

ARTS IN MOTION CHARTER SCHOOL | 9th Grade Modern World 1 CURRICULUM MAP

Projects	Essential Questions	Enduring Understandings	Cognitive Skills	CCSS	Final Product
Who is Enlightened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who contributed most to modern thought? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History is a collection of multiple narratives. Historians use multiple sources to get closer to “true” narratives. Studying the relative time and place of historical developments helps reveal patterns in history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion / Contribution Making Connections & Inferences Norms / Active Listening Theme/Central Idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.5 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.6 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.9 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlightenment Document Analysis Graphic Organizer Nomination for Nobel Peace Prize Selection Committee Socratic
Reporting Live from the Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When is a revolution necessary? What changes occur as a result of revolutions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand patterns of revolutions by examining various causes of revolutions and their lasting impacts on governments, societies, and economies of the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argumentative Claim Contextualizing Sources Explanation of Evidence Integration of Evidence Oral Presentation Selection of Evidence Synthesizing Multiple Sources Theme/Central Idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.5 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Product: Presentation Final Product: Essay
Industrial Revolution: The Story of Product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the impact of industrialization? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content: Students understand that the Industrial Revolution brought about a pivotal shift in human history, as we began to utilize machine power in order to mass produce items. Students understand that current processes of industrialization are based on the techniques established in the Industrial Revolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argumentative Claim Asking questions Contextualizing Sources Explanation of Evidence Multimedia in Oral Presentation Oral Presentation Selecting Relevant Sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.5 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.4 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.7 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance task
The Legacy of Imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the effects of imperialism on colonizers and colonized countries? Do former colonizers have a responsibility to give foreign aid to the countries they colonized? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ability to synthesize information from primary and secondary sources helps us think analytically of the world around us, and make persuasive arguments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argumentative Claim Contextualizing Sources Counterclaims Discussion / Contribution Explanation of Evidence Integration of Evidence Norms / Active Listening Selection of Evidence Synthesizing Multiple Sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.5 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.6 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.9 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Task

<p>Persuasive Speech</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I use my voice to effect change in my community? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective speakers use specific rhetorical strategies to persuade their audience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argumentative Claim • Asking questions • Counterclaims • Explanation of Evidence • Integration of Evidence • Introduction and Conclusion • Oral Presentation • Selecting Relevant Sources • Style and Language (Tone, Academic Language, Syntax) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.1 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.2 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.8 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.9 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.3 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.4 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.6 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.1 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.5 • CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persuasive Speech
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ARTS IN MOTION CHARTER SCHOOL | 9th Grade Modern World 1 UNIT PLAN

Project	Who is Enlightened
Suggested Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4 Weeks
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who contributed most to modern thought?
Enduring Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● History is a collection of multiple narratives. Historians use multiple sources to get closer to “true” narratives. ● Studying the relative time and place of historical developments helps reveal patterns in history.
Cognitive Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussion / Contribution ● Making Connections & Inferences ● Norms / Active Listening ● Theme/Central Idea
Focus Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forms of Government ● Enlightenment Philosophers
CCSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.1 ● CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.2 ● CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.5 ● CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.6 ● CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.9 ● CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.1 ● CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.1
Checkpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Theme/Central Idea Practice ● Enlightenment Practice Discussion ● Nomination Outline
Final Product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enlightenment Document Analysis Graphic Organizer ● Nomination for Nobel Peace Prize ● Selection Committee Socratic

ARTS IN MOTION CHARTER SCHOOL | 9th Grade Modern World 1 LESSON PLAN

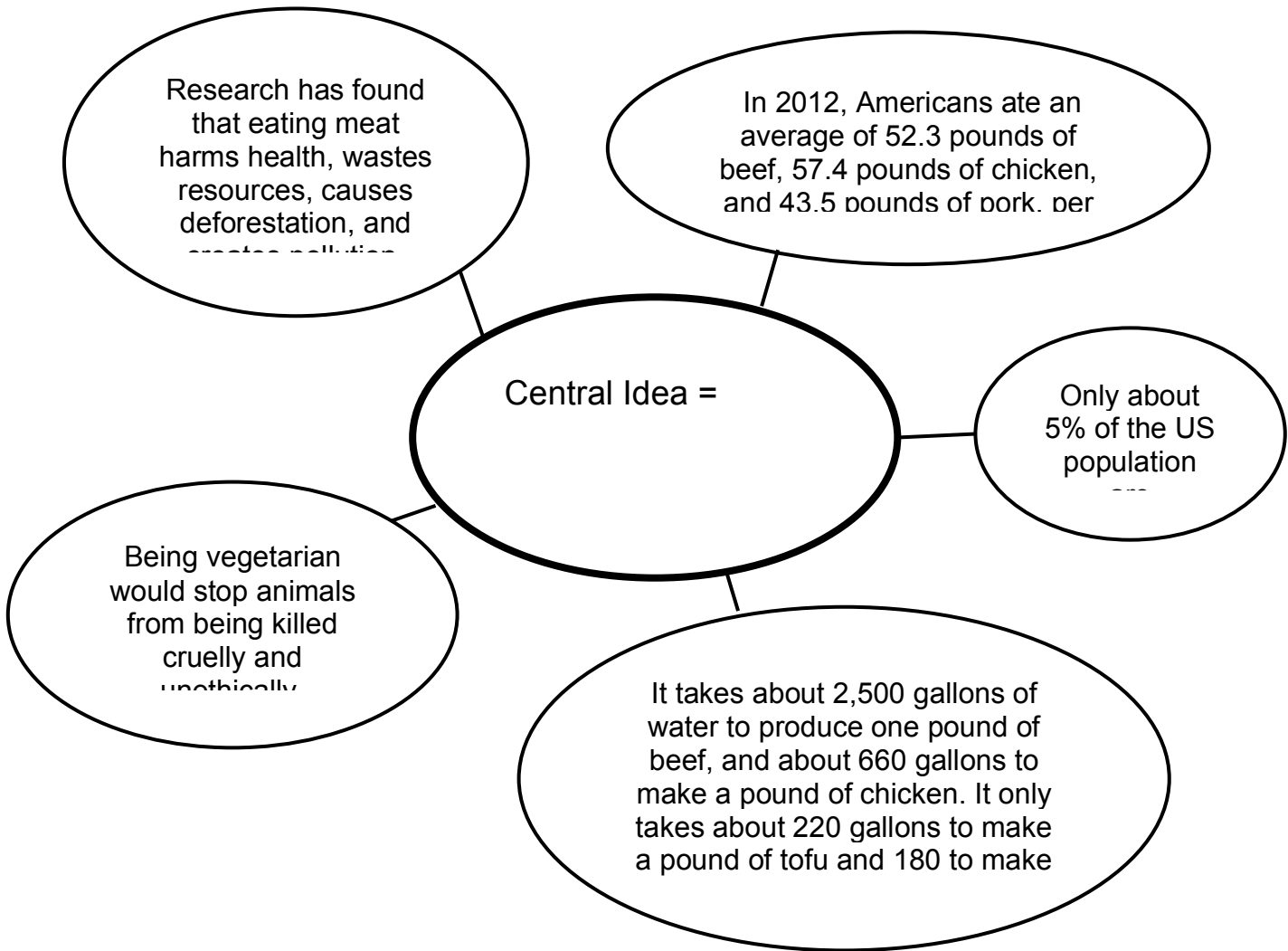
Project	Who is Enlightened	Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who contributed most to modern thought? 	Final Product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlightenment Document Analysis Graphic Organizer Nomination for Nobel Peace Prize Selection Committee Socratic
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Checkpoint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme/Central Idea Practice
Cognitive Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme/Central Idea
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select on text from the European Enlightenment texts and identify the theme/central idea to get feedback on the skill.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Idea Practice Activity (See attached Sample)
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Enlightenment Text (See attached Sample)
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance task assessment using cognitive skills (See attached Sample)

Identifying the Central Idea: Guided Practice

With your partner, find the central idea of the text.

- ~~1. Insert the supporting details in the Argument Web. **Use your chunk summaries to help! (Done for you!)~~
2. Use the supporting details to identify the central idea. **Think - What is the author trying to say with these supporting details? What is his/her argument?
3. Check that the supporting details support the central idea.



Central Idea Independent Practice

What is the central idea of the text?

What supporting details are used to develop that central idea?

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2	3	4	5	6
Identifies a topic in a text and identifies some details that are relevant to that topic.	Identifies a central idea in a text and identifies some details that are relevant to that central idea.	Identifies a central idea in a text and provides a limited explanation of how that central idea is developed through specific details.	Identifies a major central idea in a text and provides an accurate explanation of how that central idea is developed through specific details. Provides some explanation of how the theme/central idea interacts with supporting ideas or other elements in the text	Identifies multiple central ideas in a text and provides an accurate analysis of their development and interaction with each other and with supporting ideas or other elements in the text.

Enlightenment OUT (Opening Up the Textbook)

Complete this document to get your final scores on theme/central idea and prepare for a practice discussion with your peers.

1. According to the textbook, what were some of the significant accomplishments of the Enlightenment? Refer to [these documents](#).

Directions: Determine the central idea and supporting details for the documents from around the world. For each document, remember to record the document number and region. Repeat this process for the number of documents that meets your challenge level:

[Ideas from Asia](#)

[Ideas from Europe](#)

[Ideas from the Middle East](#)

[Ideas from the Americas](#)

[Ideas from Africa](#)

- **“Mild”** - 4 documents total, at least 3 different regions studied
- **“Medium”** - 6 documents total, at least 3 different regions studied
- **“Spicy”** - 8 or more documents total, at least 3 different regions studied

Then, complete the [Self Assessment](#)

Document: ____ . Region: _____ .

What is the central idea of Document ___?

What supporting details does the author use to develop that central idea?

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Based on this source, what person or group deserves credit? What should they receive credit for? Why?

Document: ____. Region: _____.

What is the central idea of Document ___?

What supporting details does the author use to develop that central idea?

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Based on this source, what person or group deserves credit? What should they receive credit for? Why?

Document: _____. Region: _____.

What is the central idea of Document ____?

What supporting details does the author use to develop that central idea?

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What is the central idea of Document ____?

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Document: _____. Region: _____.

What is the central idea of Document ____?

What supporting details does the author use to develop that central idea?

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Based on this source, what person or group deserves credit? What should they receive credit for? Why?

Self Assessment

Directions **[Central Idea]**: Highlight the level on the rubric that you believe you have earned for Central Idea in **yellow**. Then, justify your score by providing evidence from your question for each of the bold words at that level of the rubric. Remember, if you can't find evidence of the bolded word, you might not be at that rubric level yet!

2	3	4	5
Identifies a topic in a text and identifies some details that are relevant to that topic.	Identifies a central idea in a text and identifies some details that are relevant to that central idea.	Identifies a central idea in a text and provides a limited explanation of how that central idea is developed through specific details.	Identifies a major central idea in a text and provides an accurate explanation of how that central idea is developed through specific details. Provides some explanation of how the theme/central idea interacts with supporting ideas or other elements in the text

Score:	Justification:
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(1) European Enlightenment 1650-1800

Origin of Source: *Online Study Guide*

Secondary Source:

The Enlightenment was a **sprawling** intellectual, philosophical, cultural, and social movement that spread through England, France, Germany, and other parts of Europe during the 1700s. Enabled by the Scientific Revolution, which had begun as early as 1500, the Enlightenment represented about as big of a departure as possible from the Middle Ages.

The Middle Ages had been marked by religious devotion and **unfathomable** cruelty. Rarely before or after did the Church have as much power as it did during those thousand years. With the Holy Roman Empire as a foundation, missions such as the Crusades and Inquisition were conducted in part to find and persecute **heretics**, often with torture and death. Science, though encouraged in the late Middle Ages as a form of God's creation, was frequently regarded as bad, and those who tried to explain miracles and other matters of faith faced harsh punishment.

The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, however, opened a path for independent thought, and the fields of mathematics, astronomy, physics, politics, economics, philosophy, and medicine were drastically updated and expanded. Tons of new knowledge emerged. Just as important was the enthusiasm with which people approached the Enlightenment: intellectual **salons** popped up in France, philosophical discussions were held, and the increasingly literate population read books and passed them around feverishly.

Whether considered from an intellectual, political, or social standpoint, the advancements of the Enlightenment transformed the Western world into an intelligent and self-aware civilization. Moreover, it directly inspired the creation of the world's first great democracy, the United States of America. These ideas, works, and principles of the Enlightenment would continue to affect Europe and the rest of the Western world for decades and even centuries to come.

Word Bank:

- **sprawling:** widespread, growing
- **unfathomable:** unimaginable
- **heretics:** people's whose beliefs go against the church
- **salons :** meetings that intellectuals would have during the Enlightenment

(2) Impact of the Enlightenment

Origin of Source: *Modern World History: Patterns of Interaction [World History Textbook]*

Secondary Source:

Over a span of a few decades, Enlightenment writers challenged long-held ideas about society. They examined such principles as the divine right of kings, the union of church and state, and unequal social classes. They held these beliefs up to the light of reason and found them unreasonable.

The philosophers mainly lived in a world of ideas. They formed and popularized new theories. However, the theories eventually inspired the American and French revolutions and other revolutionary movements in the 1800s. Enlightenment thinking produced three long term effects that shaped Western civilization.

- *Belief in Progress:* **Pioneers** such as Galileo and Newton had discovered the key for unlocking the mysteries of nature in the 1500s and 1600s. The growth of scientific knowledge quickened in the 1700s. Scientists made new discoveries in chemistry, physics, and biology. The successes of the Scientific Revolution gave people the confidence that humans could solve social problems. Philosophers and reformers urged an end to the practice of slavery. They also argued for more social equality and improvements in education.
- *A More Secular Outlook:* A second outcome was the rise of a more **secular** (worldly) outlook. During the enlightenment, people began to openly question their religious beliefs and the teachings of the church. One by one, scientists discovered that mysteries of the church could be explained mathematically. Newton himself was a deeply religious man, and he sought to reveal God's majesty in his work. However, his findings caused some people to change what they had thought about God. Voltaire, a philosopher during the Enlightenment, attacked some of the organized beliefs and practices of organized Christianity. He wanted to promote tolerance of all religions.
- *Importance of the Individual:* The Enlightenment marked the rise of individualism. The philosophers encouraged people to use their own ability to judge right from wrong. They also emphasized the importance of the individual in society. Government, they argued, was formed to support everyone in the society, and that a government that wasn't doing this should be changed.

Word Bank:

- **secular:** not religious
- **Pioneers :** people who start or discover new ideas, patterns, places, or ways of doing things

(3) The Philosophers Advocate for Reason

Origin of Source: *Modern World History: Patterns of Interaction [World History Textbook]*

Secondary Source:

The Enlightenment reached its height in France in the mid-1700s. Paris became the meeting place for people who wanted to discuss politics and ideas. The social critics of this period in France were known as Philosophes, the French word for **philosophers**. The philosophes believed that people could apply reason to all aspects of life—just as Isaac Newton had applied reason to science. Five important concepts formed the core of their philosophy.

1. Reason: Enlightened thinkers believed truth could be discovered through reason or logical thinking. Reason, they said, was the absence of intolerance, **bigotry**, or prejudice in one's thinking.
2. Nature: The philosophes referred to nature frequently. To them, what was natural was also good and reasonable. They believed that there were natural laws of economics and politics just as there were natural laws of motion.
3. Happiness: A person who lived by nature's laws would find happiness, the philosophes said. They were impatient with the medieval notion that people should accept misery in this world to find joy in the afterlife. The philosophes wanted well-being on earth, and they believed it was possible.
4. Progress: the philosophes envied the liberties that the English people had won in their Glorious Revolution and Bill of rights. In France, there were many restrictions on speech, religion, trade, and personal travel. Through reason, the philosophes believed, society could be set free.

Word Bank:

- **Bigotry:** intolerance of ideas not similar to your own; choosing not to accept people who are different
- **Philosopher:** someone who spends time thinking deeply about ideas and concepts