

Department Social Studies Course United States History Grade Level 10
 Unit # 3 Unit Title Immigration/Industrialism/Progressivism Number of Lessons/Days 8-12

Program Understanding(s) (Addressed) DESIRED RESULTS (STAGE 1)

I. CULTURE	II. TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
IV. INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT, & IDENTITY	VI. POWER, AUTHORITY & GOVERNANCE
VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY	

Standard(s) State and Technology (Addressed)

I. U.S. HISTORY

Course Understandings/ELO's (Addressed)

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Overarching Understanding(s) from Curriculum Map/Course Understandings

Essential Questions(s) from Curriculum Map/Course Essential Questions:

<i>Student will understand that...</i>	<i>To understand, student will need to consider such questions as...</i>
<p>Factors such as resources, government policy and immigration led to rapid industrialization.</p> <p>Industrialization and urbanization created both jobs and problems for the workers.</p> <p>Workers organized into unions to address their problems.</p> <p>Economic, political and social factors were the reasons for immigration.</p> <p>While many native-born Americans resisted immigration, immigrants made significant contributions to the U.S.</p> <p>Changing patterns of immigration caused conflict in American society.</p> <p>Progressive movement tried to address economic political and social problems created by industrialization.</p>	<p>What were the contributions of immigrants to industrialization?</p> <p>Why was the Progressive movement necessary?</p> <p>What is the balance between robber barons and philanthropists?</p> <p>Would industrialism have been possible without immigration?</p> <p>How did politics take advantage of immigrants and new urban dwellers?</p> <p>What are modern day examples of the Pure Food and Drug Act?</p>

To understand, students will need to KNOW...

Skilled vs. unskilled worker	Robber Baron	List the factors contributed to American industrialization.	Explain the resistance to immigration, then and now.
Arbitration	Mediation	(laissez Faire, inventions, human/natural resources, industrialists)	Understand government reforms.
Scab	Vertical integration	Understand the problems workers faced.	(different forms of city government, initiative-referendum-recall, secret ballot)
Company towns	Lockouts	(long hours, poor working conditions, company towns)	Examine economic reform.
Horizontal consolidation	Muckrakers	Understand the rise of Unions (Knights of Labor vs. AFL)	(Pure Food/Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, child labor laws, trust-busting)
Technological unemployment	Social Darwinism	Explain the techniques used against unions.	Examine social reform.
Blacklists	NAACP	(scabs, Pinkertons, blacklists)	(temperance, civil rights for women/African Americans, NAACP)
Upton Sinclair “The Jungle”	Suffrage	Explain the techniques used by unions. (collective bargaining, strikes).	Examine environmental reform
Yellow dog contract	Direct primary	List examples of urban problems and attempts to solve them.	(national parks, restraints on industrial devastation)
Socialism	Secret ballot	Understand the reasons for immigration.	Describe Theodore Roosevelt as a Progressive president.
Laissez-Faire	Recall	Identify different patterns of immigration.	Give examples of government, economic, social, environmental reform.
Political machines	Referendum		Explain the significance of Upton Sinclair’s “The Jungle”.
Tenements	Initiative		
Settlement houses	Trust busting		
Row houses	Trust		
Philanthropists	Corporation		
Melting Pot	Entrepreneur		
Nativism	Pluralism		

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