

<http://www.caggiasocialstudies.com/AH102A.html>

The First Experiment	Textbook Vocabulary	Essential Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalists <input type="checkbox"/> Articles of Confederation <input type="checkbox"/> Bill of Rights <input type="checkbox"/> checks and balances <input type="checkbox"/> egalitarianism <input type="checkbox"/> electoral college <input type="checkbox"/> executive branch <input type="checkbox"/> federalism <input type="checkbox"/> Federalists <input type="checkbox"/> inflation <input type="checkbox"/> judicial branch <input type="checkbox"/> legislative branch <input type="checkbox"/> profiteering <input type="checkbox"/> ratification <input type="checkbox"/> republic <input type="checkbox"/> republicanism <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The Federalist</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Treaty of Paris (1783) 	<p>AH1.H.2.1: Analyze key political, economic, and social turning points from colonization through Reconstruction in terms of causes and effects (e.g., conflicts, legislation, elections, innovations, leadership, movements, Supreme Court decisions, etc).</p> <p>AH1.H.4.1: Analyze the political issues and conflicts that impacted the United States through Reconstruction and the compromises that resulted (e.g., American Revolution, Constitutional Convention, Bill of Rights, development of political parties, nullification, slavery, states' rights, Civil War).</p> <p>AH1.H.4.4: Analyze the cultural conflicts that impacted the United States through Reconstruction and the compromises that resulted (e.g., displacement of American Indians, manifest destiny, slavery, assimilation, nativism).</p> <p>AH1.H.5.2: Explain how judicial, legislative, and executive actions have affected the distribution of power between levels of government.</p>
	Learner Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Examine how the Articles of Confederation were intended as a compromise to organize colonial participation in the revolution. 2) Analyze the difficulties associated with creating a government. 3) Identify, understand, and apply the key debates and compromises related to the framing of the Constitution and how they set up conflict in the early years of the Constitutional Republic. 	
	Language Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Evaluate how Shays' Rebellion exposed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation by completing a framed paragraph individually. 2) Analyze the major compromises of the Constitutional Convention by summarizing what each side gained from the compromises. 3) Examine the Federalist or Anti-Federalist arguments by writing their own paper in support or against the Constitution. 	
	Essential Questions		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What makes an event a turning point? 2) How can we use historical thinking to understand causes and effects of turning points? 3) What are the philosophical roots of American government? 	

By the end of the Unit, you should have mastered the following:

Key People	<p><i>How did these people influence the American Revolution?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Cornwallis • Marquis de Lafayette • Friedrich von Steuben • George Washington <p><i>How did these people influence the formation of the new government of the United States of America?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Madison • Roger Sherman
Key Events	<p><i>How did these events impact the American Revolution?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Saratoga • Battle of Trenton • Battle of Yorktown • Continental Congress • Valley Forge <p><i>How did these events impact the formation of American Government?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Convention • Shays' Rebellion
Key Documents	<p><i>For each, explain the main idea and the influence it had on the early American Government.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Articles of Confederation</i> • <i>The Federalist Papers (The Federalist)</i>
Vocabulary	<p><i>Identify the significance of this term in the context of this period of government experiment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Compromise • Three-Fifths Compromise • Treaty of Paris (1783)