

**Wyoming Department of Education
Required Virtual Education Course Syllabus**

Washakie County School District # 1

Program Name	Washakie #1 Online	Content Area	SS
Course ID	WOL-HI1FK	Grade Level	K
Course Name	WOL-History Grade K	# of Credits	NA
SCED Code	NA	Curriculum Type	K-12 Fuel Education

COURSE DESCRIPTION

HISTORY K

This beginning course teaches the basics of world geography through a storybook tour of the seven continents, and provides an introduction to American history and civics through a series of biographies of famous Americans.

Supplementary lessons introduce students to symbols that represent American freedom; the laws, rights, and responsibilities of citizens; the cultures and traditions of the United States; and basic economic concepts.

WYOMING CONTENT AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

STANDARD#	BENCHMARK (Standard/Indicator) Use the Standards and Benchmarks as Spreadsheets
SS2.1.1	Understand that schools, communities, and the United States have rules that have to be followed.
SS2.1.2	Identify the symbols and traditional practices that honor patriotism in the United States.
SS2.1.3	Identify people and events that are honored on United States holidays.
SS2.1.4	Understand that the rules in the United States are called laws.
SS2.2.1	Name the ways groups (e.g., families and schools) meet human needs and concerns (e.g., belonging and personal safety) and contribute to personal identity and daily life.
SS2.2.2	Recognize ways in which expressions of culture influence people (e.g., language, stories, music, and art).
SS2.4.2	Identify tools and technologies that make life easier (e.g., cars for getting one place to another, washing machines for washing clothes, or flashlights to see in the dark).
SS2.5.1	Use a map, globe, and mental mapping to identify familiar areas and simple patterns and create maps using various media.
SS2.5.3	Use the human features of a community to describe what makes that community special (e.g., cultural, language, religion, food, clothing political, economic, population, and types of jobs in an area) and why others want to move there or move away from there.
SS2.5.4	Identify how people may adjust to and/or change their environment in order to survive (e.g., clothing, houses, foods, and natural resources).
SS2.6.3	Use digital tools to learn about social studies concepts.

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

UNIT OUTLINE	STANDARD#	OUTCOMES OBJECTIVES/ STUDENT CENTERED GOALS
Introduction to Social Studies	SS2.1.1 SS2.1.4	Learn about rules in school and our community. Understand that rules can be called "Laws."
<p>Unit 1: Our World</p> <p>Take an imaginary trip to outer space to see planet Earth from afar. Then return to visit amazing sights on each of the seven continents. The globe and a world map help guide the way for travel north, south, east, and west across land and sea.</p>	SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3	<p>Unit 1:</p> <p>Lesson 1: Our Earth, Our Home State that there are seven continents. Recognize the globe as a model of Earth. State that Earth is the name of our world. Explore concepts to be addressed during the year in History K.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Name That Continent Begin to recognize the names of the seven continents. Recognize a map of the world as a flat model of the globe.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Moving in the Right Direction Locate the North and South Poles on a globe. Recognize the four cardinal directions: north, south, east, and west.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Get Ready to Travel Locate own continent and country on the globe. Name own country. Name own continent.</p>
<p>Unit 2: Australia: The Land Down Under</p> <p>Visit Australia, the smallest continent, the land "down under". Meet the unusual animals of the outback, take a guided tour of the city of Sydney, and explore the marine life of the Great Barrier Reef.</p>	SS2.2.1 SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3	<p>Unit 2:</p> <p>Lesson 1: Animals of the Outback Locate Australia on a world map. Identify three animals that are native to Australia. Know that Australia is a continent.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Outback and City Locate the coastline on a map of Australia. Recognize Sydney as a coastal city of Australia.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Under the Sea in the Land Down Under Identify marine life in the Great Barrier Reef. Locate the Great Barrier Reef on a map of Australia.</p>
<p>Unit 3: Europe: Many Countries, Many Stories</p> <p>In Spain meet the peaceful bull, Ferdinand. Visit Buckingham Palace in England and tour Paris, France, with the storybook heroine Madeline. In The Netherlands, land of windmills and tulips, meet the boy who stopped the leak in the dike. Leprechauns and babushkas lead the way through Ireland and Russia, while the Brothers Grimm highlight Germany.</p>	SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3	<p>Unit 3:</p> <p>Lesson 1: Let's Visit Spain Know that Spain is in Europe. Locate Europe on a globe. Recognize a country as part of a continent.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Let's Visit England Locate Europe on a globe. Recognize that England is in Europe. Know that an island is a piece of land surrounded by water.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Let's Visit France Name two landmarks found in France. Know that France is in Europe.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Let's Visit Ireland Locate Ireland on a map of Europe. Explain why Ireland is called the Emerald Isle.</p>

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		<p>Associate Ireland with traditional figures and images, such as leprechauns and shamrocks.</p> <p>Lesson 5: Germany and the Brothers Grimm Know that the Grimm brothers collected many fairy tales, such as Snow White. Recognize that countries are separated by borders. Recognize that Germany is in Europe. Locate Europe on a globe.</p> <p>Lesson 6: Let's Visit The Netherlands Recognize that the country the Netherlands is in Europe. Know that people from the Netherlands are called the Dutch. Associate the Netherlands with windmills, dikes, and canals. Know why dikes are important to the Netherlands.</p> <p>Lesson 7: Let's Visit Russia Associate certain images with Russia, such as onion-domed buildings and Faberge Eggs. Identify Russia as being in both Europe and Asia.</p> <p>Lesson 8: Let's Visit Italy and Wave Good-bye to Europe Recognize that Italy is in Europe. With assistance, locate previously studied countries in Europe on a map. Use the cardinal directions to move from one European country to the next.</p>
<p>Unit 4: Asia: The Asian Adventure Explore the diverse regions, people, and legends of a vast continent. Travel down the great rivers of China, and visit the densely populated islands of Japan. Then it's off to India's Taj Mahal and a final stop on the Arabian peninsula.</p>	<p>SS2.2.1 SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 4: Lesson 1: Slow Boat Through China Know that the Yangtze River is an important river in China. Identify China as a country in Asia. Locate Asia on a globe. Locate Russia on a map of Asia.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Living in China Know that the Chinese New Year is an important holiday celebration in China. Locate Asia on a world map. Know that the Yellow River is an important river in China. Identify China as a country in Asia.</p> <p>Lesson 3: A Tour of Japan Identify Tokyo and Mount Fuji as places in Japan. Know that Japan is a country in Asia. Know that Japan is made up of islands.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Japan: Of Peaches and Puppets Know that Momotaro, or Peach Boy, is a favorite tale from Japan. Recognize Japan as a country in Asia that is made up of islands.</p>

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		<p>Lesson 5: Into India Recognize India as a country in Asia. Locate India on a map of Asia. Locate the Himalaya Mountains on the map of Asia. Identify the Ganges as a river in India</p> <p>Lesson 6: The Arabian Peninsula Identify Saudi Arabia as a peninsula. Summarize the story of Sinbad and the Roc. Locate Saudi Arabia on a map of Asia.</p>
<p>Unit 5: An African Safari Travel to a large continent of deserts, rain forests, and grasslands, with amazingly varied animal life. Learn about the Sahara, the Kalahari Desert, the savanna, the Congo River, and the people who make their homes there.</p>	<p>SS2.2.1 SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 5: Lesson 1: Life in the Sahara Know that the Sahara is a large desert in Africa. Locate Africa on a globe. Know that a desert is a dry area, usually covered with sand.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Southern Africa and the Kalahari Desert Locate the Sahara on a map of Africa. Locate the Kalahari on a map of Africa. Describe an oasis as a place in the desert where things can grow because there is water.</p> <p>Lesson 3: The African Savanna Recognize a savanna as grassland. Associate the African savanna with animal life such as lions, zebras, and giraffes.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Central Africa and the Congo Rain Forest Locate the Congo River on a map of Africa. Locate the Sahara on a map of Africa. Locate the savanna on a map of Africa. Identify two characteristics of a rain forest.</p> <p>Lesson 5: African Villages and Cities Locate the Sahara, savanna, and rain forest on a map of Africa. Know that many Africans live in villages and cities.</p>
<p>Unit 6: South American Scenes Explore South America, from the Andes Mountains to the vast regions of the Amazon River. South America is home to the world's largest rain forest and some of the world's most amazing animals. Visit Brazil, and then journey to the grasslands of the pampas.</p>	<p>SS2.2.1 SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 6: Lesson 1: The Amazon Rain Forest Locate South America on a globe. Locate the Amazon River and Amazon rain forest on a map of South America. Know that creatures live in the layers of the Amazon rain forest.</p> <p>Lesson 2: It Comes from Brazil Know that many things we use come from Brazil. Locate Brazil on a map of South America.</p> <p>Lesson 3: High in the Andes Describe life in the Andes Mountains. Locate the Andes Mountains on a map of South America.</p> <p>Lesson 4: On the Pampas</p>

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		Know that a gaucho is a South American cowboy. Identify the pampas as South American grasslands. Locate the pampas on a map of South America.
Unit 7: Antarctica: The Frozen Continent Travel to the South Pole and visit Antarctica, a continent of snow, ice, and blizzards. Meet the hardy animals, including some remarkably rugged penguins, for whom this coldest of all continents is home.	SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3	Unit 7: Lesson 1: Land of Ice and Snow Locate Antarctica on a globe. Locate the South Pole on the map of Antarctica. Understand that no humans call Antarctica home. Lesson 2: Penguins in Antarctica Locate Antarctica on a globe. Know that places near the equator are usually warm and places near the poles are cold. Know that penguins live in Antarctica.
Unit 8: North America: From Maple Leaf to Cactus Branch Explore the North American continent and learn more about three great nations and the geographical wonders found there. Journey north for a tour of Canada, then south to Mexico for some fiesta fun. Conclude your tour in the U.S.A., where this land is your land.	SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3	Unit 8: Lesson 1: Oh, Canada! Locate North America on a globe. Locate Canada on a map of North America. Identify the maple leaf as the symbol of Canada. Lesson 2: Here We Go to Mexico, Part 1 Locate Mexico on a map of North America. Identify the eagle and the snake as the symbols in the center of Mexico's flag. Lesson 3: Here We Go to Mexico, Part 2 Identify more features of life in Mexico, such as tortillas, fiestas, and mariachi music. Lesson 4: This Land Is Your Land Locate the United States of America on a map of North America. Know that the United States of America is made up of 50 states.
Unit 9: America the Beautiful Travel from sea to shining sea to gain a closer view of the United States and its many incredible geographical features. Learn about Katharine Lee Bates, who captured the beauty of her country in song and created a work that has inspired Americans ever since.	SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3	Unit 9: Lesson 1: From Sea to Shining Sea, Part 1 Identify the location of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Identify the location of the United States on the continent of North America. Locate the Appalachians, Rocky Mountains, and Mississippi River on a map of the United States. Lesson 2: From Sea to Shining Sea, Part 2 Locate the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Appalachians, the Mississippi River, and the Rocky Mountains on a map of the United States.
Unit 10: The First Americans Journey far back in time to meet the peoples who were the "first Americans." Visit the Ancestral Pueblo of the southwest, the Indians of the Great Plains, and the Eastern Woodland tribes. Learn where these Indians lived and how they met their needs for food, clothing, and shelter.	SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3	Unit 10: Lesson 1: The Ancestral Pueblo of the Southwest Tell that the Anasazi lived in villages called pueblos. Locate where the Anasazi once lived. Identify the Anasazi as an American Indian tribe who once inhabited the American Southwest.

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		<p>Lesson 2: The Plains Indians Identify the Plains Indians as hunters of buffalo. Locate the Great Plains on a map.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Indians of the Eastern Woodlands Explain that the Abenaki relied on and made good use of the plant and animal resources in the Eastern Woodlands for their food, homes, clothing, and more. Name wigwams as the homes that the Abenaki built. Locate the area of the Eastern Woodlands on a map.</p>
<p>Unit 11: A New World When Europeans arrived in North America, life changed and a new civilization began to grow and develop. Christopher Columbus led the way in North America. Pilgrims, Quakers, and others followed. Learn how the first 13 colonies grew along the Atlantic coast, while a Spanish priest began building missions in the West.</p>	<p>SS2.1.3 SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 11: Lesson 1: Christopher Columbus Explain that Columbus called the people he met "Indians" because he thought he had reached the islands that Europeans called "the Indies." Identify the Niña, Pinta, and Santa María as Columbus's three ships. Identify Christopher Columbus as a person who sailed west from Europe in 1492.</p> <p>Lesson 2: The Pilgrims' First Thanksgiving Identify the Pilgrims as people from England who settled in America. Name the Mayflower as the ship on which the Pilgrims sailed to America. Name Squanto as the Native American who helped the Pilgrims survive. State that the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag Indians celebrated the first Thanksgiving together.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Thirteen English Colonies and the Story of William Penn Know that Pennsylvania was founded for religious freedom. Name William Penn as the founder of Pennsylvania. Explain there were 13 English colonies along the Atlantic coast.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Junípero Serra in California State that Junípero Serra started missions in what is now California. Identify Junípero Serra as a Spanish priest.</p>
<p>Unit 12: Becoming Our Own Nation Just how did America get its start as a nation? Find out as you investigate the American Revolution and the beginnings of democracy in the United States. Meet Betsy Ross, see the American flag take shape, and understand the meaning of the stars and stripes. Then learn how the leadership of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson helped shape this new nation.</p>	<p>SS2.1.2 SS2.1.3 SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 12: Lesson 1: "Yankee Doodle" - The American Revolution Explain that the English colonists broke away from England and formed an independent country. State that the United States used to be 13 colonies ruled by England. Name the American Revolution as the war in which the United States won its independence from England. Identify the United States as a democracy.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Betsy Ross and the First American Flag State that the American flag has 50 stars, one for each state.</p>

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		<p>State that the American flag has 13 red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen colonies. Identify Betsy Ross as the person traditionally credited with sewing the first American flag. Identify the American flag as a symbol of the United States of America.</p> <p>Lesson 3: George Washington Identify George Washington as a person known for his honesty. Identify George Washington as the first president of the United States of America.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Thomas Jefferson Recall that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Identify Thomas Jefferson as the third president of the United States.</p>
<p>Unit 13: A Nation Grows Up Meet some of the real and imaginary heroes of early America. Trek westward across the United States with Johnny Appleseed, Sacagawea, Lewis, and Clark. Then meet the incredible Paul Bunyan, and learn about Sequoyah-- inventor of the Cherokee written language.</p>	<p>SS2.5.1 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 13: Lesson 1: Johnny Appleseed Explain that when the United States was new, many people moved westward. Identify Johnny Appleseed as a man who traveled westward planting apple trees along his way. Identify Thomas Jefferson as the third president of the United States. Name the American Revolution as the war in which the United States won its independence from England. Identify George Washington as the first president of the United States of America.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Lewis and Clark and Sacagawea Locate the Mississippi River on a map. Locate the Rocky Mountains on a map. Locate the Pacific Ocean on a map. Name Sacagawea as a young Shoshone woman who helped Lewis and Clark during their journey. Name Lewis and Clark as leaders of an important voyage of exploration in the American West. Locate the Appalachians, Rocky Mountains, and Mississippi River on a map of the United States. Define pioneer as an early settler of the American West. Recognize the four cardinal directions: north, south, east, and west. Recall that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Paul Bunyan Define a tall tale as an exaggerated, make-believe story. Know that pioneers kept traveling west, all the way to California. Identify Paul Bunyan as a legendary lumberjack. Recognize the four cardinal directions: north, south, east, and west.</p>

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		<p>Name Lewis and Clark as leaders of an important voyage of exploration in the American West. Identify Johnny Appleseed as a man who traveled westward planting apple trees along his way.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Sequoyah's Great Invention Describe the importance of writing. Identify Sequoyah as the Cherokee Indian who invented a way of writing the Cherokee language. Identify the Anasazi as an American Indian tribe who once inhabited the American Southwest. Identify the Plains Indians as hunters of buffalo. Explain that the Abenaki relied on and made good use of the plant and animal resources in the Eastern Woodlands for their food, homes, clothing, and more.</p>
<p>Unit 14: Liberty and Justice for All As the United States grew and changed, many different people led the nation forward. Some helped end the terrible evil of slavery; others worked for betterment in different ways. Learn how Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Harriet Tubman, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony helped both individuals and their country.</p>	<p>SS2.1.3 SS2.1.4 SS2.5.4 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 14: Lesson 1: Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet Explain that many deaf people use American Sign Language to communicate. Identify Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet as the person who started the first American school for deaf children. Explain that a deaf person cannot hear. Identify Sequoyah as the Cherokee Indian who invented a way of writing the Cherokee language.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad Describe how slaves traveled north by following the stars of the Drinking Gourd (or Big Dipper) to freedom. Explain that the Underground Railroad was not a real railroad but a way for slaves to get to the North and become free. Identify Harriet Tubman as a woman who escaped from slavery and helped others do the same.</p> <p>Lesson 3: "Honest Abe": Abraham Lincoln Describe Lincoln as a man known for his honesty. Explain that Abraham Lincoln grew up as a pioneer. Explain that the Underground Railroad was not a real railroad but a way for slaves to get to the North and become free. Explain that Abraham Lincoln became a president of the United States. Explain that Lincoln believed slavery was wrong. Identify Harriet Tubman as a woman who escaped from slavery and helped others do the same. Describe how slaves traveled north by following the stars of the Drinking Gourd (or Big Dipper) to freedom. Identify the Lincoln Memorial.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Susan B. Anthony: Women's Rights Describe Lincoln as a man known for his honesty. Explain that Lincoln believed slavery was wrong. Tell that Susan B. Anthony worked hard to get women the right to vote. Identify Susan B. Anthony as a woman who worked for women's rights.</p>

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<p>Unit 15: America on the Move After the Civil War, America was in motion. Railroads connected the country, pioneers went west, and immigrants came from around the world. Hear the stories of John Henry, Laura Ingalls Wilder, and immigrants who were greeted by the Statue of Liberty.</p>	<p>SS2.5.3 SS2.5.4 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 15: Lesson 1: Laura Ingalls Wilder Define pioneer as an early settler of the American West. Identify Johnny Appleseed as a man who traveled westward planting apple trees along his way. Name Lewis and Clark as leaders of an important voyage of exploration in the American West. Describe Laura Ingalls Wilder as a pioneer who grew up to become an author.</p> <p>Lesson 2: John Henry and the Railroad Identify John Henry as a strong, determined railroad worker who battled a machine. Locate the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Appalachians, the Mississippi River, and the Rocky Mountains on a map of the United States. Define pioneer as an early settler of the American West.</p> <p>Lesson 3: The Statue of Liberty Tell that the Statue of Liberty welcomed immigrants to America. Define an immigrant as a person who leaves one country to live in another. Tell that the Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the United States.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Immigrants to America Tell that immigrants came to America from many different countries. Explain that immigrants faced many challenges when beginning a new life in America. Tell that the Statue of Liberty welcomed immigrants to America. Identify the location of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.</p>
<p>Unit 16: Doers and Dreamers Focus on selected Americans who changed the world with their ideas and inventions. Some, like Thomas Alva Edison, gave us the light bulb and phonograph. Others, like George Washington Carver, discovered amazing new uses for ordinary items like peanuts. Jane Addams created a place for poor people to go, and the Wright Brothers helped the nation begin to soar.</p>	<p>SS2.4.2 SS2.5.3 SS2.6.3</p>	<p>Unit 16: Lesson 1: Thomas Alva Edison Identify any one of the following as one of Edison's major inventions: the phonograph, movie camera, or lightbulb. Identify Thomas Edison as a great inventor.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Theodore Roosevelt State that Theodore Roosevelt was a president of the United States. Identify the teddy bear as being named after President Roosevelt. Identify Thomas Jefferson as the third president of the United States. Identify George Washington as the first president of the United States of America. Explain that Abraham Lincoln became a president of the United States.</p> <p>Lesson 3: George Washington Carver</p>

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		<p>Explain that George Washington Carver discovered that many things could be made from peanuts. Identify George Washington Carver as a teacher and scientist who helped farmers.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Jane Addams and Hull-House Identify any one of the following as one of Edison's major inventions: the phonograph, movie camera, or lightbulb. Explain that Jane Addams opened a neighborhood center called Hull-House to help poor children and families. Explain that George Washington Carver discovered that many things could be made from peanuts. State that Theodore Roosevelt was a president of the United States.</p> <p>Lesson 5: Andrew Carnegie Describe Andrew Carnegie as a man who gave away his fortune to build libraries and do other good works. Explain that through hard work, Andrew Carnegie became a very wealthy businessman. Explain that Andrew Carnegie was an immigrant who came to America from Scotland. Identify any one of the following as one of Edison's major inventions: the phonograph, movie camera, or lightbulb. Identify George Washington Carver as a teacher and scientist who helped farmers. Explain that Jane Addams opened a neighborhood center called Hull-House to help poor children and families. State that Theodore Roosevelt was a president of the United States.</p> <p>Lesson 6: The Wright Brothers: First to Fly Identify any one of the following as one of Edison's major inventions: the phonograph, movie camera, or lightbulb. State that Theodore Roosevelt was a president of the United States. Identify George Washington Carver as a teacher and scientist who helped farmers. Identify Orville and Wilbur Wright as the brothers who invented the first successful airplane. Explain that Jane Addams opened a neighborhood center called Hull-House to help poor children and families. State that the Wright brothers worked together and tried many different designs before succeeding.</p> <p>Lesson 7: Dorothy Harrison Eustis Identify the guide dogs described in the lesson as Seeing Eye dogs. Name Dorothy Harrison Eustis as the person who started a school for guide dogs for the blind. Identify Sequoyah as the Cherokee Indian who invented a way of writing the Cherokee language. Identify Harriet Tubman as a woman who escaped from slavery and helped others do the same.</p>

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		Identify Susan B. Anthony as a woman who worked for women's rights. Identify Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet as the person who started the first American school for deaf children.
Unit 17: Let Freedom Ring In modern times, dedicated leaders like Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Cesar Chavez worked to ensure freedom for many different people. Others, such as baseball player Jackie Robinson and seamstress Rosa Parks, also took courageous stands to further those goals.	SS2.1.3 SS2.1.4 SS2.2.2 SS2.6.3	Unit 17: Lesson 1: Eleanor Roosevelt: "First Lady of the World" Identify George Washington as the first president of the United States of America. Recall that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Identify George Washington as a person known for his honesty. Describe Eleanor Roosevelt as a woman who worked all her life to help others. Explain that Abraham Lincoln grew up as a pioneer. Explain that Lincoln believed slavery was wrong. State that Theodore Roosevelt was a president of the United States. Identify the teddy bear as being named after President Roosevelt. Explain that the president's wife is called "The First Lady." Describe Lincoln as a man known for his honesty. Lesson 2: Jackie Robinson Name Jackie Robinson as the first black baseball player to play in the Major Leagues. Lesson 3: Cesar Chavez: "Yes, it can be done!" Explain that Cesar Chavez won better conditions for migrant farm workers. Lesson 4: Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Identify Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as a leader of a peaceful movement to ensure that all people are treated fairly. Describe Rosa Parks as a brave woman who would not give up her seat to a white man on a bus.