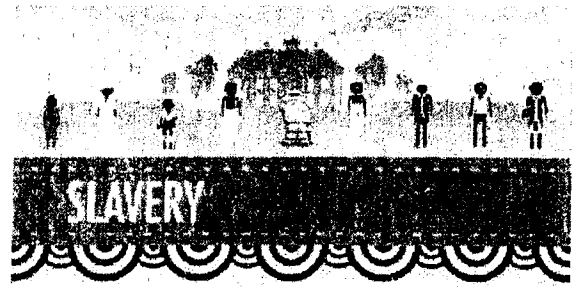
Name _____

Assignment – C/Q N H

Class _____ - Ms. Fleming

Date _____ - Crash Course

Episode #13 – Slavery



1. Without what product, would the North have been unable to industrialize? _____
2. How much of the world's cotton came from the American South? _____
3. The sparse industry in the South produced what fraction of manufactured goods? _____
4. What were 2 things that the South did not have which was a disadvantage to them in the Civil War?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
5. By 1860, how many slaves were in the U.S.? _____
6. The Yeomen farmers, who were the poorest of all, were in favor of slavery - why? _____
7. The justification for slavery, as a way of actually caring for the slaves is called what? _____
8. Avowed Racist and John C. Calhoun defended slavery as a good – what jobs did he have (which makes his views that much more upsetting)?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
9. Slaves that worked in the cotton fields worked in 'gangs' under an overseer or a what (which was another slave with a position of slight power)? _____
10. Though a slave learning to read/write was prohibited, some did and even a few became preachers – these preachers were looked upon with suspicion by whites and this was logical since how many uprisings were led by preachers? _____
11. What approximate number per year made the journey north in search of freedom? _____
12. The most successful slave rebellion (in that they killed some people) was what? _____
13. What was the reality of potential slave rebellion (what outcomes were likely)?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

Name _____

Assignment – C/Q N H

Class _____

Date _____

Crash Course - Episode #15 – 19th Century Reforms



1. Of the Utopian communities which wanted to separate themselves from the new world of industrialization, the most famous of which was what?
2. What was a fatal flaw of the Shakers (in terms of keeping the group going)? (circle)
a. Living in nice houses b. Celibacy c. Dancing
3. Another big group to come out of this religious fervor was that of the Latter Day Saints or what common name for this group?
4. Most of the reform movements of this time period were linked to religion and this was referred to as what?
5. These religious awakenings were all denominations of what branch of Christianity?
6. The reform movements grew out of the belief that perfection could be achieved both personally & community wide by removing temptations to have a truly free society, leading to what particular reform platform? (circle)
a. Temperance b. Prison Reform c. Cutting out sugar
7. What groups of people are going to have a real issue with these reform movements?
8. Public school houses which were led by the ideas of Horace Mann were called what?
9. Where were they more popular – (circle) The North The South
10. What was the biggest reform movement of the 19th Century? _____
11. William Lloyd Garrison was so anti-slavery; he burned what in protest that it was a pact with the devil?
12. What did the radical abolitionists rename the statehouse bell in Philadelphia? _____
13. What law/rule prohibited members of Congress from reading or calling for the emancipation of slaves?
14. Who was the best known abolitionist? _____
15. What famous novel about slavery came out of the abolition movement? What is ironic about it?

Name _____

Assignment — C/Q N H

Class _____

Date _____

Crash Course - Episode #16 – Women in the 19th Century



1. Women in the U.S. were shut out of the political process because they could not own what?
2. What concept allowed women access to education if only to be better mothers to their son's?
 - a. Republican Motherhood
 - b. Democratic Maternity
 - c. Mommy Patriots
3. As manufacturing moved out of the home it led to the concept of the "_____ of domesticity"?
4. What could working women not control if they were married?
5. What movement was Dorothea Dix a part of?
 - a. Immigration reform
 - b. Creating Public Schools
 - c. Creation of Asylums for the mentally ill
6. As an alcohol reformer, what did Carrie Nation do to get attention?
7. The temperance movement would be most successful if women were able to what?
8. Though Uncle Tom's Cabin was not such a great novel it did introduce the idea that slaves were what?
9. The Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls produced what document?
10. What did Amelia Bloomer realize which kept women unable to work?
 - a. What happened to Bloomer and her pants?
11. What did those who criticized women's movements (which called for the ability to work, have control over reproduction, and voting rights) claim that these women wanted?