

Appendix B:

Using Trade Books
to Achieve
College and
Career Readiness:

The Principles of
Democracy

Appendix B: Using Trade Books to Achieve College and Career Readiness: The Principles of Democracy

To be able to read and understand the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, or Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech, all texts identified in the newly released Common Core State Standards, literate adults must have a firm grasp of both the language and historical context of these texts. Building this foundation starts in the early elementary grades.

While all American history topics are relevant in some way to the formation of the United States and to the understanding of how the principles of American democracy came about, the listing on the next page represents a grade-appropriate mini-sequence of American history topics that directly relate to the ideas and freedoms embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Age-appropriate trade book titles that could be used as read-alouds are also identified for each domain to illustrate how carefully selected read-alouds can be used to coherently build domain knowledge within and across grade levels.

Study of American history and geography can begin in grades K–2 with a brief overview of major events and figures, from the earliest days to recent times. (The term "American" here generally refers to the lands that became the United States.) A more in-depth, chronological study of American history can then begin again in grade 3 and continue onward.

Exemplar Texts on a Topic Across Grades

Principles of Democracy

To be able to read and understand the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, or King's "I Have a Dream" speech, literate adults must have a firm grasp of both the language and historical context of these texts. Building this foundation starts in the early elementary grades. All American history topics are relevant in some way to the formation of the United States and to the understanding of how the principles of American democracy came about. This listing represents a grade-appropriate mini-sequence of American history topics that directly relate to the ideas and freedoms embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

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Reference the rest of this listing for more detail about specific age-appropriate subtopics as well as additional titles.

K

Early Exploration and Settlement

- The Voyage of Columbus in 1492
- The Pilgrims

A Picture Book of Christopher Columbus by David A. Adler (1991)

Christopher Columbus by Mary Dodson Wade (2003)

The Pilgrims' First Thanksgiving by Anne McGovern (1973)

Pilgrims of Plymouth by Susan E. Goodman (1999)

§ *The Pilgrims' Thanksgiving from A-Z* by Laura Crawford (2005)

Presidents and American Symbols

- Introduction to famous presidents

– George Washington

– Thomas Jefferson

– Abraham Lincoln

– Theodore Roosevelt

– Current United States president

- American Symbols and Figures

My Teacher for President by Kay Winters (2004)

George Washington by Philip Abraham (2002)

A Picture Book of Thomas Jefferson by David A. Adler (1990)

Abraham Lincoln's Hat by Martha Brenner (1994)

I pledge allegiance by Bill Martin Jr. and Michael Sampson (2002)

1

The Birth of Our Nation

- Introduction to the American Revolution (emphasizing the story of how we went from colonies to an independent nation)
- American Symbols and Figures

The 4th of July Story by Alice Dalgleish (1995)

American Revolution (Research Guide) by Mary Pope Osborne (2004)

Boston Tea Party by Pamela Duncan Edwards (2001)

A Picture Book of Paul Revere by David A. Adler (1995)

Red, White, and Blue: The Story of the American Flag by John Herman (1998)

2–3

The Thirteen Colonies Life before the Revolution

Life in a Colonial Town by Sally Senzell Isaacs (2000)

Colonial Life by Brendan January (2000)

If You Lived in Williamsburg In Colonial Days by Barbara Brenner (2000)

Immigration and Citizenship

Coming to America by Betsy Maestro (1996)

Miss Bridie Chose a Shovel by Leslie Connor (2004)

Watch the Stars Come Out by Riki Levinson (1985)

We the Kids by David Catrow (2002)

The Story of the Statue of Liberty by Betsy and Giulio Maestro (1986)

Reformers

A Picture Book of Eleanor Roosevelt by David A. Adler (1991)

A Picture Book of Martin Luther King, Jr. by David A. Adler (1989)

Teammates by Peter Golenbock (1990)

Susan B. Anthony: Fighter for Freedom and Equality by Suzanne Slade (2007)

Harvesting Hope: The Story of Cesar Chavez by Kathleen Krull (2003)

The Civil War

If You Lived at the Time of the Civil War by Kay Moore (1994)

A Picture Book of Harriet Tubman by David A. Adler (1992)

Nettie's Trip South by Ann Turner (1987)

A Picture Book of Abraham Lincoln by David A. Adler (1989)

Just a Few Words, Mr. Lincoln: The Story of the Gettysburg Address by Jean Fritz (1993)

4–5

The American Revolution

Undertake a more detailed study.

Events Leading to the American Revolution by Linda R. Wade (2001)

The Revolutionary War by Brendan January (2000)

Paul Revere's Ride by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1990)

The Battles of Lexington and Concord by Judith Peacock (2002)

Can't You Make Them Behave, King George? by Jean Fritz (1977)

Making a Constitutional Government

A More Perfect Union: The Story of our Constitution by Betsy and Giulio Maestro (1987)

The Constitution by Warren Colman (1987)

The United States Constitution by Karen Price Hossell (2004)

If You Were There When They Signed the Constitution by Elizabeth Levy (1987)

Shh! We're Writing the Constitution by Jean Fritz (1987)

Reformers

Dorothea Dix: Social Reformer by Barbara Wittman (2003)

The Abolitionist Movement by Elaine Landau (2004)

If You Lived When Women Won Their Rights by Anne Kamma (2006)

Created Equal by Ann Rossi (2005)

Only Passing Through: The Story of Sojourner Truth by Anne Rockwell (2000)

The Civil War: Causes, Conflicts, Consequences

Undertake a more detailed study.

A Slave Family by Bobbie Kalman (2003)

Sisters Against Slavery: A Story about Sarah and Angelina Grimké by Stephanie Sammartino McPherson (1999)

Abraham Lincoln Goes to Washington by Cheryl Harness (1997)

The Emancipation Proclamation by Ann Heinrichs (2002)

The Gettysburg Address by Abraham Lincoln (1995)

KINDERGARTEN

Domain: Early Exploration and Settlement

The Voyage of Columbus in 1492

- Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain
- The Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria
- Columbus's mistaken identification of "Indies" and "Indians"
- The idea of what was, for Europeans, a "New World"

The Pilgrims

- The Mayflower
- Plymouth Rock
- Thanksgiving Day celebration

July 4, "Independence Day"

- The "birthday" of our nation
- Democracy (rule of the people): Americans wanted to rule themselves instead of being ruled by a faraway king.
- Some people were not free: slavery in early America

- *A Picture Book of Christopher Columbus* by David A. Adler (1991)
- *Christopher Columbus* by Mary Dodson Wade (2003)
- *Follow the Dream: The Story of Christopher Columbus* by Peter Sis (1991)
- *The Pilgrims' First Thanksgiving* by Anne McGovern (1973)
- *Pilgrims of Plymouth* by Susan E. Goodman (1999)
- *The Pilgrims' Thanksgiving from A-Z* by Laura Crawford (2005)
- *Sarah Morton's Day: A Day in the Life of a Pilgrim Girl* by Kate Waters (1989)

Domain: Presidents and American Symbols

Introduction to famous presidents (as well as a discussion at a basic level of questions such as: What is the president? How does a person become president? Who are some of our most famous presidents, and why?)

- George Washington
The "Father of Our Country"
Legend of George Washington and the cherry tree
- Thomas Jefferson, author of Declaration of Independence
- Abraham Lincoln
Humble origins
"Honest Abe"
- Theodore Roosevelt
- Current United States president

American Symbols and Figures

- Recognize and become familiar with the significance of
American flag
Statue of Liberty
Mount Rushmore
The White House

- *My Teacher for President* by Kay Winters (2004)
- *George Washington* by Philip Abraham (2002)
- *A Picture Book of Thomas Jefferson* by David A. Adler (1990)
- *Abe Lincoln's Hat* by Martha Brenner (1994)
- *I pledge allegiance* by Bill Martin Jr. and Michael Sampson (2002)
- *The White House* by Lloyd G. Douglas (2003)
- *Woodrow, the White House Mouse* by Peter W. Barnes and Cheryl Shaw Barnes (1998)
- *The Star-Spangled Banner* illustrated by Peter Spier (1973)
- *The Legend of the Teddy Bear* by Frank Murphy (2001)

GRADE 1

Domain: The Birth of Our Nation

Introduction to the American Revolution (emphasizing the story of how we went from colonies to an independent nation)

- Locate the original thirteen colonies.
- The Boston Tea Party
- Paul Revere’s ride, “One if by land, two if by sea”
- Minutemen and Redcoats, the “shot heard round the world”
- Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal . . .”
- Fourth of July
- Benjamin Franklin: patriot, inventor, writer
- George Washington: from military commander to our first president
Martha Washington
Our national capital city named Washington
- Legend of Betsy Ross and the flag

American Symbols and Figures

- Recognize and become familiar with the significance of
Liberty Bell
American flag
Bald Eagle
Current United States president
- *The 4th of July Story* by Alice Dalgliesh (1995)
- *American Revolution* (Research Guide) by Mary Pope Osborne (2004)
- *Boston Tea Party* by Pamela Duncan Edwards (2001)
- *A Picture Book of Paul Revere* by David A. Adler (1995)
- *Red, White, and Blue: The Story of the American Flag* by John Herman (1998)
- *A Picture Book of George Washington* by David A. Adler (1989)
- *George Washington* by Ingri and Edgar Parin D’Aulaire (1963)
- *Now & Ben: The Modern Inventions of Benjamin Franklin* by Gene Barretta (2006)
- *A Picture Book of Benjamin Franklin* by David A. Adler (1990)
- *Betsy Ross* by Alexandra Wallner (1994)
- *Yankee Doodle* by Gary Chalk (1993)
- *The Bald Eagle* by Tristan Boyer Binns (2001)
- *The Bald Eagle* by Norman Pearl (2007)
- *Saving the Liberty Bell* by Megan McDonald (2005)
- *The Liberty Bell* by Mary Firestone (2007)

GRADE 2

Domain: The Civil War

Introduction to the Civil War

- Controversy over slavery
- Harriet Tubman, the “underground railroad”
- Northern v. Southern states: Yankees and Rebels
- Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee
- Clara Barton, “Angel of the Battlefield,” founder of American Red Cross
- President Abraham Lincoln: keeping the Union together
- Emancipation Proclamation and the end of slavery

American Symbols and Figures

- Recognize and become familiar with the significance of
 - U. S. flag: current and earlier versions
 - Lincoln Memorial
- *If You Lived at the Time of the Civil War* by Kay Moore (1994)
- *A Picture Book of Harriet Tubman* by David A. Adler (1992)
- *Nettie's Trip South* by Ann Turner (1987)
- *A Picture Book of Abraham Lincoln* by David A. Adler (1989)
- *Just a Few Words, Mr. Lincoln: The Story of the Gettysburg Address* by Jean Fritz (1993)
- *If you Lived When There Was Slavery in America* by Anne Kamma (2004)
- *Civil War on Sunday* by Mary Pope Osborne (2000)
- *Abe Lincoln: The boy who loved books* by Kay Winters (2003)
- *Mr. Lincoln's Whiskers* by Karen B. Winnick (1996)
- *The Lincoln Memorial* by Kathleen W. Deady (2002)
- *Escape North! The Story of Harriet Tubman* by Monica Kulling (2000)
- *If You Traveled on the Underground Railroad* by Ellen Levine (1988)
- *Escape! A Story of the Underground Railroad* by Sharon Shavers Gayle (1999)
- *Harriet and the Promised Land* by Jacob Lawrence (1997)
- *Aunt Harriet's Underground Railroad in the Sky* by Faith Ringgold (1992)
- *Follow the Drinking Gourd* by Jeanette Winter (1988)
- *A Picture Book of Robert E. Lee* by David A. Adler (1994)
- *Clara Barton* by Wil Mara (2002)

Domain: Immigration and Citizenship

Introduction to Immigration and Citizenship

Using narrative, biography, and other accessible means to introduce children to the idea that many people have come to America (and continue to come here) from all around the world, for many reasons: to find freedom, to seek a better life, to leave behind bad conditions in their native lands, etc. Discuss: What is an immigrant? Why do people leave their home countries to make a new home in America? What is it like to be a newcomer in America? What hardships have immigrants faced? What opportunities have they found?

- America perceived as a “land of opportunity”
- The meaning of “e pluribus unum” (a national motto you can see on the back of coins)
- Ellis Island and the significance of the Statue of Liberty
- Millions of newcomers to America
 - Large populations of immigrants settle in major cities (such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco)
- The idea of citizenship
 - What it means to be a citizen of a nation
 - American citizens have certain rights and responsibilities (for example, voting, eligible to hold public office, paying taxes)
 - Becoming an American citizen (by birth, naturalization)

Introduction to American Government: The Constitution

Through analogies to familiar settings—the family, the school, the community—discuss some basic questions regarding American government, such as: What is government? What are some basic functions of American government? (Making and enforcing laws; settling disputes; protecting rights and liberties, etc.) Only basic questions need to be addressed at this grade level. Specific issues and institutions of American government, including, for example, the separation of powers, and the relation between state and federal government should be discussed in later grades.

- American government is based on the Constitution, the highest law of our land.
- James Madison, the “Father of the Constitution”
- Government by the consent of the governed: “We the People”

American Symbols and Figures

- Recognize and become familiar with the significance of U. S. flag; current and earlier versions
Statue of Liberty
- *Coming to America* by Betsy Maestro (1996)
- *Miss Bridie Chose a Shovel* by Leslie Connor (2004)
- *Watch the Stars Come Out* by Riki Levinson (1985)
- *We the Kids* by David Catrow (2002)
- *The Story of the Statue of Liberty* by Betsy and Giulio Maestro (1986)
- *A Very Important Day* by Maggie Rugg Herold (1995)
- *A Picnic in October* by Eve Bunting (2004)
- *One Green Apple* by Eve Bunting (2006)
- *The Keeping Quilt* by Patricia Polacco (1998)
- *Molly's Pilgrim* by Barbara Cohen (1983)

Domain: Reformers

Through narrative, biography, and other accessible means, introduce students to the idea that while America is a country founded upon “the proposition that all men are created equal, equality has not always been granted to all Americans. Many people, however, have dedicated themselves to the struggle to extend equal rights to all Americans. Specific figures and issues to study can include:

- Susan B. Anthony and the right to vote
 - Eleanor Roosevelt and civil rights and human rights
 - Mary McLeod Bethune and educational opportunity
 - Jackie Robinson and the integration of major league baseball
 - Rosa Parks and the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama
 - Martin Luther King, Jr. and the dream of equal rights for all
 - Cesar Chavez and the rights of migrant workers
- *A Picture Book of Eleanor Roosevelt* by David A. Adler (1991)
 - *A Picture Book of Martin Luther King, Jr.* by David A. Adler (1989)
 - *Teammates* by Peter Golenbock (1990)
 - *Susan B. Anthony: Fighter for Freedom and Equality* by Suzanne Slade (2007)
 - *Harvesting Hope: The Story of Cesar Chavez* by Kathleen Krull (2003)
 - *If a Bus Could Talk: The Story of Rosa Parks* by Faith Ringold (1999)
 - *I Am Rosa Parks* by Rosa Parks with Jim Haskins (1997)
 - *Eleanor* by Barbara Cooney (1996)
 - *Mary McLeod Bethune: A Great Teacher* by Patricia and Fredrick McKissack (2001)
 - *Martin Luther King, Jr. and His Birthday* by Jacqueline Woodson (1990)
 - *Martin's Big Words: The Life of Martin Luther King, Jr.* by Doreen Rappaport (2001)
 - *March On! The Day My Brother Martin Changed the World* by Christine King Farris (2008)
 - *Learning About Justice from the Life of César Chávez* by Jeanne Strazzabosco (1996)

GRADE 3

Domain: The Thirteen Colonies: Life before the Revolution

Focus on the definition of “colony” and why countries establish colonies. Help children see that the thirteen English colonies were not alike. Different groups of people came to America with different motivations (hoping to get rich, looking for religious freedom, etc.), and the thirteen colonies developed in different ways.

Geography

- The thirteen colonies by region: New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern
- Differences in climate from north to south: corresponding differences in agriculture (subsistence farming in New England, gradual development of large plantations in the South)
- Important cities in the development of trade and government: Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Charleston

Southern Colonies

- Southern colonies: Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
- Virginia
 - Chesapeake Bay, James River
 - 1607: three ships of the London Company (later called the Virginia Company) arrive in Virginia, seeking gold and other riches
 - Establishment of Jamestown, first continuous English colony in the New World
 - Trade with Powhatan Indians (see also Eastern Woodland Indians, above)
 - John Smith
 - Pocahontas, marriage to John Rolfe
 - Diseases kill many people, both colonists and Indians
 - The Starving Time
 - Clashes between American Indians and English colonists
 - Development of tobacco as a cash crop, development of plantations
 - 1619: first African laborers brought to Virginia
- Maryland
 - A colony established mainly for Catholics
 - Lord Baltimore
- South Carolina
 - Charleston
 - Plantations (rice, indigo) and slave labor
- Georgia
 - James Oglethorpe’s plan to establish a colony for English debtors
- Slavery in the Southern colonies
 - Economic reasons that the Southern colonies came to rely on slavery (for example, slave labor on large plantations)
 - The difference between indentured servants and slaves: slaves as property
 - The Middle Passage

New England Colonies

- New England colonies: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island
- Gradual development of maritime economy: fishing and shipbuilding
- Massachusetts
 - Colonists seeking religious freedom: in England, an official “established” church (the Church of England), which did not allow people to worship as they chose
 - The Pilgrims
 - From England to Holland to Massachusetts
 - 1620: Voyage of the Mayflower
 - Significance of the Mayflower Compact

Plymouth, William Bradford

Helped by Wampanoag Indians: Massasoit, Tisquantum (Squanto)

The Puritans

Massachusetts Bay Colony, Governor John Winthrop: “We shall be as a city upon a hill.”

Emphasis on reading and education, the New England Primer

- Rhode Island
 - Roger Williams: belief in religious toleration
 - Anne Hutchinson

Middle Atlantic Colonies

- Middle Atlantic colonies: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania
 - New York
 - Dutch settlements and trading posts in “New Netherland”
 - Dutch West India Company acquires Manhattan Island and Long Island through a (probably misunderstood) purchase from the Indians; Dutch establish New Amsterdam (today, New York City)
 - English take over from the Dutch, and rename the colony New York
 - Pennsylvania
 - William Penn
 - Society of Friends, “Quakers”
 - Philadelphia
- *Life in a Colonial Town* by Sally Senzell Isaacs (2000)
 - *Colonial Life* by Brendan January (2000)
 - *If You Lived in Williamsburg In Colonial Days* by Barbara Brenner (2000)
 - *The Pilgrims of Plimoth* by Marcia Sewall (1986)
 - *A Horse’s Tale* by Susan Lubner (2008)
 - *A Day in the Life of a Colonial Indigo Planter* by Laurie Krebs (2004)
 - *Life in Colonial Boston* by Jennifer Blizin Gillis (2003)
 - *James Towne: Struggle for Survival* by Marcia Sewall (2001)
 - *Anne Hutchinson’s Way* by Jeannine Atkins (2007)

GRADE 4

Domain: The American Revolution

Undertake a more detailed study of the causes, major figures, and consequences of the American Revolution, with a focus on main events and figures, as well as these questions:
 What caused the colonists to break away and become an independent nation?
 What significant ideas and values are at the heart of the American Revolution?

Background: The French and Indian War

- Also known as the Seven Years’ War, part of an ongoing struggle between Britain and France for control of colonies in various regions around the world (in this case, in North America)
- Alliances with Native Americans
- The Battle of Quebec
- British victory gains territory but leaves Britain financially weakened.

Causes and Provocations

- British taxes, “No taxation without representation”
- Boston Massacre, Crispus Attucks
- Boston Tea Party

- The Intolerable Acts close the port of Boston and require Americans to provide quarters for British troops
- First Continental Congress protests to King George III
- Thomas Paine’s Common Sense

The Revolution

- Paul Revere’s ride, “One if by land, two if by sea”
- Lexington and Concord
 - The “shot heard ’round the world”
 - Redcoats and Minute Men
- Bunker Hill
- Second Continental Congress: George Washington appointed commander in chief of Continental Army
- Declaration of Independence
 - Primarily written by Thomas Jefferson
 - Adopted July 4, 1776
 - “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”
- Women in the Revolution: Elizabeth Freeman, Deborah Sampson, Phillis Wheatley, Molly Pitcher
- Loyalists (Tories)
- Victory at Saratoga, alliance with France
- European helpers (Lafayette, the French fleet, Bernardo de Galvez, Kosciusko, von Steuben)
- Valley Forge
- Benedict Arnold
- John Paul Jones: “I have not yet begun to fight.”
- Nathan Hale: “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.”
- Cornwallis: surrender at Yorktown

American Symbols and Figures

- Recognize and become familiar with the significance of *Spirit of ’76* (painting)
- Events Leading to the American Revolution by Linda R. Wade (2001)
- The Revolutionary War by Brendan January (2000)
- Paul Revere’s Ride by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1990)
- The Battles of Lexington and Concord by Judith Peacock (2002)
- Can’t You Make Them Behave, King George? by Jean Fritz (1977)
- Lexington and Concord by Deborah Kent (1997)
- Sleds on Boston Common: A Story From the American Revolution by Louise Borden (2000)
- Give Me Liberty! The Story of the Declaration of Independence by Russell Freedman (2000)
- Final Years of the American Revolution by Linda R. Wade (2001)

Domain: Making a Constitutional Government

Examine some of the basic values and principles of American democracy, in both theory and practice, as defined in the Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution, both in historical context and in terms of present-day practice. In examining the significance of the U. S. Constitution, introduce students to the unique nature of the American experiment, the difficult task of establishing a democratic government, the compromises the framers of the Constitution were willing to make, and the persistent threats to success. In order to appreciate the boldness and fragility of the American attempt to establish a republican government based on a constitution, students should know that republican governments were rare at this time. Discuss with students basic questions and issues about government, such as: Why do

societies need government? Why does a society need laws? Who makes the laws in the United States? What might happen in the absence of government and laws?

Main ideas behind the Declaration of Independence

- The proposition that “All men are created equal”
- The responsibility of government to protect the “unalienable rights” of the people
- Natural rights: “Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”
- The “right of the people ... to institute new government”

Making a New Government: From the Declaration to the Constitution

- Definition of “republican” government: republican = government by elected representatives of the people
- Articles of Confederation: weak central government
- “Founding Fathers”: James Madison as “Father of the Constitution”
- Constitutional Convention
 - Arguments between small and large states
 - The divisive issue of slavery, “three-fifths” compromise

The Constitution of the United States

- Preamble to the Constitution: “We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”
- The separation and sharing of powers in American government: three branches of government
 - Legislative branch: Congress = House of Representatives and Senate, makes laws
 - Executive branch: headed by the president, carries out laws
 - Judicial branch: a court system headed by the Supreme Court (itself headed by the Chief Justice), deals with those who break laws and with disagreements about laws
- Checks and balances, limits on government power, veto
- The Bill of Rights: first ten amendments to the Constitution, including:
 - Freedom of religion, speech, and the press (First Amendment)
 - Protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures”
 - The right to “due process of law”
 - The right to trial by jury
 - Protection against “cruel and unusual punishments”

Levels and functions of government (national, state, local)

- Identify current government officials, including
 - President and vice-president of the U.S.
 - State governor
- State governments: established by state constitutions (which are subordinate to the U.S. Constitution, the highest law in the land), like the national government, each state government has its legislative, executive, and judicial branches
- Local governments: purposes, functions, and officials
- How government services are paid for (taxes on individuals and businesses, fees, tolls, etc.)
- How people can participate in government

American Symbols and Figures

- Recognize and become familiar with the significance of
 - White House and Capitol Building
 - Great Seal of the United States

- *A More Perfect Union: The Story of our Constitution* by Betsy and Giulio Maestro (1987)
- *The Constitution* by Warren Colman (1987)
- *The United States Constitution* by Karen Price Hossell (2004)
- *If You Were There When They Signed the Constitution* by Elizabeth Levy (1987)
- *Shh! We're Writing the Constitution* by Jean Fritz (1987)
- *Designing America: The Constitutional Convention* by Sean Price (2008)
- *The Declaration of Independence* by Elaine Landau (2008)
- *The U.S. Constitution and You* by Syl Sobel (2001)
- *What Are the Parts of Government?* by William David Thomas (2008)
- *The Congress of the United States* by Christine Taylor-Butler (2008)
- *The Bill of Rights* by Michael Burgan (2002)
- *The Bill of Rights* by Christine Taylor-Butler (2008)
- *The Great Seal of the United States* by Terri DeGezelle (2004)
- *James Madison and Dolley Madison and Their Times* by Robert Quackenbush (1992)

Domain: Reformers

Introduce some prominent people and movements in the ferment of social change in America prior to the Civil War.

- Abolitionists
- Dorothea Dix and the treatment of the insane
- Horace Mann and public schools
- Women's rights
 - Seneca Falls convention
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - Lucretia Mott
 - Amelia Bloomer
 - Sojourner Truth
- *Dorothea Dix: Social Reformer* by Barbara Witteman (2003)
- *The Abolitionist Movement* by Elaine Landau (2004)
- *If You Lived When Women Won Their Rights* by Anne Kamma (2006)
- *Created Equal* by Ann Rossi (2005)
- *Only Passing Through: The Story of Sojourner Truth* by Anne Rockwell (2000)
- *In Their Own Words: Sojourner Truth* by Peter and Connie Roop (2002)
- *The Road to Seneca Falls: A Story about Elizabeth Cady Stanton* by Gwenyth Swain (1996)
- *The Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention* by Sabrina Crewe and Dale Anderson (2005)
- *Elizabeth Cady Stanton* by Lucile Davis (1998)
- *Lucretia Mott* by Lucile Davis (1998)
- *Working for Change: The Struggle for Women's Right to Vote* by Leni Donlan (2008)
- *A Timeline of the Abolitionist Movement* by Judy Levine (2004)

GRADE 5

Domain: The Civil War: Causes, Conflicts, Consequences

Undertake a more detailed study of the causes, major figures, and consequences of the Civil War.

Toward the Civil War

- Abolitionists: William Lloyd Garrison and *The Liberator*, Frederick Douglass
- Slave life and rebellions
- Industrial North versus agricultural South
- Mason-Dixon Line
- Controversy over whether to allow slavery in territories and new states
 - Missouri Compromise of 1820
 - Dred Scott decision allows slavery in the territories
- Importance of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- John Brown, Harper's Ferry
- Lincoln: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
 - Lincoln-Douglas debates
 - Lincoln elected president, Southern states secede

The Civil War

- Fort Sumter
- Confederacy, Jefferson Davis
- Yankees and Rebels, Blue and Gray
- First Battle of Bull Run
- Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant
- General Stonewall Jackson
- Ironclad ships, battle of the USS Monitor and the CSS Virginia (formerly the USS Merrimack)
- Battle of Antietam Creek
- The Emancipation Proclamation
- Gettysburg and the Gettysburg Address
- African-American troops, Massachusetts Regiment led by Colonel Shaw
- Sherman's march to the sea, burning of Atlanta
- Lincoln re-elected, concluding words of the Second Inaugural Address ("With malice toward none, with charity for all. . .")
- Richmond (Confederate capital) falls to Union forces
- Surrender at Appomattox
- Assassination of Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth

Reconstruction

- The South in ruins
- Struggle for control of the South, Radical Republicans vs. Andrew Johnson, impeachment
- Carpetbaggers and scalawags
- Freedmen's Bureau, "40 acres and a mule"
- 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution
- Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan and "vigilante justice"
- End of Reconstruction, Compromise of 1877, all federal troops removed from the South

- *A Slave Family* by Bobbie Kalman (2003)
- *Sisters Against Slavery: A Story about Sarah and Angelina Grimke* by Stephanie Sammartino McPherson (1999)
- *Abe Lincoln Goes to Washington* by Cheryl Harness (1997)
- *The Emancipation Proclamation* by Ann Heinrichs (2002)
- *The Gettysburg Address* by Abraham Lincoln (1995)
- *Bull Run* by Paul Fleischman (1993)
- *The Home Fronts in the Civil War* by Dale Anderson (2004)
- *Life on a Plantation* by Bobbie Kalman (1997)
- *John Brown: His Fight for Freedom* by John Hendrix (2009)
- *Seven Miles to Freedom: The Robert Smalls Story* by Janet Halfman (2008)
- *The Reconstruction Amendments* by Michael Burgan (2006)
- *The Carpetbaggers* by Lucia Raatma (2005)