

State	Website	State Standard #	Virtual History- Settling America Concept	Sections
New York	http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/ciaai/socst/pub/sscore1.pdf	<p>Grades 7-8 Social Studies: United States and New York History</p> <p>UNIT ONE The Global Heritage of the American People Prior to 1500</p> <p>UNIT TWO European Exploration and Colonization of the Americas</p>	<p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography of the Atlantic world, including the Americas and England • Preparations for and challenges of a transatlantic voyage 	<p>(UNIT ONE) II. GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS INFLUENCE CULTURE</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To describe the relationships between people and environments and the connections between people and places 2. To describe the reasons for periodizing history in different ways 3. To map information about people, places, and environments 4. To identify and compare the physical, human, and cultural characteristics of different regions and people 5. To understand the geography of settlement patterns and the development of cultural patterns <p>Content Outline:</p> <p>B. Geographic factors affected the settlement patterns and living conditions of the earliest Americans</p> <p>(UNIT TWO) I. EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT</p> <p>Objectives:</p>

				<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand major turning points, such as the European exploration of and settlement in the Americas, by investigating the causes and other factors that brought about change and the results of these changes2. To understand the impacts of European settlement on Native American Indians and Europeans3. To investigate why people and places are located where they are located and what patterns can be perceived in these locations <p>Content Outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Motivating factors<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Technological improvements in navigation2. Consolidation of political power within certain countries in Europe3. Desire to break into the Eastern trade markets4. Missionary zealB. Geographic factors influenced European exploration and settlement in North and South America<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Effects of weather and natural hazards on the Atlantic crossings
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			<p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges to surviving the early years of a new colony • Colonial agriculture, hunting and fishing • Cash crops • Fur trade • Trade with Europe 	<p>(UNIT TWO) I. EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To understand the impacts of European settlement on Native American Indians and Europeans 3. To investigate why people and places are located where they are located and what patterns can be perceived in these locations <p>Content Outline:</p> <p>A. Motivating factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technological improvements in navigation 3. Desire to break into the Eastern trade markets <p>C. Effects of exploration and settlement in America and Europe— human-induced changes in the physical environment in the Americas caused changes in other places</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The continued growth of population in the colonies resulted in the unjust acquisition of Native American lands 3. New types of foods improved both European and Native American health and life spans 4. Economic and political changes in the balance of power in
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				<p>Europe and the Americas</p> <p>(UNIT TWO) II. COLONIAL SETTLEMENT: GEOGRAPHIC, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To investigate the roles and contributions of individuals and groups in relation to key social, political, cultural, and religious practices throughout the colonial period2. To investigate why people and places are located where they are located and what patterns can be perceived in these locations3. To explain how societies and nations attempt to satisfy their basic needs and wants by utilizing scarce capital and natural and human resources <p>Content Outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. English colonies: New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern2. Settlement patterns: who? when? why?3. Economic patterns emerge to meet diverse needs: agricultural
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				<p>and urban settlements</p> <p>(UNIT TWO) III. LIFE IN COLONIAL COMMUNITIES</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand how European and other settlers adapted to life in the American colonies2. To classify major developments in categories such as social, political, geographic, technological, scientific, cultural, or religious3. To investigate the roles and contributions of individuals and groups in relation to key social, political, cultural, and religious practices throughout the American colonies4. To present geographical information in a variety of formats, including maps, tables, graphs, charts, diagrams, and computer-generated models5. To investigate how people in colonial communities answered the three fundamental economic questions (What goods and services shall be produced and in what quantities? How shall goods and services be produced? For whom shall goods and services be produced?) and solved their economic
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				<p>problems</p> <p>6. To analyze how values of a people affect the guarantee of civil rights and make provision for human needs</p> <p>Content Outline:</p> <p>A. Colonial communities were the center of social, economic, and political life and tended to develop along European patterns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Variations were found<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Religious-basedb. Slave and free black communitiesc. Place of national origin2. The social structure promoted interdependence3. Social goals promoted community consciousness over individual rights4. Role of religions<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Puritansb. Quakersc. Catholicsd. Others5. Survival demanded cooperation and a strong work ethic6. Importance of waterways7. Ahierarchical social order created social inequity <p>B. Structure and roles of colonial families</p>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Nuclear families made up the basic social and economic unit2. Authority and obligation followed kinship lines3. Roles of family membersC. Life in colonial communities was a reflection of geographic and social conditions<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Impact of physical environments on<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Travelb. Communicationc. Settlementsd. Resource use2. Social conditions led to<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Different forms of governmentb. Varying roles of religionc. Inequalities of economic conditionsd. Unequal treatment of blacks3. The impact of geographic and social conditions could be seen in the divergent landholding systems that developed in:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. New Englandb. New Netherland: patroonship systemc. Southern colonies: plantation system4. Life in French and Spanish
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				colonies was both similar to and different from life in other colonies
			<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Style and materials for dress and housing of European settler • Law, justice and punishment • Raids, militias and defense 	<p>(UNIT TWO) II. COLONIAL SETTLEMENT: GEOGRAPHIC, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To investigate the roles and contributions of individuals and groups in relation to key social, political, cultural, and religious practices throughout the colonial period 4. To analyze how the values of colonial powers affected the guarantee of civil rights and made provisions for human needs <p>Content Outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. English colonies: New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern 2. Settlement patterns: who? when? why? 4. Political systems: the Mayflower Compact 5. Social order
			<p>Indian Culture and Diplomacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Style and materials for 	<p>(UNIT ONE) III. IROQUOIAN AND ALGONQUIAN CULTURES ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA</p>

			<p>dress and housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to European survival • Trade, including fur, seeds, guns, and metal goods • Treaties and conflict 	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the social and economic characteristics such as customs, traditions, child-rearing practices, gender roles, foods, and religious and spiritual beliefs that distinguish different cultures and civilizations 2. To map information about people, places, and environments 3. To understand the worldview held by native peoples of the Americas and how that worldview developed 4. To understand the ways different people view the same event or issues from a variety of perspectives <p>Content Outline:</p> <p>A. Iroquois (Haudenosaunee—People of the Longhouse) and Algonquian People adapted to the environment in which they settled</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Diversity of flora and fauna 4. Kinds of settlements and settlement patterns <p>B. The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) developed cultural patterns that reflected their needs and values</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Importance of the laws of nature and the wise use of natural resources 7. Conceptions of land ownership
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				<p>and use</p> <p>C. Algonquian Culture</p> <p>(UNIT TWO) I. EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Relationships between the colonists and the Native American Indians2. Similarities between the Europeans and Native American Indians<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The role of traditionb. The importance of families and kinship tiesc. The hierarchical nature of the community and familyd. The need to be self-sufficient3. Differences<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Ideas about land ownership
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